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No. 4.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1893.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th January, 1893.

No 8.—His Excellency the Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vict, Chapter 67, Section 10, and the Statute 55 and 56 Vict., Chapter 14, Section 1, has been pleased to nominate Mr. James Buckingham, C.I.E., Honorary Magistrate, Amguri, Sibsagar, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 26th January, 1893.

No 42.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Birch, M D., Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* 1st Physician of the Medical College Hospital, is granted special leave for six months, with effect from the 28th January, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 43.—With effect from the date of assuming charge, Surgeon-Major G. Bomford, M.D., is appointed to officiate as Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta during the absence, on special leave, of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Birch, or until further orders.

PORT BLAIR.

The 27th January, 1893.

No. 65.—Mr. E. M. Buchanan, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Settlement so long as he holds his present office, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 25th January, 1893.

No. 82.—THE following correspondence with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the subject of the conditions of service and status of Cantonment Magistrates in India is published for general information :—

No. 185 OF 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.
Law and Justice

To

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT CROSS, G.C.B.,

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, the 19th July, 1892.

MY LORD,

With reference to paragraph 2 of our Despatch No. 32 (Financial dated the 17th February 1892, we have the honour to address Your Lordship on the subject of the pay and status of Cantonment Magistrates in India.

2. Prior to the year 1887, Cantonment Magistracies were divided into two grades, on a consolidated pay of R1,000 and R700 a month respectively the tenure of the appointments was not limited to any term of years, the holders being required to vacate them only when they became entitled to Colonel's allowances or reached the age of 55 years. In 1886 His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief expressed his opinion that those regulations were not adapted to prevent the retention of the appointments by inefficient officers, and that the public service had suffered seriously thereby His Excellency therefore recommended that the tenure of the appointments should be limited to a term of five years capable of extension, under special circumstances, up to seven years

3. Local Governments having been consulted, the proposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was sanctioned as a provisional arrangement in the Resolution quoted in the margin. Officers desirous of becoming Cantonment Magistrates were required to pass a preliminary examination in law ; and the pay of the appointments was fixed at R600 a month for a subaltern and R700 for an officer of higher rank, with an increase of R100 in each case after passing the Departmental Examination by the higher standard. It was ruled that all officers who had been appointed Cantonment Magistrates on and after the 1st January 1887 should be brought under the new rules. The latter decision was subsequently modified by permitting Cantonment Magistrates appointed between the 1st January and the 11th August 1887, to elect under which system of pay they would serve.

Home Department No. 70/1315-56, dated 11th August 1887.
(See pages 88-82 of Home Department Judicial Proceedings for May 1888.)

4. In the early part of the year 1890, it was represented to us by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that the new rules did not work altogether satisfactorily, and required reconsideration. Objection was taken from a military point of view to the system on the grounds that, owing to the advance of military education, officers necessarily become more or less inefficient during a long period of absence from regimental duty ; that officers seeking employment as Cantonment Magistrates are generally those who desire to leave regimental and even military life, and that it was unlikely that they would be inclined to do military duty again after having been placed in an independent civil position for a

lengthened period. It was added that from a civil point of view also the system appeared to be objectionable, as an officer would hardly become a really efficient Cantonment Magistrate much before the expiration of his tenure of office, when he would have to make way for another inexperienced officer.

5. Before coming to a decision we consulted Local Governments and Administrations on the subject. The replies are briefly to the following effect. The Government of Madras are in favour of the removal of the limitation imposed by the orders of 1887, and consider that in the matter of reversion to military duty, Cantonment Magistrates should be placed on exactly the same footing as other military officers in civil employ. The Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh propose a ten years' limit, the former suggesting that an officer who does not revert after ten years should be treated as permanently in civil employ. The Chief Commissioner of Burma suggests that the Local Government should have the option at the end of five years of sending a Cantonment Magistrate back to military duty or of retaining him permanently in civil employ. The Bombay Government recommend that the continuance of the appointment should be considered at the end of every five years. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces suggests the formation of an "Army Judicial Department," from which both the Cantonment Magistracies and the Judge Advocate General's Department could be recruited. The Punjab Government propose that all Cantonment Magistrates should be placed on one graded list for the whole of the Bengal Presidency, the pay of the grades ranging from R400 to 1,300, and officers being eligible for promotion from grade to grade and liable to transfer from one province to another.

Although the remedies proposed are various, there is a consensus of opinion against the present system, which involves the appointment of inexperienced Cantonment Magistrates who, even if they prove successful in their appointments, have to revert to military duty just at the time when they become most useful.

6. We are accordingly of opinion that the system provisionally introduced in 1887 should be abandoned, and that it is advisable to revert to the system which was in force before 1887, but with this essential difference, that whereas the highest pay of a Cantonment Magistrate under that system (R1,000) was hardly sufficient to induce competent officers to adopt this line of employment permanently, the pay of the higher grades should now be so regulated as to make the appointments sufficiently attractive as a career. This result will, in our opinion, be further aided by giving preference for appointment to the Judge Advocate General's Department to Cantonment Magistrates who qualify themselves for it. We propose that appointments in that Department should be reserved preferentially (though not exclusively) for qualified Cantonment Magistrates, the candidates being required to pass the prescribed examinations for the Department and to be attached to the Judge Advocate General's Office for a period of three months' probation so as to secure some knowledge of English Law and Procedure.

7. As regards the rates of pay, we propose that allowances on the scale given below in addition to Staff Corps pay of rank be sanctioned for Cantonment Magistrates:—

	R
On first appointment	200
On passing the departmental lower standard examination	250
Ditto ditto higher ditto	300
After five years' substantive service as Cantonment Magistrate	400
After ten years' ditto ditto	500

Under these proposals the salary of Cantonment Magistrates will range from R425-12 to R1,327-14 a month: a subaltern will receive something more than his regimental emoluments, the superior rates of allowances are sufficiently high to induce an officer who finds the work of Cantonment Magistrate suitable to him to adopt that line as a career; and the officers concerned will enjoy the prospect of a continuous increase of salary.

We recommend that the whole emoluments of an officer holding a Cantonment Magistracy under the new system be treated as salary.

8. To guard against the retention of unsuitable officers in civil employ we propose that an officer holding a Cantonment Magistracy should be able to exercise the option of reverting to military duty, on giving reasonable notice, at any time up to five years from the date of his first appointment and thereafter up to ten years with the approval of the

Local Government and of the Commander-in-Chief. After ten years he will no longer be eligible for return to military duty, unless selected for an appointment in the Judge Advocate General's Department. The Government of India will, however, as in the case of military members of Commissions in non-regulation provinces and commissioned medical officers in civil employ, ratain the power of directing an inefficient officer's reversion to military duty at any time.

9. In recommending this scheme for Your Lordship's sanction we may observe that it is not possible at present to estimate the financial effect of our proposals. The Cantonment Magistracies which will be affected by the measure are about 36 in number. In the event of the scheme being sanctioned by Your Lordship, it is our intention to consider separately the question of grouping the Cantonments in order that the higher grade officers may, as far as possible, be placed in charge of the more important stations, and of arranging a system of transfer from one Cantonment to another, irrespective of provinces, when this is found desirable in the interests of the public service. We also propose on receipt of your sanction to give each existing Cantonment Magistrate, whether serving under the rules of 1887 or those previously in force, an option once for all of electing the new scale or continuing to serve under his present terms.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servants,

LANSDOWNE.
ROBERTS.
P. P. HUTCHINS.
D. BARBOUR.
A. E. MILLER.
H. BRACKENBURY.
C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, 20th October 1892

Military,
No. 133.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—In Your Excellency's Finance and Commerce Despatch of 19th July 1892, No 185, on the subject of the pay and status of Cantonment Magistrates in India, you show that the opinions of the Local Governments and Administrations are against the present system, as failing to attract competent officers, and you accordingly propose that appointments in the Judge Advocate General's Department should be reserved preferentially (though not exclusively) for qualified Cantonment Magistrates, that allowances ranging from R200 to R500 a month should be given in addition to Staff Corps pay of rank, and that the whole emoluments of an officer holding a Cantonment Magistracy under the new system be treated as salary.

2. These proposals have my approval, and also your additional proposals in connexion with reversion to military duty, transfer of officers, and option of election by existing Magistrates.

3 I request that as soon as the financial effect of the new scheme has been ascertained, a report may be furnished to this Office.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Marquis,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

KIMBERLEY.

C. J. LYALL.

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

EMIGRATION.

Dated Calcutta, the 27th January 1893.

No. 206-13.—THE following draft of proposed amendments of, and additions to, the rules under the Indian Emigration Act (XXI of 1883) is published under section 81 of that Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given under that section that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on the 28th February 1893.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before that date will be received and considered by the Governor General in Council.

(1) Below the words "Firewood or coal" in column "Articles" in Subdivision (A) of Colonial Emigration Form 29 following rule 116 A., add the word "Water."

(2) For Scale No. 2 (C)—"Of medical comforts" in Schedule G of the Appendix to the rules, substitute the following:—

SCALE NO. 2.

(C)—OF MEDICAL COMFORTS

Showing the Quantities to be shipped for One Hundred Emigrants.

ARTICLES.	(a) In ships bound to places west of the Cape and to Fiji *via* South Australia, calculated for a voyage of 20 weeks.	(b) In ships bound to places east of the Cape and to Fiji *via* Torres Straits, calculated for a voyage of 12 weeks.	How to be packed.	REMARKS.
	lbs.	lbs.		
Chicken broth	50	50	In one pound and half pound tins.	
Mutton do.	50	None.		
Meat Peptonoids, Carnrick's or other approved	1	½	In four ounce tins.	
Brand's Essence of Beef	1	½		
Milk, preserved	480	240	Ditto	Half to be Anglo-Swiss Brand and half unsweetened milk. "Dhalls" or 1st Swiss Brand. The contents of a pound tin mixed with ½ a gallon of warm water makes good milk. This article is intended to be used at the Surgeon's discretion for infants, nursing mothers, invalids, and others to whom its issue may be considered expedient.
Sago	80	40	In tins.	
Arrowroot	80	40	Do.	
Soojee	50	25	Do.	
Flour (fine)	30	None.	Barrels	
Sugar	600	300	Bags.	
Tea	5	None.	Tins	
Bael fruit (candied)	30	15	Do.	
Lime-juice	40 gallons	15 gallons	Bottles	If not the whole, at least two-thirds should be non-alcoholic.
Brandy	8 "	3 "	Do.	At Surgeon's request port or any other approved wine may be substituted in such quantity as may be equivalent to the money value of not more than one-third of the total quantity of brandy to be shipped according to scale.

The total quantity of each article shall be shipped according to above scale, in either column (*a*) or column (*b*) as the case may be, in proportion to the length of voyage in either case, and to the total number of emigrants to be conveyed

(3) For Scale No. 2 (E)—"Of Miscellaneous Articles" in Schedule G of the Appendix to the rules, substitute the following:—

SCALE No. 2.

(E)—OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Showing the Quantities to be shipped for One Hundred Emigrants.

ARTICLES.	(a) IN SHIPS BOUND TO PLACES WEST OF THE CAPE OR FIJI VIA SOUTH AUSTRALIA. FOR 20 WEEKS.		(b) IN SHIPS BOUND TO PLACES EAST OF THE CAPE OR FIJI VIA TORRES STRAITS. FOR 12 WEEKS.		HOW TO BE PACKED.	REMARKS.
	Weight.	Number	Weight	Number		
Soap	100 lbs.		50	...	In cases	For hospital use, washing painted parts of between decks, etc
" Marine	100 lbs	..	..	...	Ditto	For emigrants' use.
Cloth lines	600	1 set	300	1 set	...	
Sydney stones and fire-bricks	..	25	.	12	...	
Dried cocoanuts	...	25	...	12	...	
Sand	1 ton	...	½ ton	...	Bags	
Swabs	..	8	...	4	..	
Squeegees	..	2		1	...	
Brooms		100	...	50	...	
Scrapers	..	5	...	3	...	
Pails (galvanised iron)	..	4	..	4	...	Large size.
Price's hexagonal safety lanterns, with spring sockets, three spare plates of glass, and one spare spring for each.	..	8	...	4	...	For the first 100 emigrants, and two more for every additional 100 emigrants.
Price's candles in two sizes, No 5 to burn five hours, and No 7 to burn seven hours, for each lantern, for total number of nights of voyage.	No 5. " 7	According to length of voyage	...	According to length of voyage.	In original cases.	
Rectangular iron boilers with covers and perforated false bottoms, complete, for rice, large size, two feet long, 18 inches wide, and 18 inches deep.	.	2	..	2	...	For the first 100 emigrants, and one more for every additional 100 emigrants.
Smaller iron boilers, with covers, complete, for dâl, etc., 18 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 18 inches deep.		2	...	2	...	Ditto ditto.
Ladles (iron) for Rice	...	1	...	1	...	The ladles for rice should be shovel shape, with spade handles.
Ladles (iron) for Dâl	.	2	.	2	...	With strong iron handles.
Ladles (iron) for Chutney	.	2	..	2	...	With strong iron handles.
Curry stones and mullers	...	2	...	2	...	
Bamboo sieves for rice	...	6	...	6	...	
Wire gauze sieves for flour	..	1	...	1	...	

The total quantity of each article required to be shipped shall be regulated according to the above scale, in either column (a) or column (b), as the case may be, in proportion to the length of voyage and to the total number of emigrants to be carried.

(4) For Scale No. 3 (A)—"Of Medicines" in Schedule G of the Appendix to the rules, substitute the following:—

SCALE No. 3.

SCALE OF MEDICINES AND MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES FOR EMIGRANT VESSELS.

(A)—OF MEDICINES.

Showing the Quantities to be supplied for One Hundred Emigrants.

MEDICINES.	(a) VOYAGE TO PLACES WEST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI VIA SOUTH AUSTRALIA. FOR 20 WEEKS.						(b) VOYAGE TO PLACES EAST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI VIA TORRES STRAITS. FOR 12 WEEKS.						REMARKS.
	Weight.			Measure.			Weight.			Measure.			
	lb	oz.	grs.	o.	oz.	dr.	lb	oz.	grs.	o.	oz.	dr.	
Acacia gum, pulv.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	For calculation of quantities to be supplied for more than 100 emigrants see appended table of instructions.
Acid, carbolic crys.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
„ boric	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ gallic	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	
„ hydrochloric, fort.	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	3	2	
„ hydrocyanic, dil.	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	
„ nitric, fort.	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	
„ acetic glacial.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
„ sulphuric, fort.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
„ sulphurous	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ tannic	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	
„ citric	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Alum, pulv.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Ammonia, carb.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
„ chloride	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
„ liquor, fort.*	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	* In 12-oz. bottles.
„ cicit. liq. fort.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ spirit aromatic	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
„ sulphide	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Antim, vinum	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Argenti nitras	...	...	340	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	
Arsenicalis liquor	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Antipyrind	...	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aconiti, tinc.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Æther †	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	† In 8-oz. bottles.
„ nitrosi, spirit	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	
Assafœtida	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	½	...	...	...	...	If the Surgeon going in charge should prefer some special medicines not in the list, they may be supplied in lieu of others in the list of equivalent value that he may not require.
Belladonna extract	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	
„ tinct.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bismuth, carb.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	
Borax	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	
Benzoini, tinct., comp.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Camphor tinct., co.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Catechu tinct.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Chiretta	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	
Chlorodyne (Collis Brown's) ‡	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chloroform (Duncan & Co.'s)	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Colocynthidis c. hyoxyama §	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	
Calumba, pulv.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Copaiba	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Cupri sulphas	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	
Calx recens	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Camphor.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	‡ In 12-oz. bottles.
Cinchona tinct., comp.	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	
Colchichi tinct.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	§ Five gr. pills.
Cretæ pulv. aromat.	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	
Crotonis oleum	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	½	
Chloral hydras.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Cinnamomi oleum	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	½	
Digitalis tinct.	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Ergotæ extract liquid	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Ferri sulphas	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
„ iodid syrup	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
„ perchlorid liquor fort.	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Ferrum redactum	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	
Filicis extr. liq.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Gentian extr.	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	
Glycerine	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Hæmatoxyli decoc.	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	
Hydrarg. subchloridum (calomelas).	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	
„ nitratis ung.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
„ c. creta (fresh)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	
„ perchlor (corros. sublim.)	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	
Hyoscianic tinct.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ipecacuanhæ pulv.	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	
„ pulv. c. opio.	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
„ vinum.	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Iodi linimentum	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Iodine tinct.	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Idoform	...	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jalapæ pulv. comp.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Kino pulv. c. opio.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Lini farina	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Liquor epispasticus.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Magnesiæ carb.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
„ sulphas	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Morphiæ hydrochlor. liq.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
„ liquor hypoderm (P. B.)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	

SCALE No. 3—*continued.*

SCALE OF MEDICINES AND MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES FOR EMIGRANT VESSELS —*continued.*

(A)—OF MEDICINES—*continued.*

Showing the Quantities to be supplied for One Hundred Emigrants—continued.

Medicines	(a) Voyage to places west of the Cape or to Fiji via South Australia — For 20 weeks — Weight — lb	oz	grs	Measure — o	oz.	dr	(b) Voyage to places east of the Cape or to Fiji via Torres Straits — For 12 weeks — Weight — lb	oz	grs.	Measure — o	oz	dr	Remarks.
Menthæ piper oleum						2						1	
Morrhuæ oleum	1							6					
Nucis vomicæ tinct						4						2	
Ol Olivæ				2						1			
Opii linimentum					10						5		
Opii pulv		2						1					
„ tinct					10						5		
„ vinum						4						2	
Plumbi acetas		3						1½					
„ liquor					2						1		
Potassæ bicarb.		12						6					
„ chloras		4						2					
„ liquor					2						1		
„ nitras		8						4					
„ permanganas		2						1					
Potassæ tartras acid		4						2					
Potas bromid		4						2					
„ iodid		2						1					
Quiniæ sulphas		5						3					
Rhei pulv		1						½					
„ pulv co		3											
„ tinct					8						4		
Resinæ unguent		4						2					
Ricini oleum				9						5			
Scammon pulv co		1											
Santonin			240						120				
Saponis linimentum				1							10		
Sinapi pulv	1							6					
Sodæ bicarb		8						4					
Senegæ tutus conc					8								
Sodæ salicylat		7											
Spiritus rectificatus					10						8		
Scillæ acetum				1	10						14		
Sulphur sublimatum	2						1						
Taraxici extract		2						1					
Terebinth, oleum				1							10		
Unguentum simplex	1							6					
Zinci oxidum		2						1					
„ sulphas									200				
„ unguentum (B P)		8						4					
Zingiber tinct fort					2						1		

(5) For the first part of Scale No 3 (B)—" Miscellaneous Medical Stores " n Schedule G of the Appendix to the rules, " showing quantities to be supplied for 100 Emigrants,' substitute the following —

SCALE No 3.

(B)—MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES

Showing the Quantities to be supplied for One Hundred Emigrants.

Articles	(a) Voyage to places west of the Cape or to Fiji via South Australia — For 20 weeks — Quantities	(b) Voyage to places east of the Cape or to Fiji via Torres Straits — For 12 weeks — Quantities	Remarks.
Adhesive plaster (spread)	4 yards	2 yards	For calculation of quantities to be supplied for more than 100 emigrants, see appended table of instructions.
Calico	16 „	8 „	
Flannel	15 „	5 „	
Lint	3 „	2 „	
Spongio piline	½ yard	¼ yard	
Papers for powders, etc	1 quire (white	½ quire (white)	
Bed pans { Metal	1	1	
Bed pans { Chinaware	1	None	
Glass syringe (urethra), male assorted sizes	2	2	
Ditto ditto, female	1	1	
Atropin, discs, Maw's ophthalmic	1 dozen	None.	
Cocaine discs, ditto	1 „		
Phials, 2 oz and 6-oz (marked oz)	½ „ of each	½ dozen of each.	
Corks, assorted sizes	2 dozens	1 dozen	
Guttapercha tissue	½ yard	½ yard	

For the third part of Scale No 3 (B)—" Miscellaneous Medical Stores " in Schedule G of the Appendix to the rules, " Showing Instruments and Appliances for Hospital and Dispensary to be supplied for every Emigrant Vessel," substitute the following :—

SCALE No. 3—*continued.*

(B)—OF MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES—*continued.*

Showing Instruments and Appliances for Hospital and Dispensary to be supplied for every Emigrant Vessel.

Articles.	Proceeding to places west of the Cape or to Fiji, *via* South Australia.	Proceeding to places east of the Cape or to Fiji, *via* Torres Straits.	Remarks.
	Number.	Number.	
Case of instruments containing tourniquet, artery forceps, dissecting forceps, three amputating knives, three scalpels, one gum lancet, tooth instrument (*viz.*, upper and lower molar, two upper and lower incisors, stumps forceps, elevator in separate case, pair forceps), trephine, amputating saw, probang, bone forceps, needles, ligature silk, soft iron wire and horse-hair for sutures, a small tracheotomy tube, double; ear syringe, brass (Maw's) with Toynbee's and Abernethy's nozzles and two midwifery forceps—one long and one short *	1 case	1 case.	
Case containing hydrocele trochar and cannula and stomach enema pump (Maw's).*	1	Case containing enema and stomach pump only (Maw's)	* In the case of vessels proceeding to Natal, Mauritius, or Fiji *via* Torres Straits, the ear pump and hypodermic syringe and short midwifery forceps may be omitted.
Pocket dressing case (Maw's) with hypodermic syringe* Syme's and Paget's knives and female catheter.	...	Pocket dressing case, single (Maw's)	
Post mortem case (Maw's)	1	1	
Clinical thermometers with Kew certificate	3	2	
Catheters, metallic, four, Nos. 1, 4, 6, [illegible], 12 Ditto gum elastic, two No. 8	} 7 in case	7	
Scale and weights (grain-dispensing)	1 set	1 set.	
Two-ounce measure glass	3	2	
Minim measure glass	2	1	
Pint measure, pewter	1	1	
Four-ounce pewter pots for administering medicines	6	4	
Infusion pots	2	2	
Pestle and mortar (Wedgewood)	1	1	
Glass rod stirrers	2	1	
Tin funnels	2	2	
Glass ,,	1	1	
Spatulas	2	2	
Camel-hair pencils	12 assorted	2	
Blood porringer (= 16 oz)	1	1	
Pins in paper half safety pins, assorted	2 packets	2 packets.	
Scissors (best)	1	1	
Knife, pocket	1	1	
Slab for pills, marked	1	1	
Tape	1 bundle	1 bundle	
Common splints	2 sets	1 set.	
Long splints	1 set	1 set.	
Tow, fine	2lb	1lb	
Cotton wool	3lb	1½lb.	
Infant feeding bottles	6	6	
Nipples for feeding bottles	1 dozen	1 dozen.	
Feeding spoons	6 (six)	3	
Test tubes in case	1 nest	1 nest	
Matches, patent safety	1 gross boxes, safety	½ gross boxes, safety.	
Pill boxes in nests	2 dozen	1 dozen	
Sponges, surgical, small	½ dozen	-	
Litmus paper	2 books		
Slipper bed pan (earthenware)	1	1	
Invalid feeding cups	3	2	
Spirit lamp	1	1	
Disinfectants.			
Calvert's powder, or Jeyes' sanitary powder, ½ each	500lb	300lb	In 2lb packets.
Impure carbolic acid or Jeyes' perfect purifier, ½ each	6 gallons	4 gallons	
Sulphur, common	30lb	20lb.	To remain as in Indian Blue Book at present, except as to packets.
Books.			
Squire's Companion to British Pharmacopœia, latest edition	1 copy	1 copy.	

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 27th January, 1893.

No. 347-*I*.—His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Esté will arrive at Howrah Station by a special train on Wednesday, the 1st February, 1893, at 8-30 A.M. (Calcutta time).

His Imperial and Royal Highness will be received at the station by His Excellency the Viceroy attended by his personal staff. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and his personal staff, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District and his staff, and the Commissioner of Police at Calcutta, will attend at the station.

A Guard of Honour of the East Indian Railway Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform of the station, and a Guard of Honour of native troops with band, outside the station.

A salute of 21 guns will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William on the arrival of the special train.

The route taken will be across the Hooghly Bridge, by the Strand Road to Fairlie Place, down Fairlie Place, Clive Street to Dalhousie Square, Dalhousie Square North, Dalhousie Square East, and Old Court House Street to Government House.

The route will be lined by troops under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding the District.

The escort from the Howrah Station to Government House will be furnished by His Excellency the Viceroy's Body-Guard.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry, with band, and a Guard of Honour of the Calcutta Volunteers, with band, will be drawn up in front of the Grand Staircase of Government House. A salute of 21 guns will be fired as His Imperial and Royal Highness alights at Government House.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Members of Council, the Puisne Judges of the High Court, all Civil and Military Officers present in Calcutta, and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending, will assemble on the Grand Staircase of Government House not later than 8-20 A.M. The Foreign Consuls in Calcutta will also be invited to attend.

The Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Members of the Executive Council, will be presented to His Imperial and Royal Highness by His Excellency the Viceroy.

Officers and Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress. Gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in morning dress (frock coats).

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 23rd January, 1893.

No. 276-*I*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4210-I., datad the 10th November, 1892, between the words "within the political jurisdiction of the Government of Bombay" and the words "or to ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf," the words "or to ports within the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda" shall be inserted.

The notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 956-I., dated the 20th March, 1890, is hereby cancelled.

The 24th January, 1893.

No. 296-*I*.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4337-I, dated the 24th November, 1892, replacing the services of Mr. E. J. Moore, Superintending Engineer, Goona-Bina Branch, Indian Midland Railway, at the disposal of the Public Works Department, *for* "27th October" *read* "1st November."

The 25th January, 1893.

No. 139-*G*.—Colonel V. E. Law, Madras General List, Cavalry, Political Agent of the 1st class, and Political Officer in charge of the ex-Amir, is granted leave to Calcutta, under article 314(*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, to appear, on the 6th February, 1893, before the Board of Examiners for examination by the higher standard in Arabic.

The 26th January, 1893.

No. 145-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appoint-

ment of Mr. H. F. C. Parkinson as Consul for Denmark at Aden, *vice* Mr. G. M. Gordon.

No. 148-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. S. Shaw as Consul for Belgium at Madras, *vice* Mr. J. Fortune.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 27th January, 1893.

No. 384-*P*.—Mr. R. Logan, Accountant General, Bombay, is granted furlough for eighteen months, with effect from the 1st February, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 27th January, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 74.—The tenure of the appointment of Captain F T. Cole, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, from the 3rd August, 1893.

No. 75.—Lieutenant G. S. Ogg, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 17th January, 1893.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 76.—Lieutenant Murray Trent Elderton, East Surrey Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 8th Bombay Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, from the 2nd July, 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 77.—Second-Lieutenant Samuel Arthur Cooke, 1st Dragoon Guards, officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, from the 14th June, 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Cooke will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps, from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 78.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Captain J. L. O'Bryen, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 30th Bengal Infant y, for one year. Pension service—19th year commenced 28th February, 1892.

Captain J. G. Hunter, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 40th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—15th year commenced 1st May, 1892.

Surgeon-Captain G B. French, 8th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 11th November, 6812.

No. 79.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the date of being struck off duty :—

Captain H. M. Briscoe, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 42nd Bengal Infantry, until 12th November, 1893. Pension service—20th year commenced 12th November, 1892.

No. 80.—Captain E. O F. Hamilton, Royal West Surrey Regiment, Inspector of Army Signalling, is granted leave out of India (p a) for six months, under art. 689, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I.

No. 81.—Lieutenant J. Stephens, Assistant Commissary, Commissariat-Transport Department, is granted leave in India (p a.) for one year, under art 920 F., Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 82.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette" dated the 27th December, 1892, page 7641.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

27th December, 1892.

* * * * *

Unattached List, The appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Lieutenant E. A E Muntz, from 3rd Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), which appeared in Gazette of 22nd November, 1892, is cancelled.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No 83.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval.—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Vincent George Lawrence Eyre, 22nd January, 1893.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 84.—Sub-Assistant Apothecary John Jeremiah Alexander Brachio to be Second grade Assistant Apothecary with effect from the 14th December, 1892, *vice* First grade Assistant Apothecary C. J. Maher, deceased.

No. 85.—Second grade Senior Apothecary George Nesbitt (ranking as Honorary Lieutenant) to be First grade Senior Apothecary;

First grade Apothecary James Munrowd to be Second grade Senior Apothecary and to rank as Honorary Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval,

First grade Assistant Apothecary Valentine Marsden Carleton to be Second grade Apothecary;

Sub-Assistant Apothecary John Nelson Turner to be Second grade Assistant Apothecary,—

with effect from the 17th December, 1892, *vice* First grade Senior Apothecary T. Price, retired.

No. 86.—The words "subject to Her Majesty's approval" in lines 3 and 4 of G. G. O. No. 1213 of 1892, should be expunged.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 87.—*9th Bengal Lancers*—

Jemadar Muhammad Amán Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Juma Khan, transferred to the pension establishment,

Jemadar Rám Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Harsá Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Lál Singh, transferred to the pension establishment,—

with effect from the 1st December, 1892.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 88.—*1st Punjab Cavalry*—

Risaldar Ali Husain to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Gul Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Bhup Singh to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Amar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sapuran Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1893.

No. 89.—*6th Punjab Infantry*—

Havildar Ghulám Razá to be Jemadar, *vice* Isa Khan, deceased, with effect from the 28th November, 1892.

No. 90—*1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles*—

Subadar Kulbir Thápa to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Jangia Thápa to be Subadar, and Havildar Bishnu Thápa to be Jemadar, *vice* Parbal Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1893.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 91.—*Administrative Battalions, North-Western Provinces Volunteers*—

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* the Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

PROMOTIONS.

No 92.—*Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Thomas Lowten Layton Jenkins to be Major-Commandant, to complete the establishment.

Honorary Surgeon Robert Cobb to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

No 93—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Allan Stopford Fleming to be Lieutenant, *vice* Anthony, resigned.

Mr. Percy Earle Raven to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Fleming, promoted.

Mr. David Michael Litster to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No 94.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

The following promotions are made to complete the establishment:—

Lieutenant John Newell Hawkins to be Captain.

Second-Lieutenants Charles Collins and George Mathew Oliver to be Lieutenants.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 95.—Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant A. Banks, Sub-Engineer, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, second grade, with effect from the 3rd April, 1892.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 6—Commander C. W. R. Hooper, Royal Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (p. a.) for one year, under paragraph 560, rule 1, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I.

No. 7.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Sub-Lieutenant D. F. Vines, Royal Indian Marine, (m.c.) for three months.

No. 8.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave in India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in Marine Circular No. 7, dated the 26th April, 1892, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Mr. F. A. Sheehan, Assistant Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st January, 1893.

No. 32.—Mr. M. Gregory, Honorary Assistant Engineer, has been granted, by the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, furlough in India for twelve months, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 9th November, 1892.

The 24th January, 1893.

No. 33.—Lieutenant J. F. Carmichael, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department in the same grade and posted to Burma.

The 25th January, 1893.

No. 34.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on such portion or portions of the Toposi Branch extension of the East Indian Railway as have been sanctioned for construction at this date.

No 35.—The services of Mr. A. M. Fagan, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Burma, (temporarily in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh), have been placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th December, 1892.

The 26th January, 1893

No. 36—The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch:—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	Date.
Hutchinson, F. T.	Examiner, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Examiner, 2nd class	Permanent	4th January, 1893.
Godfrey, F. E.	Examiner, 3rd class, *temporary*	Examiner, 3rd class	Ditto	
O'Donoghue, W. F.	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.	Ditto	
Connolly, J. J.	Examiner, 4th class, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Ditto	
Grant, A.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
Stuart, H.	Examiner, 3rd class	Examiner, 2nd class	Temporary	
Carey, Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. LeM., I.S.C.	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.	Examiner, 3rd class	Ditto	
Johns, E. H.	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	

No. 37.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to, and in the classes of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified:—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1892.
Miller, Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. J., I S.C.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent	7th October.
Upcott, F. R.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank*.	Ditto	Sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto.
Anderson, J. A.	Superintending Engineer. 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Permanent	Ditto.
Little, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A., I S.C.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	22nd October.
Oates, E. W.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto	Permanent	30th October.
Monk, H. L.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank*.	Ditto	Sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto.
Sherman, W. H. P.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Permanent	1st November.
Warden, H. W.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank*.	Ditto	Sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto.
Gilchrist, W. G.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

No. 38.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 0048 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 23rd January, 1893.

General Rules for railways under construction.

Read—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing, in the *Gazette of India* dated the 8th November 1890, the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules for working railways under construction and not open for traffic which were framed by the Railway Conference of 1888 and recorded in appendix M. of its proceedings, with rules 7, 16, and 25 as modified in the memorandum accompanying the Government of India letter No. 233 R. T., dated the 12th June 1890.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 2463, dated the 19th December 1892, forwarding letter from the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, No. 440 T/G. K., dated the 15th December 1892.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company has applied for leave to adopt, on the Godhra-Rutlam railway, the "General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods." The General Rules referred to were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the "General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods," which were published under the notification referred to in the foregoing observations, to such portion or portions of the Godhra-Rutlam railway as are situate in British territory and which may at this date be under construction and not open for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants, and to the public, by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

No. 39.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on such portion or portions of the Godhra-Rutlam railway as are situate in British territory and may at this date be under construction and not open for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

No. 40.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 0049 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 23rd January, 1893.

General Rules for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Sections 8 and 47 of the Indian Railways Acts of 1879 and 1890.

Public Works Department notification No. 299, dated the 13th September 1880, publishing the General Rules for all railways in India, and the Government of India circular No. 17 Railway, dated the 21st August 1880, promulgating those General Rules.

Government of India resolution No. 467 R. T., dated the 15th August 1890, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* dated the 28th August 1890 under Public Works Department notification No. 361, dated the 28th August 1890, containing modifications in the General Rules of 1880 for working open lines of railway in India as recommended by the Railway Conference of 1888.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 44, dated the 7th January 1893, and its enclosure.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in India, which have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council and published under Public Works Department notification No. 299, dated the 13th September 1880, in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th September 1880, as modified by Government of India resolution No. 467 R. T., dated the 15th August 1890, published in the *Gazette of India* dated 28th August 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 361, dated the 28th August 1890, may be made applicable to the Godhra-Rutlam railway from the date it may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for Indian railways with the modifications referred to in the foregoing observations to such portion or portions of the Godhra-Rutlam railway as are situate in British territory.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th September 1880, be further notified to the railway servants, and to the public, by a copy thereof, as herein modified, being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the station master of every station on the said railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The 27th January, 1893.

No. 41.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Public Works Department notification No. 425, dated the 2nd December, 1892, lending the services of Mr. E. J. Moore, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, State Railways, to the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, Limited, *for* 27th October *read* 1st November.

No. 42.—Mr. F. B. Walker, Chief Engineer, 2nd class, State Railways, and Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the forenoon of the 1st February, 1893.

No. 43.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, notification

No. 42, dated the 27th January, 1893, Mr. F. R. Upcott, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways is appointed Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras with effect from the forenoon of the 1st February, 1893.

No 44—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st February, 1893 —

Mr James Ramsay Superintending Engineer, 1st class, State Railways, to be Chief Engineer, 3rd class, permanent.

Mr. P. T. S. Large, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, to be Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, permanent.

Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank*, to be Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. W. K. Stent, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, to be Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1893

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE

The 31st October, 1892.

From the 19th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 12th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department

Complaints regarding non receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

The 26th January, 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 247 P.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 21st January 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 11 of 1893.—Edward Garlick, Architect, of No. 28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and Adolph Gothard Christiansen, of No. 28, Apollo Street, Bombay, for destroying excrement, to be named Garlick and Christiansen's Excreta Destructor.

No. 12 of 1893.—Edward Garlick, Architect, of No. 28, Apollo Street, Bombay (late of No. 6, Canal West Road, Sealdah, Calcutta), for destroying refuse and excrement, to be called Garlick's Improved Refuse and Excrement Incinerator.

No. 13 of 1893.—William Bull, Civil Engineer, at present residing in Calcutta, for an improvement in the burning of bricks and tiles.

No. 14 of 1893.—Samuel Edward Haskin, of Avoca, Stenben County, State of New York, United States of America, Manufacturer, for an improved process and apparatus for vulcanizing wood.

No 15 of 1893.—Neil McGachran Stevenson Douglas, Engineer, now of Mango Grove, Upper Poozoondoung, care of A. Scott & Co., Rangoon, for stopping leaks in sea-going and inland vessels.

No. 16 of 1893.—Alexander Tasker McIsaac, Engineer, Doodputlee Tea Estate, Cachar, for improved tray racks and trays for use in withering fresh tea leaf.

No. 248 P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 167 of 1892.—John Jonas of No. 38, Lime Street, in the City of London, England, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for plucking tea. (Filed 17th January 1893.)

No. 199 of 1892.—Muttath Paranchunni Lazer, Cultivator, Vazhapully, Chowghaut, South Malabar, for a double pen. (Filed 17th January 1893.)

No. 215 of 1892.—Carl August Riedig, of Konigstrasse Chemnitz, Merchant in the Kingdom of Saxony and German Empire, for improvements in boots, shoes, slippers, and the like (Filed 17th January 1893.)

No. 230 of 1892.—Mrs. Anne Catherine Mary Radford, of Dehra Dun North-Western Provinces, British India, for a new article of manufacture for decorative purposes, to be known as "Fairy Flowers" (Filed 13th January 1893.)

No. 260 of 1892.—Albert Legg and Charles Ward Weston, residing at Milton, in the County of Ulster and State of New York, for improvements in sewing machines (Filed 14th January 1893.)

No. 282 of 1892.—Felix Bernhard Fremerey, Civil Engineer of Galveston, in the County of Galveston and State of Texas, United States of America, for improvements in machinery for decorticating jute, ramie, and other fibrous plants (Filed 17th January 1893.)

No. 315 of 1892.—The Strowger Automatic Telephone Exchange, a Company incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, United States of America, of 301 Rookery, Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, United States of America, Telephone Proprietors, for improvements in automatic telephone and other electric exchanges. (Filed 20th January 1893.)

No. 331 of 1892.—Gerard Beekman, Lawyer, of No. 5, East, 34th Street, of New York, County and State of New York, United States of America, for improvements in cotton harvesters. (Filed 7th January 1893.)

No. 332 of 1892.—Gerard Beekman, Lawyer, of No. 5, East, 34th Street, New York, County and State of New York, United States of America, for improvements in pickers for cotton harvesters. (Filed 7th January 1893.)

No. 249 P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 128 of 1888.—Arthur Wellesley Robinson, District Carriage Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Allahabad, for noiseless tyres of wheels for hand platform trucks and other vehicles. (From 20th May 1893 to 19th May 1894.)

No. 52 of 1888.—William Jackson, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, Scotland, Engineer, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for reducing or breaking tea. (From 4th January 1893 to 3rd January 1894.)

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Account of Security Deposits held by the Comptroller and Auditor General in Trust for Civil Officers on the 31st December 1892, published in conformity with paragraph 12 of Financial Notification No 276, dated 30th April 1880.

Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1853-54	4 per cent., 1854-55	4 per cent., 1865.	Total	Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	
Bhopal Water Work Endowment Fund			3,37,800	3,37,800	Political Agent, Bhopal
Deposit of Treasurer Bhopal Political Agency			20,000	20,000	Ditto ditto
Beni Madho Scholarship Fund			1,500	1,500	Ditto ditto
Kincaid Scholarship Fund			2,500	2,500	Ditto ditto
Mussamat Kundan Bayee			3,000	3,000	Ditto ditto
Security Deposit of Head Store keeper in the Commissariat Department, Port Blair			2,200	2,200	Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Port Blair Treasury			2,000	2,000	Treasury Officer, Port Blair
Jeypore College Fund			1,000	1,000	Agent Governor General, Rajputana and the Resident, Jeypore
Mayo College Accumulated Fund			12,200	12,200	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere.
Ajmere Dispensary Fund			4,000	4,000	Commissioner of Ajmere
Masuda Dispensary Fund			1,500	1,500	Ditto ditto
Todgosh Dispensary Fund			1,500	1,500	Ditto ditto
Ajmere Police Clothing Fund			5,000	5,000	Commissioner and General Superintendent of Police, Ajmere
Ajmere Government College Fund			2,400	2,400	Commissioner of Ajmere Merwara.
Mayo College Endowment Fund			6,80,600	6,80,600	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana
Security Deposit of Mutsuddy, Hyderabad Residency Office			1,000	1,000	Extra Asst Resident, Hyderabad, Deccan
Shiva Charoda Thapitinilly Siddalingapah			500	500	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg
Verajandrapet Dispensary Fund			2,000	2,000	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Verajandrapet Municipality
Do Municipal Fund			1,100	1,100	Ditto ditto
Mercara Civil Dispensary Fund			3,000	3,000	President, Mercara Municipal Committee, and Civil Surgeon Mercara
Mercara Municipal Fund			1,400	1,400	President and Vice President, Mercara Municipality
Fraser Endowment for the Fraserpett school			500	500	Commissioner and Inspector of Schools, Coorg
Coorg School Endowment Plantation Fund			5,000	5,000	Ditto ditto
Rao Bahadur Roshun Singh			1,50,000	1,50,000	Political Agent, Nowgong, Bundelkhand
Bundelkhand Rajcoomar College Fund			78,000	78,000	Ditto ditto
Prince of Wales Recovery Fund			2,400	2,400	Ditto ditto
Sarila State			1,50,000	1,50,000	Ditto ditto.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Indore Treasury			50,000	50,000	Treasury Officer, Indore
Indore Residency School Fund			38,100	38,100	Ditto ditto
Kibia Scholarship Fund			3,000	3,000	Ditto ditto
Mhow Church of England Mission Fund			4,000	4,000	Ditto ditto
Dhar Leper Hospital Fund			10,000	10,000	Ditto ditto
Guna Agency School Fund			5,000	5,000	Ditto ditto
Guna Agency Local Fund			1,000	1,000	Ditto ditto
Guna Dispensary Fund			2,000	2,000	Ditto ditto
President Neemuch Cantonment Committee			9,300	9,300	Ditto ditto.
Mhow Cantonment Fund			31,000	31,000	President Cantonment Committee Mhow.
Mahidpur Cantonment Fund			9,400	9,400	Ditto ditto
Abu and Anadra Dispensary Fund			5,000	5,000	Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana
Ahmed, son of Ali Ahmed Joomanee			17,900	17,900	Political Agent and Consul, Muscat
Chuni Lall, Contractor			500	500	Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar
Dunrupmull			500	500	Ditto ditto
Brandis Prize for Sylviculture			2,700	2,700	Director of Forest School Dehra Dun
Imperial Forest School Jubilee Prize Fund			300	300	Ditto ditto
Northbrook Medal Prize Fund			2,000	2,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta and Director of Public Instruction, Punjab
Bullion keeper's Security, Calcutta Mint			50,000	50,000	Master of the Mint
Security Deposit of Palathadaka Soobiah, Treasurer, Coorg			3,000	3,000	Commissioner of Coorg and the Treasury Officer, Coorg
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Nowgong Treasury			10,000	10,000	Treasury Officer, Nowgong Bundelkhand
Thompson Prize Fund			1,000	1,000	Commissioner of Coorg and Inspector of Schools, Mercara
Mercara School Endowment Plantation Fund			1,000	1,000	Ditto ditto
Abkari Contractor, Coorg			70,000	70,000	Chief Commissioner and Commissioner of Coorg
Principal Mayo College, Ajmere			12,400	12,400	Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere.
Shaik Abdul Latif, a minor under Court of Wards			7,000	7,000	Treasury Officer Ajmere
Pollock Prize Medal Fund			6,200	6,200	Comptroller, India Treasuries.
Estate of the Late King of Oudh			11,38,800	11,38,800	Ditto ditto
Chittyana Atchiah, minor			600	600	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg
Sivachar Lingarajappah, minor			800	800	Ditto ditto
Devangada Thimmiah, minor			800	800	Ditto ditto.
Machimada Chik Ganapathy, minor			200	200	Ditto ditto
Chattiranda Moottanah, minor			900	900	Ditto ditto
Sivachar Basavi			2,100	2,100	Ditto ditto.
Bolagi Hanuma, minor			400	400	Ditto ditto
Sivachar Nanjiah			500	500	Ditto ditto.
Chikkana Somakka, minor			300	300	Ditto ditto
Vakkaligar Basavegowda, minor			300	300	Ditto ditto
Sivachar L. Siddalingappah, minor			100	100	Ditto ditto.
Rao Bahadur Dewan Jujhar Singjee Deo			25,000	25,000	Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah
Rajputana Hospital Assistants	...		20,000	20,000	Agent, Governor General, and Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana.
Carried forward			30,17,200	30,17,200	

Account of Security Deposits held by the Comptroller and Auditor General in Trust for Civil Officers on th 31st December 1892, &c.—continued.

NAME OF PERSON OR FUND ON WHOSE BEHALF HELD.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.				NAME OF OFFICER TO WHOM INTEREST IS SENT.
	3½ per cent., 1853-54.	4 per cent., 1832-33.	4 per cent, 1865	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	
TOTAL BROUGHT FORWARD	..	..	30,17,200	30,17,200	
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Currency Office, Allahabad		.	1,00,000	1,00,000	Comptroller General's Trust Account.
Indemnity Deposit of lost Promissory Notes, Syama Sundari Chowdrani	10,000	.	..	10,000	Ditto ditto.
Indemnity Deposit of lost Promissory Notes, Pandit Suraj Narain	..	..	1,200	1,200	Ditto ditto.
Indemnity Deposit of lost Debenture Koer Sham Prosad		...	5,000	5,000	Ditto ditto.
Indemnity Deposit of lost Promissory Notes, Mr. Henry Sevestre		...	1,600	1,600	Ditto ditto.
Investment of value of lost Currency Notes held on account of various individuals		.	14,900	14,900	Ditto ditto.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Currency Office, Calcutta		1,000	69,900	70,900	Ditto ditto.
Deposit of Cashier, Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, India			5,000	5,000	Ditto ditto.
Hindoo Family Annuity Fund		.	3,40,000	3,40,000	Ditto ditto
General Family Pension Fund			18,20,000	18,20,000	Ditto ditto
Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund	..		2,03,000	2,03,000	Ditto ditto.
Patriotic Fund	...		2,58,600	2,58,600	Ditto ditto.
Persian Famine Relief Fund	...		14,000	14,000	Ditto ditto.
Lord Lawrence Memorial Fund	.		70,500	70,500	Ditto ditto.
National Leprosy Fund			13,700	13,700	Ditto ditto
Deposit of Cashier, Office of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy		..	5,000	5,000	Ditto ditto.
Deposit of Khajanchee, Government of India, Foreign Department			20,000	20,000	Ditto ditto.
Waiska Officer, Lucknow			1,15,000	1,15,000	Ditto ditto.
Deputy Commissioner, Paper Currency, Allahabad			1,500	1,500	Ditto ditto.
Security Deposit of Messrs. G W. Allen & Co.			10,000	10,000	Ditto ditto
TOTAL	10,000	1,000	31,59,100	31,70,100	
			Various 4 per cent		
Lost Currency Notes Mutty Lall Roy		..	500	500	No interest drawn, Comptroller General's Trust Account.
" " " Shaik Indoo Biswas			600	600	
" " " Moulvi Ahmed Ali			800	800	
" " " Ram Gopal Mitter			1,000	1,000	
" " " Abinash Chunder Chuckerbutty	..		300	300	
" " " Mah Sin Byoo			2,000	2,000	
" " " Radha Madhab Dutta			500	500	
" " " Land Mortgage Bank			2,000	2,000	
" " " Shib Dyal Sing			4,500	4,500	
" " " Dwarka Nath Kundu			100	100	
" " " Civil Surgeon Paul			100	100	
" " " Hira Lall Chatterji	...		200	200	
" " " Janoki Nath Biswas			700	700	
" " " Madan Mohon Nundy			700	700	
" " " Bhogobut Chand Roy			500	500	
" " " A Carapiet			400	400	
" " " Nobo Coomar Bose			400	400	
" " " Tulsi Ram			100	100	
" " " Fidda Alli			2,200	2,200	
" " " Raj Coomar Chowdhury			300	300	
" " " Dewki Ram Jaisuai			300	300	
" " " Munshi Nundjie		.	200	200	
" " " Moung Lun Gywe Myook, Bhamo			900	900	
" " " Ram Lall			100	100	
" " " Chundra Kanto Bose			200	200	
" " " Mr J Kabiraj			300	300	
" " " Moula Baksh and Abdar Rosheed		..	100	100	
Balance of Government Agency			500	500	
TOTAL			20,500	20,500	
GRAND TOTAL	10,000	1,000	61,96,800	62,07,800	

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

CALCUTTA,

The 26th January 1893.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Comptroller and Auditor General

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January, 1893.

PARTICULARS	3½ per cent Transfer Loan of 1853-54	4 per cent Loans							4½ per cent Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent Portion	5 per cent Loan of 1856-57	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879	TOTAL	Of 1870	Of 1878	Transfer Loan of 1879 4½ per cent Rupee Portion	TOTAL			
Balance of 31st December, 1892	55 200	12 31,863	21 62 500	3,53,03,400	15,98,66,300	4,00,50,900	1,91 00 600	25 78 35,593	36,000	2,24,700	61 92,000	64 53,300	1,34,800	31,200	26,45,10,093
Add—															
Amount of trans-ferred to in London		.		.	...	...	. .	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...			...		.	...	..	. .	...		.	. .	..	...
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...				. .		...			.	...	. .	.		.
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th January, 1893	...	...	...	...				...	. .	...	...		.	..	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th January, 1893				11,000	3,09,200	16,000	23,500	3,59,700	.	...	...		...	...	3,59,700
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January, 1893	...		.	2,86,200	2,74,000	1,61,100	.	7,26,300		...	..	...	.	..	7,26,300
	55,200	12 31,893	21,62,500	3,56,50,600	16,04,84,500	4,02,28,000	1,91,24,100	25 89,21 593	30,000	2,24,700	61,92,600	64,53,300	1,34,800	31,200	26,55,96,093
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	40,000	7,77,000	1,50,000	3,63,000	13,30,000		..	.	...	...	...	13,30,000
Balance on 15th January, 1893	55 200	12,31,893	21,62 500	3 56,50,600	15,97,07 5[illegible]	4,00,78,000	1 87,[illegible]1,100	25 75,01,503	36,000	2,24,700	61,92,600	64,53 300	1,34,800	31,200	26,42,66,093

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to [illegible] Nov., 18[illegible], enfaced from India 8,08[illegible] lakhs, re-transferred from London 6,87 lakhs
" 16th Nov., 1892, " 30th " , ditto 3 " ditto 9 "
" 1st Dec. " " [illegible]th Dec. " ditto 12 " ditto 7 "
" 6th " " " 31st " " ditto 3 " ditto 6 "
" 1st Jan., 1893, " 15th Jan., 1893, ditto 11 " ditto 13 "

8,111 lakhs. 6,822 lakhs.
6 822 "

Balance against India 1,289 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 20th January, 1893

W. D CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Register No.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
			R a. p		
	FOUND IN THE GUJRANWALLA DISTRICT.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
195	Muhammad Shah Badshah Ghazi Type	Silver .	2 0 0	18	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 27th December, 1893.
196	Muhammad Shah Shahib Qirán Type	Do.	2 0 0	24	
197	Farrokh Siyer . . .	Do .	2 0 0	1	
198	Aurangzib	Do. .	2 0 0	2	
	FOUND IN THE BALAGHAT DISTRICT.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
200	Aurangzib Type I . .	Silver .	2 0 0	22	
201	Shajehan Type I . .	Do. .	2 0 0	15	
203	Ditto Type III .	Do. .	2 0 0	3	
	FOUND NEAR DELHI.				
	Old Gold Mohurs of the Mogul Emperors of Dehli				
208	Aurangzib	Gold .	30 0 0	70	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 24th January, 1894.
212	Ditto	Do. .	30 0 0	15	

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 26th January 1893.

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col, R E,*
Master of the Mint.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th January, 1893

LIABILITIES	R	a	p
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office R 63,10,782 a 10 p 8; Public Deposits at Branches R 71,31,542 a 10 p 11	1,34,42,325	5	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,01,66,801	2	11
Bank Post Bills, etc.	3,32,648	8	10
Sundries	29,38,509	12	3
RUPEES	9,17,80,344	13	7

ASSETS	R	a	p
Government Securities	39,44,152	0	0
Other authorized Investments	52,57,173	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,16,54,750	13	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	92,16,424	3	3
Bills discounted and purchased	2,50,57,326	6	3
Balances with other Banks	9,62,393	3	10
Bullion	8,90,905	5	8
Dead Stock	12,33,375	2	5
Stamps	10,401	15	3
Sundries	19,47,089	12	11
	6,01,73,992	6	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office R 1,14,10,263 a 4 p 11; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches R 2,01,96,089 a 2 p 0	3,16,06,352	6	11
RUPEES	9,17,80,344	13	7

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 26th January, 1893

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent
Percentage 47.2

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 25th January, 1893

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 18th January, 1893	20,30,585	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	24,72,674	
ADD—	—	45,03,259
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	4,70,281	
Ditto ditto Government		
		4,70,281
DEDUCT—		49,73,540
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	7,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes		
		7,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 25th January, 1893	...	42,73,540
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	21,47,546	
Ditto ditto Government	21,25,994	
		42,73,540
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	2,571	
Ditto ditto Government		
		2,571

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 26th January, 1893.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 28th January, at 2-30 P.M.

Graduates of the University in academic costume are admissible, on presenting themselves at the Senate House, at 1 P.M.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 16th January, 1893.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th January, 1893.

No. 1-*Camp*.—Mr. J. Alden Fink is admitted temporarily into the Uncovenanted Medical Service in the Bengal Presidency. His services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The 26th January, 1893.

No. 2-Camp.—The services of 3rd grade Assistant Surgeon Chuni Lal Nandi, of the Bengal Provincial Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of Port Blair.

W. R. RICE, *M.D.*,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st January, 1893.

No. 958.—Mr. C W. F. Seyers, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for 30 days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 13th instant.

The 26th January, 1893

No 959.—Rai Hira Singh, Bahadur, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 15 days, under Article 223 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th December, 1892.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th January 1893.

No. 1-I. E—The following officiating promotion is made in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, with effect from 3rd January, 1893:—

Name	From	To	REMARKS.
Kelly, J. H. C	General Service Clerk.	Officiating Assistant Superintendent.	*Vice* Mr Vew.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 18th January, 1893.

No. 160-G.—Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, I.S.C., Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st February, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH, *Captain*,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th January, 1893.

No. 1-A.—Lieutenant H. E. G. Clayton, R E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 18, on the 29th December, 1892.

R. T. R. LAURENCE, *Captain, R.E.*,
for *Director-General of Military Works.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 25th January, 1893

No. 5.—Mr. C. Muirhead, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, passed the Departmental Standard Examination, prescribed in paragraph 18, Chapter II, Volume I, Public Works Department Code, on the 5th January, 1893.

The 26th January, 1893.

No. 6.—Mr. R. C. Beeston, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Kashmir Railway Survey to the North-Western Railway.

The 27th January, 1893.

No. 7.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 27, dated the 19th January, 1893, Lieutenant G Lubbock, R E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is posted to the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.

HORACE BELL,
Offg. Director-General

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Nagpur, the 17th January, 1893.

On and from the 1st February, 1893, the following Telegraph Offices will be opened for receipt and despatch of paid telegraph messages:—

Names of Offices.	Where situated.
Lapanga	B.-N. Railway, Sambalpur Branch.
Rengali	
Sason	
Sambalpur	

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Sealdah, the 21st January, 1893.

No. 1.—The Honourable E. H. S. Napier, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is granted furlough for eighteen months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st February, 1893, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,

Manager.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 24th January, 1893.

No. 1.—Mr. W. H. Price, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, is granted, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, six months' furlough, with effect from the 25th February, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

G. F. O. BOUGHEY, *Lieut.-Col., R E.,*

Manager, N. W. Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that whereas certain treasure consisting of the following coins :—

	R	a.	p.
"Surti" rupees	55	8	0
"Sâlar" rupees	13	12	0
"Gûde Surti" rupees	13	0	0
TOTAL	82	4	0

has been discovered in the month of November, 1892, in a place at Supa, Taluka Parner, in the Ahmednagar District, near the houses of Dulba wd. Krishna Chambar and Bhima wd. Krishna Chambar.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are therefore required to appear either in person, or by agent, at the Office of the Mamlatdar of Parner, within six months from the date of this notice, and to assert their claim, if any, to the said treasure, so that the matter may be enquired into and determined by the Mamlatdar in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that whereas certain treasure consisting of the following coins :—

Rupees 6 of old coin of the size of "Shivarai" now converted into four bangles "goth."

has been discovered by Radha, wife of Anaji Dighi, in the month of October, 1892, in the corner of the cattle-shed belonging to Anna Saheb Dabhade at Parner, in the Ahmednagar District.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are therefore required to appear either in person, or by agent, at the Office of the Mamlatdar of Parner, within six months from the date of this notice, and to assert their claim, if any, to the said treasure, so that the matter may be enquired into and determined by the Mamlatdar in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

E. J. EBDEN,

Collector of Ahmednagar.

AHMEDNAGAR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

The January, 1893.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

In accordance with Rule XIX, Government of India Notification, Home Department, No 103, dated Simla, 20th June, 1885 the following tombstones in the Military Cemetery, Calcutta, which have fallen into a ruinous condition, will be made level with the ground during the next repairs, and any slabs they contain will be placed over the grave in simple masonry or be inserted in the wall of the Cemetery —

NAMES.	DATE OF INTERMENT		REMARKS.
	Month.	Year	
Isabella Spencer	3rd Feb.	1839.	
F. W. Good	2nd June	1833	
Micheal Hallinon	2nd July	1862.	
Bridget Mayne	6th Feb.	1842.	
Jane Campbell	4th Mar.	1830.	
Corporal G. Taylor	9th Sep.	1833.	
Peter Stalland	9th Sep.	1871.	
Duncan Calguhaun	21st Sep.	1871	
"Mary" Dan. Wife	28th June	1871.	
Emma Jane Meredith	2nd Sep.	1858	
John Brigham	2nd Sep.	1858	
Captain Schnell, 15th Regiment	17th Aug.	1815.	
Eliz Wood	12th May	1849	
F H. Wilson	9th Aug.	1840	
Mary French	25th Sep.	1833.	
R. J. B Gadirey	31st Aug.	1828.	
John Fallon	26th Sep.	1833	
Mrs Sophia Mayne	14th Dec.	1841.	
George Armstrong	2nd Sep.	1830.	
William Little	1st Aug.	1830.	
Elizabeth Adelphina Stearin	9th Dec.	184[illegible].	
Edward Neal	23rd June	1844.	
William Moore	3rd Oct.	1830.	
Isabella Lucy Rooke	13th May	1844.	
Arthur Ebbs	22nd July	1830.	
Alice Maud Duggan	18th Mar.	1831	
George Robert Shinks	27th Apl.	1848.	
Alexander Walter Lionel Hume	14th Feb.	1848.	
A. Morton	7th Sep.	1833.	
Sarah Ann Wigglesworth	No date		
Richard Banett	7th July	1835.	
Aletta Field	30th Apl.	1840.	
Color Sergt Archibald Erskine	17th May	1837.	
Mr. F. Otto	27th Oct.	1833.	
M J O'Connor	27th July	1849.	
Vaulty F. J. L'Estrange			
Mrs. Caroline Coulthard	25th Sep.	1844.	
Vaulty S. K. Busyart	...	...	
Mrs. Mary Duesbury	18th July	1829.	

A. E. STONE,

Garrison Chaplain,

Fort William.

January 27th, 1893.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 26th January, 1893

No. 13485.—Mr. L. Byrne, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted privilege leave for two months, from the 22nd December, 1892, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. Morley is appointed to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, during the absence of Mr. Byrne, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 24th January, 1893

Arthur, Geo H.
Balfour, L. C.
Bander, Mr.
Clark, Dr F E.
Clarkson, J G
Coates, F. G
Coelho, and Hunter.
Collins, A. A.
Dederding, Mons.
Dighy, Wm.
Gasper, H. J.
Guest, W.
Halliday, Mrs. W. F.
Hart-Bush, Mrs.
Kaufmer Handels.
Lewtey, Miss R (care of W. I. Lewtey).
Marderos Porossiantz.
McBean, Bowker & Co.
Rowland, H. J.
Ross and Sons, W. A.
Smith, John.
Sinha, Mookerjee & Co.
Stanley, G & Co.
Stephens, A (Dentist).
Water & Co., A.
Williams, J. & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

Addis, A.
Ainsworth, Mrs.
Allen, C. H.
Andrews, H M.
Armstrong, Mrs.
Augustine, S. M.
Barrington, F.
Barton, R. B.
Beckett, Miss.
Bell, F.
Bell, J. Hyslop.
Bentley, Edward.
Bentley, Mrs.
Bernhard, B.
Berry, Mrs E. R.
Blanleuil, Henri.
Bradley, John.
Braumeyer, Dr. Jur Franz.
Brewer, Thos.
Brown, M.
Bryden, Mrs. Edward.
Burnaby, Major R. B.
Cartwright, S. W.
Champher, M.
Clark, Rev F. E.
Conolly, C. A.
Cook, S. G.
Conyers, Arthur.
Courjon, Miss.
Crawford, H. F.
Crawley, John G.
Currie, John.
Davison, Mr M. B.
Desmrolais, S R. L.
DeSouza, A S. R.
Denholm, John.
Douglas, G. P. Home.
Dwyer, Dr. M. Q.
Edarling, J B.
Fawns, Miss M.
Foster, H. E.
Foster, E. J.
George, J., Esq.
Garnett, F. L
Gordon, Douglas.
Graydon, N. A.
Green, J. I.
Grunwald, Mrs. Rosa.
Hamilton, E.
Hawkins, H.
Harwood, H
Hennessy, A.
Home, John.
Houston, U. K.
Hunter, C. H
Isaacs, Elias H.
Jahel, B. G.
Johnson, Miss Cissie.
Johnston, Miss R.
Johnston, Mrs.
Kalbeter, L. L.
Kane, R. J.
Kidd, Dr. C. E.
Kohnspeyer, Edmund.
Laing, James.
Lalor, Mrs.
Lawrence, Lincoln.
Lee, J. W.
Le Plastrier, C A.
Lindenau, L K.
Lowe, Mrs. A. M.
Lynch, C. P.
Lyons, B.
Macaulay, Capt. M.
Maclan, F. H.
MacMahon, Jas.
Main, J.
Marchetto, Tomaso.
McCarthey, John.
McDonald, D M. K.
Medd, G. H.
Merz, Charles.
Moore, Miss Edith.
Moon, E. R. P.
Moss, L. E.
Murphy, J. C.
Murphy, C. E.
Murphy, M F.
Naylor, Mrs. H. A.
Nellock, Mrs. Marie.
Newington, Mrs.
O'Donnell, Capt. A C.
Otton, S. D.
Payr, Charles.
Peatling, I. H.
Philips, G M.
Photographic Apparatus Manufacturer.
Pope, Wm.
Pryce, A. E.
Ryle, Mrs. H. C.
Robinson, Mrs. E A.
Roggs, C. W.
Savi, Henry.
Saxby, Frank.
Schmidt, H , Esq.
Shaw, Mrs.
Shillingford, Mrs.
Skinner, G. F. C.
Smith, Mrs. A.
Smith, I. D.
Sinclair, Henry.
Stack, Mr.
Stanier, Beville.
Stogdon, Miss.
Taylor, Wm.
Thomas, Miss M.
Tew, M.
Thompson, L.
Van Op tal, L. S.
Walker, H. R.
Walker, H. deR.
Watts, Miss.
Walshe, M. A S.
Webb, E. I.
Weichert, W.
Weir, W. H.
Whitelaw, John.
Wichmann, Baron.
Wilcox, James.
Wilson, Dr. Geo. A.

Registered Letters

Castinceras, Senor Don Jose.
Doyle, Miss Bessie.
Gay, R.
Gregory, John.
London, Mrs. Jessie J.
Newington, D.
Payr, L V.
MacMahon, James.
Marchetto, Tamaso.
Walker, Henry.
Martin, Mr.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Airy, W.
Allen, D.
Abas Khan.
Alexander, H. N.
Abramovine, D.
Amrook Panchord.
Aboolt, H. C. S., Capt.
Baulch, F.
Bun, D., Col.
Bahiram Jung.
Brownstein, R , Mrs.
Bahlk, C , Revd.
Barbone, E. D.
Bradley, W A.
Bently, W., Mrs.
Bowen, R.
Baird, Mrs.
Burby, D. A.
Barry Bishop.
Buckley, C., Proff.
Blake, W. H.
Clark, F. E., Revd.
Courtaney, G. E.
Catania, M Leods.
Clarke, M. G., Mrs.
Cracket, W. C.
Coyne, J. S.
Castanza, E.
Chapnoy.
Dolozaki, A.
Dius, G
Drew, I. M.
Dahp Sing Fagir.
English, J.
Etherington, B., Surgn
Fddis, A. S , Mrs.
Farrell C., Miss.
Faulkner, W. A.
Fairbanks, W.
Feeling, C.
Frankford, Lord.
Fieldhouse, A., Mrs.
Farrer, G.
Graves J. H.
Greathed, E.
Ghutner, I
Greenberg, J.
Gueness, M. K.
Grand, Mrs.
Gunness, H. A. L. S.
Hardt, H.
Heaton, J. H. M. P.
Halsh, H. C.
Hugelt P H.
Hancock, A.
Harwood, H T.
Harris, H T.
Innis, J R.
Jones, W. M.
John, A.
Jowhiram.
Jesh Carl
Kapp, F
Kulsoom-bee
Knowlis, G H T
Kinloch C. W.
Kohn, H.
Leathem, A.
Lugard, E. J., Col.
Lacillis, J. H.
Leonardi, F.
Lewis, J. A.
Muz, C.
Mathews, H
Mennadi, W.
Morrison, R. H., Major.
McDermott, F , Mrs.
McMuston, J
Murray, E E.
Morse, J. S. B.
Matta, A., Dr.
Michell, R.
Mantz, L.
Mirzbach, R.
Mills, D
Morris T. W.
Meredith, F.
Manning, I. A.
Mascarinhas, A.
Mathews, B., Mrs
North and Burdith.
Nation, F.
Nelson, Mrs.
Ogilvie, L.
Oakes, A.
Peterson, C H P.
Pearson, A., Mrs
Ruh A
Roberts, R. T.
Russell, C. H.
Roberts Miss.
Rogowski, A.
Reed, W. H.
Ramsay, H., Capt.
Rechards, A. M. D.
Stephenson, T.
Spalding, W. H.
Stoddard, J. L.
Stevens, W. I.
Skilbom, J. W.
Sodd, H
Seemoar, L., Mrs.
Schroder, O.
Sinclair, W. T.
Spineer, G.
Schnider, F.,
Stewart, M.
Shippard, H. H., Hon
Styan, H., Mrs.
Southgate P.
Snilling, I.
Sharplin, A. C.
Smith, J
Shippard, C. H , Lt-Col
Spanion A , Mrs.
Stone, F. W S.
Tychus, T. W.
Temple C L.
Turnbull, W. J., Genl
Thost, V.
Tati, C
Triumaymee, S.
Thornton, F. T.
Thomas C.
Tinsel, D , Miss.
Tibolu, Mrs
Towse, F B. B.
Twinedie, J.
Vuraswamy, Brothers.
Welsh L. I.
Ward, G. W
Whitehouse, Dr.
Wood, Mrs.
Wasther, C.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 23rd January, 1893

Cook, G. H.
Finlay, Mrs. J. F.
Macmahon, Capt. J. J
Stephenson, Dr.
Stewart, Col. J. N.

The 28th January, 1893

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1893	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	1st Feb.	Per P and O. Steamer from Bombay
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	31st Jan.	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion	1st Feb.	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan	4th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania	4th ,,	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo . . .	6th ,,	Per P & O Str. *Rosetta.*
Straits, China, and Japan .	31st Jan.	Per Steamer *Lightning.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	31st ,,	Per Steamer *Canara.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	3rd Feb.	Per Steamer *Pundua.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	1st ,,	Per Steamer *Kasara*
Port Blair	31st Jan.	*Via* Rangoon.
Mauritius	3rd Feb.	*Via* Tuticorin and Colombo
Madras, Colombo, Straits, and Hong-Kong.	3rd ,,	Per A. Lloyd's Steamer *Niobe.*
Penang, Singapore, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney.	28th Jan	Per Steamer *Argus.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be

cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

GEO. ED. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*, per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতায় বোটানিকেল গার্ডনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিনকোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২॥০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত দর ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ॥০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1 Pound tin, R16, or, post free, R16-12.
½ „ R 8, „ R 8-8.
¼ „ R 4, „ R 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৬ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৷৷০
½ আধ „ „ ৮ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮৷৷০
¼ সিকি „ „ ৪ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪৷৷০

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1893.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Fifty-fifth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 28th January 1893, at 3 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By Order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,

Secretary.

CALCUTTA,

The 2nd January, 1893.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Partially destroyed by Whiteants.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. Ao—10934 of the Reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879 of 16th January, 1879, for R1,000, originally standing in the names of the joint administrators of the Gundal State, and last endorsed to P. Sevapatha Moodelliar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application has been made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

P. SEVAPATHA MOODELLIAR,

No. 5, Augatha Covil Street,

Black Town,

Madras.

The 4th January, 1893.



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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1893.

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PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 19th January, 1893.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, KT., Q.C.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir C. B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Raja Udai Partab Singh, C.S.I., of Bhinga.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behary Ghose.
The Hon'ble Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble G. R. Elsmie, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens.
The Hon'ble Fazulbhai Vishram.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble FAZULBHAI VISHRAM took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

PETIT BARONETCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER moved that the Bill for settling the Endowment of the Baronetcy conferred upon Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, of "Petit Hall", in the Island of Bombay, be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble DR. RASH BEHARY GHOSE moved that section 12 of the Bill be omitted. He said :—

"I confess that it is not without a certain degree of reluctance that I move the amendment which stands in my name. One of the foremost captains of industrial enterprise in India, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, has by his princely charities so endeared himself to all his countrymen that it is by no means an agreeable duty to have to oppose any of the provisions of a Bill which has been settled in concert with his legal advisers and which may therefore be presumed to embody his own wishes. Among a people who have always been distinguished for their munificence there is probably no name more illustrious than that of the recently created Baronet; and the provisions of the Bill now before us may not altogether unreasonably be regarded as a fitting recognition of the eminent services rendered by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee to the country. But, although I trust I yield to no one in my appreciation of the many claims to distinction possessed by the Parsi Baronet, I cannot forget that the proposed legislation is of a very exceptional character. It is an encroachment on the rule against perpetuities as known among lawyers—a rule based not on any artificial reasoning but on the most obvious principles of public policy, and which lays down that except within certain well-defined limits you cannot fetter the free transfer of property unless for purposes useful and beneficial to the public, or, as they are technically called, charitable uses. Among Hindus, as the law now stands, the right to prevent the unrestricted transfer of property exists, if it can be said to exist at all, in a most attenuated form. Greater latitude, and perhaps with more reason, is allowed in the English law, but even in England the limits within which alienation may be restrained are rigidly defined; and the well-known process of settling and resettling estates among the great English landowners does not, I may add, constitute any real exception, as it does not in any way trench upon the rule against perpetuities, but the mode in which this is accomplished is of too artificial a character to be readily intelligible to any one who is not a lawyer. The inviolable character of the rule under discussion and the jealousy with which it is guarded may be very well inferred from the fact that in the course of nearly two hundred years we come across only two instances in which the Legislature in England has interfered with it. Blenheim was settled inalienably on the family of the Duke of Marlborough by 3 & 4 Anne, c. 6, 5 Anne, c. 3, and 5 Anne, c. 4, and more than a hundred years later Strathfieldsaye was in the like manner settled on the family of the Duke of Wellington by 54 Geo. III, c. 161; but no provision is to be found in any of these Statutes at all similar to the provisions of section 12 of the proposed Act. The law, if I might say so without impropriety, has wisely set limits to the right of fettering inheritances, and I do not think that any subject of the Queen-Empress can fairly complain if we deny him a privilege which a great nation, not perhaps effusively demonstrative but full of the most generous impulses, refused to a Marlborough and a Wellington. It is said that this Bill has been drawn on the model of Act XX of 1860. Now, I have looked into that Act, and I do not find anything in it at all analogous to section 12 of the present Bill. The section under notice is altogether a new departure for which I confess I have not been able to find any sufficient justification. It would also seem to be wholly unnecessary. The income of the property comprised in the proposed trust is evidently deemed sufficient, at any rate for the present, to support the dignity of a Baronet conferred upon Sir Dinshaw Manockjee. If, however, at any time in the future, that income should happen to be inadequate for the purpose, the funds might be easily augmented by the less objectionable process of adding to them such securities as are mentioned in section 11 of the Bill. I would also beg to point out that, even as regards any contemplated

addition of immoveable property in the future, the acceptance of my amendment would only make this difference, that, instead of applying to the Governor of Bombay in Council, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, or his successors, as the case may be, would have to move the Legislature; and I am sure any application bearing the honoured name of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee would always secure the respectful attention of Hon'ble Members. Moreover, there is no reason why the Legislature should delegate its functions in such matters to the Local Government, a course which, in my humble judgment, should be adopted only in cases of imperative necessity. I have only to add that in setting aside the ordinary law of the land in favour of a subject, however distinguished, we cannot proceed too cautiously, that such measures do not always fulfil the expectations entertained by their promoters, and that, in this country specially, exceptional legislation of the present order might create a precedent of a very inconvenient and embarrassing character."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said that he was not aware until he was informed by his hon'ble friend the mover of the amendment that this Bill differed in its lines from the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Act. He had originally only read the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

"The Statement of Objects and Reasons was as follows:—

'The object of this Bill is to settle the endowment of the Baronetcy conferred on Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.

'It has been framed on the lines of Act XX of 1860 and has been settled in concert with Sir Dinshaw's advisers and the Government of Bombay.'

This satisfied him, and he had not looked at the Bill itself and did not suppose it was at all different from the Act of 1860. He found, however, that, as had been pointed out by his hon'ble friend Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, there were two clauses of it entirely different from, and not to be found in any form in, the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Act. The Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Act provided, roughly speaking, for an endowment for making inalienable a sum of money calculated to produce a lakh of rupees in order to support the title and dignity of the Baronetcy. The present Bill made an endowment of securities yielding an income of Rs. 1,25,000, which securities were bonds of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and which were not likely to alter in value. That was amply sufficient. But section 11 of the Bill, which was not to be found in any other Act, and which he would be inclined to omit altogether, provided that a Baronet for the time being or any one on his behalf might, with the sanction of the Bombay Government, augment the funds and securities, and that the trustees might accept those securities, which would be added to the endowment and which would be for all time withdrawn for purposes of commerce; for the notification by which this would be done would be irrevocable, and it was a matter which could not be undone.

The next section (12), that against which the amendment was directed, provided in a similar manner with regard to immoveable property. It provided that, upon application to the Government of Bombay, the Baronet for the time being might ask to be allowed to add any immoveable property in the Presidency to the endowment, and that upon a resolution of the Governor of Bombay in Council the property in question should be so added and the Act should take effect with respect to it. It did not seem to him that those provisions were in any way necessary. He should perhaps not have troubled about them, seeing that the Bill was only a personal one, if it were not that those personal Acts were likely to be more or less numerous unless power was taken by Government to deal generally with this matter; and the reason why he desired to trouble the Council in this particular instance was that a precedent would be created, and if the Council had anything to do of this kind in Bengal there would be considerable dissatisfaction if the same powers were not given as those which were proposed in this Bill; and, therefore, if the clauses in question were allowed, an exceedingly embarrassing precedent would be created for the future. He should also remark that in this particular case those Parsi Baronets belonged to a trading class—a class illustrious for their wonderful power of making money and managing business. One must remember that the case was not the same as it would be in England, where a man who belonged to a great trading house had some high honour conferred upon him and thereupon

generally became a member of the landed aristocracy and left trade. There was no reason to suppose that those Parsi traders would ever be anything else but great and wealthy traders or that they would depart from the line followed by their forefathers. There was a great objection to those clauses being made use of to tie up large funds and obliterate them for the general use for ever, and there was still greater objection to tying up land, specially in the Island of Bombay, a great trading centre, where land was limited, and to making such land inalienable for ever, unless there was some necessity for such a step. There was only one precedent, so far as he knew, for the course proposed, and that was to be found in the Murshidabad Act. In that Act the Council would find a clause which provided for the addition of further immoveable property to the Murshidabad endowment with the sanction of the Governor General in Council. That had been done under special circumstances. It was felt generally that the existing endowment was not as large as one would like it to be considering the position of premier noble of Bengal which had been given to the Nawab. It was also felt that our connection with the Nawab's family, the former Rulers of Bengal, whose estate had gradually shrunk to its present dimensions, made it desirable that his case should receive exceptional consideration; and it was believed that any addition that could be made without expense to the State to the Murshidabad endowment would be gratifying to everybody in view of the fate which had befallen the House. That was partly a political matter, and it was felt that there would be no danger of any excessive endowment being made: it was also thought that the Murshidabad Nawabs might inherit certain lands in the hands of other members of the family and desire to add them to the endowment.

The only object in this case was to provide such an endowment as would prevent the hereditary honour conferred by Her Majesty being brought into contempt by the poverty of the holder. This seemed amply provided for without these sections. He was aware that the power was safeguarded in the present Bill by requiring the sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council; still he feared that, if in future the Government were to be approached for leave to add to the endowment by a wealthy holder of the title who had earned gratitude by fresh benefactions, such leave might be granted without much consideration as to the evil effects of rendering a trader's assets inalienable and tying up land in Bombay for ever. But it was mainly on the ground of its being a bad precedent and one that might embarrass the Government here in dealing with this subject that he objected to the clauses in question. He would suggest whether it might not be well under those circumstances to adjourn the consideration of the Bill and refer the matter to Bombay. He should not like the Council to do anything so ungracious as to cut out anything from a Bill of this kind without urther consultation with the Bombay Government and Sir Dinshaw Petit. But he thought it must be evident to the Council that it would be inadvisable to allow any power in the Bill such as the clauses in question provided for, and it was very possible that if a further reference was made to the Bombay Government the matter would be satisfactorily arranged.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER said:—

"With regard to the last point which the hon'ble member has mentioned, I may explain that this question was deliberately raised by the Government of Bombay, and I should like to read to the Council the correspondence which passed rather more than a year ago If, however, the Council should be of opinion that any object would be gained by sending this Bill back to the Bombay Government, I should have no objection.

"On the 18th November, 1891, the Advocate General wrote the following opinion. I do not propose to read it all and will leave out the immaterial portions of it:—

'I see no reason on behalf of the Government of Bombay to object to any of the provisions of the Bill as now settled by the Legal Remembrancer, except those contained in sections 11 and 12 thereof, which seem to me to require the serious consideration of Government before they should be allowed to form part of the Bill. Section 11 enables any person or persons at any time or times hereafter to increase the stocks and moveable securities subject to the trusts of the Act, and no limit is placed on the amount of increase. It is possible, but by no means certain, that the assent of the Corporation would be required.

Section 12 gives the same power with regard to immoveable property in the Presidency of Bombay, subject, however, in the case of persons other than the Baronet for the time being to the consent of the Governor of Bombay in Council I give what seems to be the effect of the clauses without following their wording.

'Now the Bill is in itself an exception to the ordinary law forbidding the creation of perpetuities, and like Act XX of 1860 creates such a perpetuity for the purpose of adequately supporting a hereditary dignity conferred by Her Majesty For that purpose Act XX of 1860 settled funds producing an annual income of Rs 1,00,000, and the present Bill settles funds producing an annual income of Rs.1,25,000; in each case a mansion house being also settled. Presumably the amount settled is in each case sufficient, in the opinion of Government, adequately to support the dignity conferred. It seems to me a matter open to grave objection that it should be hereafter possible to place a larger amount of property than the Legislature has allowed beyond the reach of the ordinary law against alienation and perpetuity. I am disposed to think that the Legislature ought again to be consulted before this is done; and I am decidedly of opinion that at least the consent of this Government or of the Government of India should be in every case a condition precedent. I do not think that the risk of excessive endowment is an imaginary one, for in my experience as counsel I have constantly found it to be the desire of wealthy natives to tie up their property to the utmost extent practicable, even at the risk of litigation; and I think that this tendency would be encouraged if the settler could subject his property to a perpetual statutory settlement, as would be the case under these clauses of the Bill as they at present stand. I should add that no similar clauses are to be found in Act XX of 1860.'

"So that my hon'ble friend will see that this very point has been raised by the Advocate General in the most explicit form possible Upon that the Under-Secretary to Government wrote to Sir Dinshaw Petit on the 3rd December, 1891, as follows:—

'I am directed to enclose copy of an opinion stated by the Hon'ble the Advocate General on sections 11 and 12 of the draft Baronetcy Endowment Bill. I am to inform you that Government concur in the Advocate General's view of the impolicy of those sections even if the consent of Government is made a condition precedent, and am to request that you will state whether you have any objection to make to the omission of the sections from the Bill.'

"So that the Council again will see that the Government of Bombay thought that the *primâ facie* case was exactly the same as the Advocate General had described it.

"On the 17th December, 1891, Sir Dinshaw Petit replied acknowledging the receipt of that letter and saying:—

'In submitting the clauses in question for the consideration and approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council, I can assure His Excellency that I had no intention that the Act should be availed of for the purpose of tying up property which was not required for the support of the title. My object in inserting the clauses in question was to provide to some extent against the contingency of the income afforded by the present endowment at some future date proving inadequate for the due support of the title.

'An income which comparatively few years ago was sufficient to cause the possessor of it to be regarded in Bombay as an exceptionally wealthy man is now possessed by hundreds of natives in Bombay, and it therefore occurred to me that what is to-day considered an exceptionally large income may at no great distance of time come to be regarded as quite the reverse. I had also in mind the possibility of the holder of the title being possessed of no means other than the property subject to the trusts of the Act, and being the father of a large family or having large calls upon his income.

'As I myself am concerned to see that all future holders of the title are in a position to support the title with due dignity and also to command the influence and respect which, in this country more particularly, are largely attributed to wealth, and wealth alone, I should be glad if Government would reconsider the matter with a view to some such provisions as those referred to being inserted in the Act.

'I submit that the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council to any addition to the property subject to the trusts of the Act is a sufficient safeguard against the abuse of the powers intended to be conferred by sections 11 and 12 of the Act, and I should have no objection whatever to that consent being made a condition precedent to the exercise of the powers proposed to be conferred by section 11, as it already is to the exercise of the powers proposed to be conferred by section 12 of the Act.'

"Now that letter was written on the 17th December, 1891, and it is obvious that the Government took it into very serious consideration, for they did not answer it till the 19th January, 1892, and their answer was practically contained in a letter to the Acting Solicitor to the Government of Bombay to the following effect:—

'I am to intimate that Government approve of sections 11 and 12 as modified by the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, and to request, if the Hon'ble the Advocate General

has no further corrections to suggest, that the Bill may be forwarded to the legal advisers of Sir Dinshaw for any remarks they may have to record before it is finally submitted to the Government of India.'

"So that the Council will see that the question has been before the Government of Bombay, that the point has been stated in the most explicit form, has been considered after hearing what Sir Dinshaw Petit had to say upon the subject, and that the Government of Bombay have deliberately come to the conclusion that these clauses should be inserted. Personally I have myself rather a strong objection to the tying up of land in perpetuity, and I think it very likely that if, in the first instance, the case had come before me, I should have taken the objection, at any rate to section 12—I have no very strong objection to section 11—that was taken by the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose; but, although I have no particular interest in the question personally, I should hesitate very much to interfere with the deliberate conclusion which has been come to—I may almost say as a matter of agreement—between Sir Dinshaw Petit and the Government of Bombay; though of course I do not dispute the right of this Council to alter the Bill in any way it pleases."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS asked permission to make a remark on the letters which his hon'ble friend had just read. He had heard those letters now for the first time, and there was no indication of anything of the kind in the Statement of Objects and Reasons Now, having heard them, he was wholly dissatisfied with the reasons given in the letter of Sir Dinshaw's advisers. The same considerations would apply to every person who had wealth and on whom an honour of this kind had been conferred. All that the Legislature was concerned with was upholding sufficiently the dignity of the title which Her Majesty had given The Council would, no doubt, take into serious consideration anything that Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit had said; but the Government of Bombay had given no reason for abandoning the objection taken by itself and its Law Adviser, and this was a matter which might embarrass the Legislature in other directions; and therefore he would still ask the Council to adjourn the discussion in order that the question might be referred for the further consideration of the Bombay Government.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—

"I think it is quite clear that the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans for an adjournment is a perfectly reasonable one. The point which has been discussed is probably presented for the first time to several Members of Council, and it certainly is by no means an unimportant one. The Bill, as has been observed, is a personal Bill, but there is no doubt that it affects very important questions of principle. It is a matter of notoriety that the Government of India has been approached with suggestions for similar legislation of a personal character, and I believe it is no secret that the larger question, whether it may not be desirable to provide by legislation of general application for the settlement of different forms of property, has also been urged upon us.

"Under these circumstances I think it would be very regrettable that, in a Bill of this kind, we should take any steps which might hereafter commit us upon so important a matter.

"I should myself be inclined to say that, of the two clauses—clauses 11 and 12—to which special attention has been drawn, clause 12 is open to much more serious objection than clause 11. The power to settle land has always been regarded with much greater jealousy than the power to settle securities, and my first impression is that the power to settle securities, subject to the consent of the Local Government, is not, on the face of it, an unreasonable power to ask for. The power, however, to settle land has always been regarded, and rightly regarded, with much greater jealousy, and the proposal to confer it in the present case raises much more serious difficulties.

"Under these circumstances, I think the discussion had better stand over for the present, and we shall consider whether it will be necessary or desirable to approach the Government of Bombay again, before proceeding further."

The further consideration of the amendment was postponed.

BANKERS' BOOKS EVIDENCE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER moved that the Bill to extend the provisions of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, to the Books of Post Offices carrying on Savings Bank or Money Order business be taken into consideration. He said :—

"I have been asked in making this Motion to explain that I was under a misapprehension last week when I said that the Director General of the Post Office had taken exception to the view of the Select Committee that these books were public documents. Mr. Fanshawe writes to me to say that he never in any way questioned the view of the Select Committee that the books were public documents. What he did was to consult the Government Solicitor as to the procedure to be followed when postmasters were called upon to produce their books, and thereupon the Advocate General volunteered the opinion that the books were not protected by the Act. I beg leave, therefore, to withdraw Mr. Fanshawe's name from what I said in the matter last week. Under any circumstances, however, it is more desirable to settle a question of that kind by legislation than by litigation, and therefore I still propose to ask the Council to pass this Bill. But, before moving that it should be passed, I must ask permission to propose a verbal amendment. The fact is I was not able to give notice of this amendment because I did not know until late last night the particular form in which Mr. Fanshawe would like the Bill to be passed, and I could not give notice of the amendment until I had heard from him on the subject. He prefers, instead of the words 'any post office carrying on savings bank or money order business in respect of such business,'—the only really enacting clause in the Bill,—the words 'any post office savings bank or money order office.' That will involve an alteration in the title and an alteration in the preamble, and, with the permission of the Council, I propose to alter the whole thing, so that it shall run in the way in which I am going to read it. It will be—

'*A Bill to extend the provisions of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, to the Books of Post Office Savings Banks and Money Order Offices.*'

Whereas it is expedient to extend the provisions of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, to the books of the savings banks and money order offices of the Post Office, It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1893, and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

2. After clause (*b*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 2 of the said Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, the following clause shall be added, namely :—

Addition to definition of "bank" and "banker" in section 2, sub section (*2*), of Act XVIII of 1891.

"(*c*) any post office savings bank or money order office."'

"That re-arrangement will put it into the shape in which the Post Office desire it to be, and it is made entirely for the satisfaction of the Post Office."

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS remarked that he understood the substance of the Bill would not be altered by these verbal amendments.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER replied that it would be precisely the same.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Motion was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 2nd February, 1893.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 26th January, 1893.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 4} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1893

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 14th, 1893.

Ordinary cold weather conditions have prevailed over India during almost the whole of the week under review. From the 8th to the 11th pressure was highest over North-Western India and lowest over the south of the Bay and off the west coast of the Peninsula, the wind circulating cyclonically around the high pressure area. After the 11th the barometer began to fall over North-West India and the high pressure area advanced eastward to the central parts of the country, and the winds, though still preserving their anti-cyclonic directions, generally shifted to south-east and east in North-West India. On the 13th a slight depression appeared in the north-west and rain fell in Baluchistan, and showers subsequently extended to the north-west of the Punjáb on the 14th. The mean temperature was low, more particularly at the commencement and middle of the week.

On the 8th pressure was increasing except in parts of North-East India. A large high pressure area overlay North-West India, while readings were low over the south of the Bay and off the west coast. Pressure exceeded the normal average over North-Western India, but was below in the south, hence the

pressure difference was greater than usual. The winds were anti-cyclonic and blew freshly in several places. The unsettled weather which was crossing Northern India during the previous week had reached North-Eastern India, and showers were reported from Northern Bengal and from Sibsagar, as well as from a few places in the Central Provinces and from Madras and Cuddalore. Elsewhere the weather was fine. On the following day, though the barometer was falling in the north-west and rising elsewhere, the general distribution was unchanged, though the pressure difference had decreased. The winds were also practically unchanged and the weather was fine. Light showers were reported from Sibsagar and Madras. On the 10th pressure was falling briskly in North-West India and slowly over the Peninsula, but was rising elsewhere. Readings were high over the central parts of the country, over the north-west of the Punjab, and over the Upper Assam Valley, and low over the south of the Bay. Gradients were moderate. The anti-cyclonic circulation of the winds was again practically unchanged. The force was fresh at several stations and was strong over the south-west of the Bay. There was no rain at any station. The chart of the 11th showed that pressure was falling almost everywhere, but the change was fairly uniform, and there was again very little alteration to record in the general distribution. Readings were highest over Rajputana and Central India and the north of the Punjab, and lowest in the south of the Bay. Calms had appeared over a large part of the Punjab, but otherwise the circulation of the winds was little altered. The strong winds noticed over the south-west of the Bay had spread to the south of the Peninsula, where the force was strong to a gale. There was again no rain anywhere. On the 12th pressure was still falling everywhere, but, except in the North-West, where the decrease was rapid, the changes were unimportant. Pressure was highest over the Assam Valley, but a high pressure area was also shown over the central parts of the country. Calms prevailed over a large part of Northern and Central India, and the only important change in the wind directions was the shift to south and south-south-east at Peshawar, Cherat, and Chaman. In the south of the Peninsula strong winds continued. There was no rain anywhere. The chart of the 13th showed that pressure was increasing slowly over the north of the Punjab and the south of the Peninsula, but was still decreasing elsewhere. The fall had been brisk in Baluchistan and Sind, and a shallow diffused depression was crossing the Indus. Elsewhere there was little change in the general distribution. The winds had shifted to east at Chaman and Jacobabad, and rain was reported from those two stations, and snow from Srinagar. Elsewhere the winds were very little changed and the weather remained fine. On the 14th pressure was decreasing over North-East India and recovering elsewhere. Readings were uniform and the winds varied considerably. Rain had fallen over the north-west of the Punjab and in Baluchistan, but the amounts were small.

Temperature—Has been generally low throughout India. The following

table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

PROVINCE.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	Mean Variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—1·4	—1·4	—1·0	—0·9	—0·4	+0·6	+1·3	—0·5
Bengal and Assam	+1·6	—0·1	—4·5	—4·4	—4·2	—3·6	—2·8	—2·6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—1·5	—3·5	—3·9	—3·5	—2·8	—2·2	—0·6	—2·6
Punjab	—2·3	—2·5	—1·7	—0·8	+0·8	+2·1	+0·5	—0·6
Bombay	—1·6	+0·2	+0·1	+0·1	—1·8	—1·7	—1·2	—0·8
Central Provinces and Berar	—3·6	—6·0	—7·5	—7·1	—6·4	—4·8	—3·2	—5 5
Central India and Guzerat	—7·0	—6·6	—5·1	—3·2	—1·2	—0·9	—0·3	—3·5
Sind and Rajputana	—4·4	—3·8	—1·9	—0·2	+1·2	+4·2	+4·3	—0·1
Madras	+1·4	+1·3	+1·0	+0·1	—1·1	—1·0	—0·8	+0·1
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA	—2·1	—2·5	—2·7	—2·2	—1·8	—0 8	—0·3	—1·8

In all the provinces, except Madras, there has been more or less deficiency. The greatest deficiency was 5°5 in the Central Provinces followed by 3°5 in Guzerat and Central India, and by 2°6 in Bengal, Assam, and the North-Western Provinces. In the remaining provinces the variations from the normal were small. The mean temperature of the whole of India was below the normal average on each day of the week.

Rain.—The rainfall of the week was very light and very scattered. Fifteen of the fifty-one rainfall divisions received some rain, but of these fifteen divisions, in no less than twelve the average actual rainfall of the division was less than one-tenth of an inch for the week. Assam (Brahmaputra) received an average actual fall of 0·30 inch for the week, North Bengal received 0·24 inch, and the Central Provinces (Central) 0·12 inch, and these were the largest amounts. The divisions which received rain were mainly those lying along the line of the Himalayas, but Sind, the divisions in the Central Provinces, the East Coast (north and south), and Madras (south-central) also had light showers. Assam (Brahmaputra), North Bengal, and the Central Provinces (central) received a trifling excess of rain as compared with the normal average, but elsewhere, even where rain was received, there was a deficiency.

The three concluding columns of the table show that since the commencement of the year the rainfall has been heavy in North Bengal, North Bihar, in nearly the whole of the North-Western Provinces and of the Punjab, and in the central parts of the country, but has been lighter than usual elsewhere.

There have been no heavy falls.

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 14th January.			Rainfall data from 1st January to 14th January 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, 1st Jan. to 14th Jan. 1893.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·06	−100
	Central ditto	0	0	0	0	0·01	−100
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	0	0·02	−100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·23	−100
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·19	−0·19	0	0·35	−100
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·30	0·19	+0·11	0·30	0·34	−12
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·21	−100
	Central ditto	0·01	0·11	−0·10	0·17	0·17	0
	North ditto	0·24	0·09	+0·15	0·40	0·11	+264
	Orissa	0	0·06	−0·06	0·09	0·09	−100
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·15	−0·15	0·03	0·24	−88
	Bihar (South)	0·04	0·16	−0·12	0·13	0·21	−38
	Ditto (North)	0·04	0·13	−0·09	0·23	0·19	+21
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·22	−0·22	0·62	0·25	+148
	Oudh (South)	0	0·20	−0·20	1·12	0·25	+348
	Ditto (North)	0·03	0·17	−0·14	0·81	0·20	+305
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·18	−0·18	0·68	0·26	+162
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·11	−0·11	0·58	0·18	+222
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·24	−0·24	0·98	0·39	+151
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·20	−0·20	0·71	0·25	+184
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·21	−0·21	0·45	0·26	+73
	Ditto (Submontane)	0	0·39	−0·39	2·03	0·56	+26
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0	0·71	−0·71	2·32	1·01	+130
	Ditto (North-West)	0·06	0·40	−0·34	0·78	0·63	+24
	Ditto (West)	0·02	0·08	−0·06	0·03	0·15	−80
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·10	−100
	Madras (South Central)	0·02	0·03	−0·01	0·09	0·15	−40
	Coorg	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mysore	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·04	−100
	Konkan	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·04	−100
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0	0	0	0·04	−100
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0	0·01	−0·01	0·40	0·06	+567
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·03	0·14	−0·11	1·64	0·31	+429
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·02	−0·02	2·31	0·10	+2210
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0·12	0·10	+0·02	1·77	0·17	+941
	Ditto ditto (East)	0·01	0·08	−0·07	0·41	0·14	+193
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·01	−100
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sind	0·01	0·17	−0·16	0·12	0·19	−37
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·11	−0·11	0·59	0·14	+321
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·07	−0·07	0·15	0·08	+88
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·12	−0·12	0	0·15	−100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·01	0·03	−0·02	0·01	0·06	−83
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·07	−100
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·06	−100
	Madras (Central)	0	0	0	0	0·01	−100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·09	−100
	Ditto (South)	0·01	0·07	−0·06	0·10	0·30	−67
	Madras (South)	0	0·15	−0·15	0	0·35	−100

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 19th January 1893.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Rainfall good in parts of Ganjam and light scattered showers in parts of Southern districts. On 22nd and 23rd very good rain in Ramnad and southern part of Tinnevelly, which will be of very great benefit. Harvest in Northern, Deccan and Western districts proceeds favourably; in other districts yields poor outturn. Condition of standing crops unaltered Water supply in smaller works of Southern districts being exhausted. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient, though scarce in parts of Southern districts Prices of cheapest grain very slightly easier in Tinnevelly and Madura; elsewhere prices almost stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 25th January.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind. Standing crops damaged by blight, rats or cloudy weather in parts of Satara, Bijapur, and Belgaum. *Jowari (Sorghum vulgare)* diseased in parts of Poona. Crops otherwise good. Harvesting of early crops continues in three, and that of late crops commenced in five districts. Preparations for next season progressing in two districts. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 21st January.*—The weather has been cloudy and rain has fallen over a considerable part of the province, but, except in Orissa and East Bengal, the falls have been generally light. The rain where received, has done good to the spring crops, which are doing well. The poppy crop has also been benefited and the tobacco crop continues promising. Spring rice is being sown, and lands are being prepared for autumn rice and jute in the Rajshahi division and for indigo in Behar. The winter rice harvest is not yet concluded in all districts. The harvesting of pulses, mustard, potato, and sugarcane is in progress. Prices of rice continue practically unchanged. Cattle are healthy. The supply of fodder and water is plentiful in all districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 25th January.*—Weather cloudy and cold with light rain in most districts. Spring crops flourishing and prospects good everywhere. Slight damage by hail reported from Benares. Poppy generally healthy. Pressing of sugarcane in full progress. Supplies and fodder ample. Prices stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 25th January.*—Rain has fallen in nearly all districts. Weeding of spring crops over. Irrigation in progress. Condition of standing crops generally reported good and the recent rains have been very beneficial Mustard is reported to have been slightly damaged in Hissar by hail and by insects in parts of Lahore. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except in part of Dera Ismail Khan. Poppy crops flourishing. Prices rising in one district, stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 25th January*—Weather cloudy in the Nagpur and Chattisgarh country, with heavy falls of rain in Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, and Raipur. Prospects of winter crops are good, save in parts where the crops are reported to have suffered somewhat from cloudy weather, and heavy rain accompanied by hail. Threshing of rice in Bhandara and Bilaspur, and reaping of *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) and *til* (*Sesamum*) in Wardha in progress. Land being prepared for autumn sowings in Nimar and Sambalpur.

Burma.—*For week ending 21st January.*—LOWER BURMA: Reaping nearly completed everywhere and threshing in progess. No change in prospects of crops. UPPER BURMA: Reaping of wet-weather paddy, *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and other millets continues. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of dry-weather paddy in progress. Island and cold-weather crops progressing. Crop prospects unchanged. The price of paddy has fallen generally; Bhamo is the only district in which there has been a rise of any importance. The price of rice shows a corresponding decline, except at Shwebo, Minbu, and Pyinmana, where it has risen somewhat. Numbers on relief works: Meiktila, 545.

Assam.—*For week ending 24th January.*—Slight rain. Crop prospects good. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 25th January.*—BERAR: Slight rain. Weather cold. Reaping of *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) and picking of cotton continue. Linseed and gram in pod. Spring crops in parts of Amraoti, Chandur, and Ellichpur talukas slightly damaged by recent rain; elsewhere in good condition. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Very slight rain during week. Sowing of hot-weather crops continues. Standing crops in good condition. Prices: wheat 9¼, coarse rice 9½, white *juar* 13¾, yellow *juar* 19, and *tur* 9 seers per current rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 25th January.*—MYSORE: Crops and prospects good, except in parts of the Chitaldroog district, where water supply is scanty. No material change in prices.

COORG: Reaping of rice and picking and curing of coffee still in progress. Prices stationary. Water and fodder sufficient for cattle.

Central India.—*For week ending 25th January.*—Slight rain in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand; more needed in former. Fall sufficient in other parts of Central India. Threshing of autumn crops, and harvesting of gram continus in Bhopawar. Condition of standing crops generally good, except in Goona. Agricultural stock and pasturage generally good. Condition of opium good, except in Goona. Prices of food-grains steady, except in Dhar, where they have risen slightly.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 25th January.*—Rainfall slight at Abu. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good. Outturn of cotton crop in Ajmere-Merwara is about eight annas in the rupee. Opium somewhat damaged by frost in two tehsils of Kotah. Crops slightly damaged by hail in parts of Ulwar. Agricultural stock good. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Prices falling in two States, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Rain much needed. Prices stationary.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XL OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92	Week ending 16th January 1892.			Week ending 14th January 1893.			Earnings from 1st April 1891 to 16th January 1892.	Earnings from 1st April 1892 to 14th January 1893.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open per week				
	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
State lines worked by companies											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	9,07,089	555	1,634	9,31,139	570	3,91,78,693	3,82,94,800		8,83,893
Bengal-Nagpur	150	831	1,59,521	192	831	1,12,719	136	47,60,925	42,65,520		4,95,405
Indian Midland	127	752	1,08,680	145	752	1,04,147	138	37,07,543	38,10,719	1,03,196	..
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	4,62,030	276	1,674	4,52,000	270	1,67,43,312	1,68,95,776	1,52,464	.
South Indian	150	948	1,25,335	132	1,043	1,41,118	135	57,48,175	61,61,206	4,13,031	
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	86	1,044	93,643	90	1,107	94,914	86	37,53,826	34,95,359		2,58,469
Bengal and North Western (*c*)	130	739	78,009	106	756	1,02,280	135	37,71,728	40,27,375	2 55,647	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	190	12,963	65	215	15,698	73	4,07,707	5,12,100	1,06,393	..
TOTAL	250	7,819	19,47,470	249	8,012	19,54,005	244	7,80,69,891	7,74,6[illegible]5		6,07,036
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*d*)	264	2,424	5,73,045	236	2,511	5,21,892	208	4,63,77,510	1,94,56,977		69,20,533
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,66,377	243	692	1,66,422	240	67,70,344	64,63,787	...	3,06,557
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,72,188	222	777	2,03,350	262	95,26,227	96,22,130	95,903	..
Bengal Central (*e*)	117	125	12,977	104	125	13,610	109	5,99,556	6,07,041	7,485	..
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*f*)	203	600	1,61,299	205	715	1,62,113	227	42,82,661	50,01,443	7,18,782	..
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	47	28	693	25	28	772	28	52,826	55,132	2,311	.
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	370	47	8	549	69	14 077	14,377	300	..
TOTAL	251	4,663	10,88 955	234	4,856	10,08,098	220	4,76,23,195	4,12,20,887		64,02,308
Lines worked by guaranteed companies											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	572	1,492	7,70,740	517	1,490	7,43,757	499	3,36,54,931	2,9[illegible],91,310	.	40,63,621
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	500	461	2,56,648	557	461	2,55,000	553	1,09,20,994	1,09,05,763	...	15,231
Madras	216	840	1,51,392	180	840	1,74,[illegible]47	207	74,29,357	75,[illegible] 170	1,38,813	
TOTAL	406	2,793	11,78,[illegible]80	422	2,791	11,73,004	420	5,20,05,282	4,80,65,[illegible]43		39,40,039
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,275	41,15,205	276	15,659	41,95,707	268	17,70,98,368	16,67,48,085		1,09,49,383
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	18,925	116	162	28,626	177	8,58,206	8,67,396	9,100	
Tárakeshwar	256	22	4,891	222	22	4,880	222	2,23,677	2,20,187	.	3,490
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	4,681	70	67	5,342	80	3,12,951	3,50,794	37,843	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	9,189	118	78	9,464	121	4,01,458	4,00,338		1,120
TOTAL	135	329	37,586	114	329	48,312	147	17,96,382	18,38,715	42,333	.
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	61,472	174	354	53,776	152	21,85,336	21,08 330	..	77,006
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,010	78	13	710	55	49,116	48,652		464
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	21,529	69	331	29,835	90	10,77,959	11,57,235	79,276	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	4,107	44	93	5,430	58	1,63,412	2,00,950	37 538	
Kolhápur	55	29	1,207	42	29	1,4[illegible]0	49	(*h*) 61,411	71,028	9,617	
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	3,405	48	72	4,221	59	1,57,157	1 88,442	31,285	..
TOTAL	107	872	92,790	106	892	95 382	107	36,94,391	37,74,643	80,252	..
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency											
Standard gauge—											
Rajpura-Bhatinda	118	108	14,446	134	108	9,574	89	5,15,584	3,85,230		1,30,354
Lines owned and worked by native states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	83	334	23,270	70	334	28,445	85	11,11,207	12,48,905	1,37,698	
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	3[illegible],341	115	291	14,700	51	5,66,645	7,05,763	1,39,118	..
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	4,878	52	94	5,283	56	2,48,620	2,47,402	..	1,218
TOTAL	70	719	61,489	80	719	48,428	67	19,26,472	22,0[illegible],070	2,75,[illegible]8	
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,3[illegible]3	44,21,516	256	17,707	43,97,403	248	18,50,31,197	17,49,4[illegible],043	.	1,00,81,534

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section, from 1st January 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*f*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamgaon, and Amráoti State railways.
(*h*) Total receipts from 21st April 1891 to 16th January 1892.

F. B HEBBERT.

GOVERNMENT
REVENUE AND AGRI

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, 1892, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported.	TOTAL OF MONTH.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1890	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras	...	...	...	461	6	...	...	...	...	461	6	...
Bombay	...	..	...	1,24,135	20,169	76,311	...	...	...	1,24,135	29,169	76,311
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,633*	7,806	1,054	6,633	7,806	1,054
Bengal	2,720	2,692	4,504	...	...	5	...	...	...	2,720	2,692	4,509
N.-W. P. & O.	50,543	6,347	15,836	75,324	2,022	38,058	...	...	...	1,25,867	8,369	53,894
Punjab	504	...	...	1,147	81	...	1,623*	644	2,346	3,274	725	2,346
Central Provs.	..	...	...	4,626	121	4,110	...	...	...	4,626	121	4,110
Berar	...	..	...	29,760	3,598	11,140	...	..	...	29,760	3,598	11,140
Assam	...	101	9	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	101	9
Raj. & C. I.	307	..	...	4,274	1,262	1,416	...	...	...	4,581	1,262	1,416
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	4,203	330	84	...	...	...	4,203	330	84
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	54,074	9,140	20,349	2,43,930	36,589	1,31,124	8,256	8,450	3,400	3,06,260	54,179	1,54,873
WHEAT—												
Madras	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..		..	..
Bombay	...	...	...	2,08,125	1,18,209	93,877	...	...	..	2,08,125	1,18,209	93,877
Sindh	...	...	..	...	...	...	3,96,336*	1,74,692	38,873	3,96,336	1,74,692	38,873
Bengal	1,04,477	1,61,813	1,01,316	...	...	...	...	...*	...	1,04,477	1,01,813	1,01,316
N.-W. P. & O.	30,874	3,71,588	2,14,278	54,613	4,90,458	99,337	...	...	871	85,487	8,62,046	3,14,486
Punjab	31,422	6,868	11,564	86,895	3,20,418	56,482	7,92,033*	13,92,747	70,408	9,10,350	17,20,033	1,38,454
Central Provs.	...	...	2,120	7,84,127	4,81,378	2,12,535	...	..	..	7,84,127	4,81,378	2,14,055
Berar	...	...	.	33,042	1,23,256	16,652	...	...	...	33,042	1,23,256	16,652
Assam	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	80	1,11,191	81,872	69,403	...	...	...	1,11,191	81,872	69,483
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	14	...	..	...	...	...	14	..	
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,66,773	5,40,269	3,29,358	12,78,007	16,15,591	5,48,286	11,88,369	15,67,439	1,10,152	26,33,149	37,23,299	9,87,796
LINSEED—												
Madras	...	...	...	..	...	1,537	...	...	...	...	...	1,537
Bombay	...	.	...	64,537	61,983	55,119	...	..	...	64,537	61,983	55,119
Sindh	.	.	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	
Bengal	2,83,907	2,84,863	1,29,860	...	.	44	...	...	...	2,83,907	2,84,863	1,39,924
N.-W. P. & O.	96,846	98,584	43,172	1,554	3,116	2,614	...	...	...	98,400	1,01,700	45,786
Punjab				...	..	..	2*	...	...	2	...	..
Central Provs.	7,787	10,077	15,845	59,812	74,688	33,565	...	...	...	67,599	84,765	49,410
Berar	.			76,921	49,716	38,789	...	...	...	76,921	49,716	38,789
Assam	1,025	965	...	..			...	...	...	1,025	965	.
Raj. & C. I.	5,010	7,682	2,470	21,293	26,588	30,380	..	...	...	20,303	34,270	32,650
Nizam's Terry.		..	...	20,014	12,668	19,023	...	...	...	20,014	12,668	19,023
Mysore	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,94,575	4,02,171	2,01,167	2,44,131	2,28,759	1,81,061	2	...	...	6,38,708	6,30,930	3,82,228
INDIGO—												
Madras	...	...	...	Not available.	55	505	Not available.	...	...	...	55	505
Bombay		..	...		315	493		..	..	...	315	493
Sindh	..		...		...	...		153	1,172	...	153	1,172
Bengal	25,376	52,349	13,310		...	...		...	...	25,376	52,349	13,310
N.-W. P. & O.	13,7-8	10,876	15,170		...	38		...	...	13,728	10,876	15,208
Punjab	40	17	158		...	...		938	2,046	40	955	2,204
Central Provs.	.	21	...		...	...		...	...	...	21	...
Berar	.	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Assam	.	..	...		..	...		...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	..	..	...		..	167		...	...	...	...	167
Nizam's Terry.	...	.	...		52	...		...	...	...	52	...
Mysore	..	.	...		...	...		...	..	...	...	...
TOTAL	39,144	63,203	28,638		422	1,203		1,091	3,218	39,144	64,776	33,059

* Exclusive of river traffic.

N.B.—The indigo figures entered in columns 18 and 21 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,

Calcutta, the 24th January, 1893.

OF INDIA.

CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi, during the month of November, 1892, and from 1st January, 1892, to 30th November, periods of the years 1890 and 1891.

TOTAL FROM JANUARY 1ST, INCLUDING TOTAL OF MONTH.												
Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.			Articles and whence exported.
1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
												COTTON, RAW—
...	...	...	16,485	20,530	17,602	...	...	...	16,485	20,530	17,602	Madras
7	6	...	38,18,032	34,75,147	38,27,537	...	..	..	38,18,039	34,75,153	38,27,537	Bombay.
...	...	...	..	...	...	2,86,257*	3,37,289†	2,09,492	2,86,257	3,37,289	2,09,492	Sindh.
81,106	46,957	91,845	...	18	15	...	...	...	81,106	46,975	91,860	Bengal.
5,23,496	2,59,746	2,69,735	4,09,057	4,03,526	2,09,180	126	1	...	9,33,579	6,63,273	4,78,915	N.-W. P. & O.
72,709	16,742	237	93,458	62,564	1,837	1,05,986*	47,782†	15,273	2,72,153	1,27,088	17,347	Punjab.
1	5,403	14,241	75,061	1,07,110	78,461	...	...	...	75,062	1,12,519	92,702	Central Provs.
...	10,451	10,351	16,77,859	16,55,814	14,62,649	...	...	...	16,77,859	16,60,265	14,73,000	Berar.
20,951	3,910	16,285	...	.	.	...	...	...	20,951	3,910	16,285	Assam.
1,02,439	31,797	9,051	8,45,733	10,62,779	7,31,205	...	...	...	9,48,172	10,94,576	7,40,256	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	59,246	33,658	20,911	...	...	...	59,246	33,658	20,911	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	23	12	...	...	...	...	23	12	..	Mysore.
8,00,709	3,75,012	4,11,745	69,95,854	68,21,164	63,49,307	3,92,369	3,85,072	2,24,765	8.,88,932	75,81,248	69,85,907	TOTAL.
												WHEAT—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.
...	5	...	11,15,644	25,88,513	13,76,162	...	...	...	11,15,644	25,88,518	13,76,162	Bombay.
...	..	...	...	...	...	36,46,580*	45,04,010†	15,32,299	36,46,580	45,04,010	15,32,299	Sindh.
20,77,567	27,72,854	15,05,781	21	24	1	...	...	...	20,77,588	27,72,878	15,05,782	Bengal.
10,32,379	41,89,980	48,06,778	2,09,599	32,12,813	29,51,011	...	2,812	6,183	12,41,978	74,05,005	78,23,972	N.-W. P. & O.
1,28,887	2,34,098	1,20,114	3,81,109	42,91,250	11,31,602	50,72,014*	98,32,247†	44,36,411	55,87,010	1,23,58,195	56,88,127	Punjab.
53,069	66,299	19,031	49,01,473	78,57,484	52,04,618	...	...	...	49,54,542	79,23,783	52,83,649	Central Provs.
200	735	...	2,34,147	7,30,850	4,51,066	...	..	...	2,34,347	7,31,585	4,51,066	Berar.
...	367	991	.	...	..	...	.	...	...	367	991	Assam.
1	6,402	15,984	8,19,805	10,90,984	13,11,617	...	...	..	8,19,806	10,97,446	13,27,601	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	14	3,035	2	...	...	...	14	3,035	2	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
32,92,103	72,71,400	65,28,679	76,61,812	1,77,74,953	1,24,86,679	87,18,594	1,43,39,069	59,74,893	1,96,72,509	3,93,85,422	2,49,90,251	TOTAL.
												LINSEED—
...	...	...	5,978	1,518	5,559	...	...	..	5,978	1,518	5,559	Madras.
...	3	488	6,19,063	11,20,298	10,59,010	...	...	...	6,19,063	11,20,301	10,59,498	Bombay.
...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Sindh.
44,38,431	54,22,909	26,69,726	...	1,161	62	...	.	...	44,38,431	54,24,070	26,69,788	Bengal.
12,07,486	28,98,270	26,05,245	49,288	3,07,098	1,60,152	191	..	...	12,56,965	32,06,268	27,05,397	N.-W. P. & O.
...	297	6,160	..	876	1,841	614*	844†	121	614	2,017	8,122	Punjab.
77,658	1,31,681	3,04,477	10,25,426	19,59,619	11,58,203	.	...	...	11,03,084	20,91,300	14,62,680	Central Provs.
...	...	533	5,27,155	11,29,934	11,21,402	...	...	..	5,27,155	11,29,034	11,21,935	Berar.
1,11,953	76,107	34,714	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,11,953	76,107	34,714	Assam.
1,26,777	1,99,104	1,96,081	5,04,122	10,31,006	9,93,185	...	...	...	6,30,899	12,31,010	11,89,266	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	3,46,168	5,91,037	4,81,193	...	...	..	3,46,168	5,91,637	4,81,193	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	3	Mysore.
59,62,305	87,28,374	58,17,424	30,77,200	61,44,947	49,80,610	805	844	128	90,40,310	1,48,74,162	1,07,98,162	TOTAL.
												INDIGO—
...	...	...	Not available.	738	1,625	Not available.	...	...	...	738	1,625	Madras.
...	...	...		818	1,703		...	..	...	818	1,703	Bombay.
...	...	...		...	117		3,611†	7,137	..	3,611	7,254	Sindh.
33,040	54,610	21,438		...	...		..	..	33,040	54,610	21,438	Bengal.
21,067	13,055	21,940		86	101		...	..	21,067	13,141	22,041	N.-W. P. & O.
67	1,068	107		72	5		4,963	6,351	67	6,103	6,526	Punjab.
...	21	10		484	3		...	...	...	505	13	Central Provs.
...	...	...		..	...		...	..	...	...	...	Berar.
...	..	...		...	..		...	...	...	..	...	Assam.
23	...	...		221	866		...	..	23	221	866	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...		162	1		...	...	...	162	1	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
54,197	68,754	43,555		2,581	4,421		8,574	13,491	54,197	79,909	61,467	TOTAL.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

† Includes river traffic for August, September, October, and November only, the statistics of the trade for the first seven months of 1891 not being available.

The imports from April, 1891, the figures from January to March, 1891, not being available.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS

Districts.	Wheat		Barley		Rice, best sort		Rice, common		Jowar or Cholum (Sorghum vulgare)		Bajra or Cumbu (Penicillaria spicata)	
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight
	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui					10 10	0 4	11 11	10 14				
Tavoy					11 13	1 13	13 4	13 4				
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14			8 1	8 .	9 11	9 11	6 5	0 5		
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu			..		8 5	8 5	10 14	0 14	‡	‡		
Rangoon	8 8	9 0			10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	9 8	9 8		
Thôngwa				...	5 13	5 10	9 4	9 4				
Bassein					11 11	11 12	13 4	12 5				
Pegu (inland)—												
Shwegyin					7 15	7 15	8 5	8 5				
Tharrawaddy					10 5	10 5	14 3	14 3				
Henzada					11 8	9 15						
Prome	10 6	10 6			9 3	9 3	10 3	10 3				
Toungoo				...	10 6	9 11	12 0	11 7				
Thayetmyo	‡	10 5			9 10	10 9	11 8	11 8	24 8	‡		
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	11 2	11 6			9 6	9 8	10 1	10 4	20 5	21 5		
Bhamo				...	8 10	8 10	10 0	10 0			...	
Pakôkku			..	..	7 0	6 9	8 0	9 5	28 10	28 10	..	..
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	..	..	6 11	6 11	7 2	7 2	10 11	10 11	..	
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	..	..	13 15	13 15	17 4	17 4			...	..
Kyaukpyu	...	...			9 14	9 14	11 0	11 0				..
Akyab					10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8				
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	9 11				8 0	8 14	10 5	12 0	..		..	
Cachar	8 0	7 12		..	6 8	6 0	8 8	8 0	...	..	...	..
Khási and Jaintia Hills				..	5 6	5 4	6 6	6 1	...	...	...	..
Garo Hills				...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0				..
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara	12 0	12 0	...	..	6 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	...	..	...	...
Kámrup	8 0	8 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	..
Darrang	6 8	6 0		...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	..	..
Nowgong			...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...
Sibságar			..		6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	...	..	..	...
Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 4	10 0	...	..	...	...

Districts.	Marua or Ragi (Eleusine coracana)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (Setaria italica)		Gram, Chenna, Chola Kadalai or Sundal (Cicer arietinum)		Maize (Zea Mays)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan pea (Cajanus indicus)		Firewood		Salt	
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight
	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui											428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy											399 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst					10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Pegu					11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon					9 8	0 0	8 0	9 8	..	.	130 0	130 0	15 8	15 0
Thôngwa			..							..	150 0	15 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein					10 9	10 9				.	211 2	211 2	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—														
Shwegyin					7 0	7 0			7 0	7 0	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy					7 2	7 2			7 2	7 2	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada					9 8	9 8			5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome				..	9 2	9 2			9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo			..	..	10 8	10 14				..	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo					9 13	9 13	18 13	18 3	6 14	6 14	392 0	392 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay					10 0	10 15	18 8	20 0	8 9	8 11	72 0	70 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo		..		.	9 0	9 0			7 0	10 0	216 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku					13 8	13 8			5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila					11 0	11 0	12 13	12 13	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—														
Sandoway	.	..	..				..			..	460 11	460 11	12 7	12 7
Kyaukpyu	..	..	..	..	6 0	6 0		...			340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab					9 0	9 0	.		9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Assam—														
Surma—														
Sylhet				.	11 13	11 7	..		..	..	128 0	128 0	10 10	10 12
Cachar	...	.	..	..	10 0	10 0			..		80 0	80 0	10 8	10 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	.	.	...	8 0	8 3	16 0	16 0	..	..	100 0	100 0	6 8	6 3
Garo Hills	..	..	.		8 0	8 0	..		...	..	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpara	..	..	..	..	11 0	12 0	..	.	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrup	...	...	..	..	10 0	10 0	...	..		.	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	...	..	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	..	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	..	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	..	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	...	...	..	..	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 14	8 14	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	4 8	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	65 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	8 0 and 12 14	8 4	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...		85 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Noakhali			...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 0	8 10	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	...			...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	5 8	12 0	10 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca		...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 [illegible]	12 0			...	...	...		...		12 8	12 8	...		13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 0	13 0	10 0	...			...	...	...			11 0	10 8			10 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
24-Parganas	11 0	11 8	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	11 4	11 4	...	...		...	...		7 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 4	11 8	...		9 4	8 13	2 12	12 5	...		...			...			12 12	13 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	240 0	280 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah		...	...		8 14	8 14	11 13	1 7		...			...								11 10	11 10	106 0	106 0	10 10½	10 10½
Calcutta	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	12 4	12 4	...	...	9 5	4 12	3 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	12 4	15 4	85 0	85 0	9 8	11 0
Hooghly	11 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	9 0		...	...	...	...	...			1 5	12 8			11 8	11 8	160 0	120 0	11 12	10 8
Nadia (Krishnagar)	13 5	12 8	...	...	9 2	9 0	11 3	11 6	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 4		...	17 12½	17 12½	120 0	128 0	10 0	10 10½
Jessore	10 0	10 8		...	8 8	8 8	12 0	1 0	...		...		...	...	...		13 4	12 8	...		15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...				11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	11 7	12 0	...		10 0	10 4	13 0	12 14	...		...	...	...		...		14 4	13 14	20 0	19 8	12 0	13 14	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Burdwan	11 12	11 12	...	...	9 0 and 10 8	9 3	11 1 and 12 0	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	14 4	...	...	12 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 4
Birbhum	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 4	15 0	13 0	...		...	...		...		...	13 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	11 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	13 0	12 0		...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0			...	...	...	...		...	10 0	16 0			17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 8	11 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	14 8	15 0		...	...	...	...	...		...	13 8	13 4	24 0	24 0	8 8	13 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	13 8	13 4		...	6 10	6 12	12 8	13 4	...		...	...	...		...		13 5	14 0	...	...	17 8	15 12	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	10 8	10 14			9 0	7 8	15 0	15 0	...	...		...	...	...		...	13 8	12 0		...			90 0	90 0	9 12	9 15
Rajshahi	12 12	12 12	19 8	15 12	9 0	9 0	12 12	11 4	...	...		...	...	...		...	15 0	15 0			18 0	16 14	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	13 0	13 0			8 8	10 0	13 8	14 0		...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	...	11 0		160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	11 0	11 8	...		8 0	8 0	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	13 8	11 4	...	...	9 8	10 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	10 0
Dinajpur	11 4	11 4	15 12	15 12	8 0	9 0	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	7 0	6 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0			10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	...				7 14	7 1	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	12 0	11 13
Cuttack	11 13	10 8	...		10 8	10 8	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 1†	17 12†	...	...	16 7	10 7	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	15 0	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	12 0	12 0		...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...		11 0	11 0	13 [illegible]	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		12 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 12		...	8 8	8 8	13 0	14 0 to 15 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	8 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 12 0	9 0	9 [illegible]	11 0 to 13 0	0 0 to 12 0	15 0 to 16 0	5 0 to 16	...				33 0	35 0	...		11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 13 0	21 0	20 0	11 0 and 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	140 0 to 160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Palamau	11 4	10 11	...	13 8	11 4		15 12	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	31 8	...	...	11 13	11 8	25 2	27 0	...		...		9 4½	9 7
Hazaribagh	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	8	5 0	3 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	47 0	...	...	3 [illegible]	13 0	22 0	22 8	16 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

† Kalai. ‡ Not sold. (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS

Districts.	Wheat		Barley		Rice best sort		Rice common		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola Kadalai or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Firewood		Salt	
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued*																										
Bihar, south—																										
Monghyr	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	8 8 to 9 0	8 8 to 9 0	11 4	11 8	..	..	..	..	...		14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0 to 17 0	23 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Gaya	12 8	2 8	18 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 8	20 4	20 4	18 0		25 0	22 8	17 0	17 0	16 8	17 0	23 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	21 8	21 0	10 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0					23 0	25 0	20 0	18 0	25 0	27 0	20 8	21 0	130 0	130	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	5 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	12 0									15 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bihar, north—																										
Purnea	10 0	10 0			13 0	12 8	14 0	15 0					32 0	32 0	24	21 0	13 0	3 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	12 10	12 10	8 13 and 12 10	9 7	12 10 and 14 8	13 4	..								15 2	5 12	27 14	27 12	16 6	15 12	104 0	176 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 3	12 10	11 8	12 1	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 6					28 0	27 0	13 3	17 0	17 8	17 0	27 8	27 0	17 9	7 0	176 0	176 0	10 6	10 0
Muzaffarpur	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0					30 0	30 0			15 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	17	8 0	170 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	13 12	13 8	20 0	16 8	10 7	0 8	13 10	13 12				..	22 8	21 0	6 0	16 0	19 0	9 0	23 4	23 4	18 0	18 8	201 0	200 0	10 8	10 4
Champaran	11 0	10 12	14 8	14 4	9 0	9 0	15 8	16 0					27 0	27 8			16 4	16 0	26 8	26 8	16 4	6 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	1 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 6¾	13 4½	18 0	18 0	9 3	9 8	11 15	11 15	20 12	19 12½	17 13½	18 4½	19 0	19 4	16 2	10 13	7 9	18 2	23 5	23 0½	20 7½	20 5	125 0	122 8	9 12	9 12
Ghazipur	14 3	14 8	18 10	19 5	8 6	8 6	12 4	12 4	21 14	24 7	17 6	8 0				15 7	19 5	19 5	21 4	21 4	0 0	20 10	180 4	180 4	10 0	10 0
Jaunpur	12 8	13 4	19 12	19 8	7 4	7 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	22 8	23 0	21 0		21 0			19 8	22 8	6 0	5 0	21 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Allahabad	12 4	12 0	18 8	18 12	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	20 0			12 0	14 0	21 0	20 4	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	85 0	95 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	16 4	17 0	21 0	22 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	26 0	28 0	22 8	22 8					21 0	22 0			16 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Fatehpur	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	13 8	13 0									18 8	18 8			21 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Hamirpur	17 12	17 4	21 0	21 0	8 8	9 0	12 8	12 4	25 0	25 4	21 2	21 14					23 4	23 8				..	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 4
Jalaun	17 8	17 8	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0			0 0	16	23 0	23 0	18 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 4	14 8	22 0	23 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12	25 0	26 0	22 0	22 8			16 0	17 0	21 8	21 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	2 0	120 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 12	15 3	22 4	22 8	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	23 8	20 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 4	22 12	2 12	24 4	24 0	19 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 12	14 8	19 12	19 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	9 0	22 0	22 8	20 0	20 8					22 8	24 0	23 4	22 0	21 4	21 4	130 0	130 0	11 8	12 0
Mainpuri	15 8	15 4	20 8	21 8	4 8	4 8	10 0	8 0	22 8	22 0	21 4	21 0					21 4	2 0	2 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	15 4	15 12	16 8	25 4	0 8	6 8	12 8	13 0	24 4	25 8	22 4	22 4	22 8	21 8	10 8	10 4	23 8	23 8	30 8	31 0	17 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	17 0	6 8	26 0	5 4	7 4	7 4	12 0	9 8	21 12	21 8	19 12	19 0					22 0	23 8			27 0	27 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	24 8	24 8	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	25 0	26 0	22 0	22 0			17 0	17 0	23 8	23 0	24 0	24 0	15 8	15 8	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	14 0	14 0	26 0	27 0	7 0	7 8	2 0	11 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	2 0			8 0	8 0	26 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 8	15 0	27 0	23 0	5 4	5 4	9 0	8 8	20 0	24 0	22 0	2? 0			2 8	12 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	25 0	27 0	24 0	140 0	145 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	15 8	15 8	25 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	10 5	10 0	24 0	25 8	22 0	22 0				14 0	24 8	24 8	22 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 8
Submontane—																										
Ballia	14 4	16 4	19 0	19 0	9 12	9 12	14 12	14 12	21 0	21 0	..	..	.	..	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	19 8	19 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	12 13	13 5	18 8	18 4	8 12	7 8	14 12	14 12	.		.	..					17 12	17 12			14 12	15 0	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 0	12 0	18 14	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 15	13 15		.		.	10 12	19 12	14 6	14 6	16 10	16 10	19 12	19 12	19 5	18 14	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	32 0‡	32 0‡	14 0	14 0			14 0	14 0	0 0	10 0	18 0	17 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	14 8	14 12	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	23 0	24 0	22 0	22 0			16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	21 8	21 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	15 8	16 0	22 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	14 8	15 0	23 8	24 0	22 0	23 8	..	...	12 0	15 0	23 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8
Pilibhit	13 2	14 1	20 0	22 8	12 8	12 8	13 12	13 12	25 0	17 8	18 0	18 12	...	..	..	...	23 2	20 10	23 12	23 12	...	...	130 0	30 0	10 1	10 15

Bareilly	12 14	13 8	20 9	20 9	5 14	5 14	12 0	11 12	21 12	21 2	10 6	19 6	.	...	11 4	10 0	19 6	19 11	22 4	22 4	21 2	20 9	125 0	125 0	10 9	10 9
Moradabad	14 2	14 6	20 8	20 8	6 8	6 8	11 4	11 4	22 8	22 2	20 [illegible]	[illegible] 12			15 0	15 0	22 0	21 15	23 1	23 5	22 4	22 1	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Naini Tal	10 0	10 0	10 9	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	.		10 0	10 0		...			14 8	14 8	.	.	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	9 8	9 8	12 8	11 8	8 8	8 0	10 0	9 0					14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	12 0			10 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Bijnor	13 8	14 1	18 4	21 6	10 2	11 11	13 8	12 15	20 0	20 4	18 [illegible]	19 2					20 4	20 0	20 4	21 6	18 0	20 4	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	13 13	14 6	22 0	22 0	5 8	5 8	11 4	11 8	24 3	24 0	15 11	18 6	9 14	9 14	6 9	6 9	22 0	22 0	20 5	19 9	15 6	13 3	132 0	132 0	11	11 0
Meerut	14 0	14 8	22 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	19 8	20 0	10 0	10 0	10	10 0	22 4	22 8	20 0	20 8	23 0	21 8	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Saháranpur	13 4	12 12	19 2	19 0	5 5	6 6	10 10	0 10	24 7	23 8	20 [illegible]	21 8	[illegible]	[illegible] 8	17 0	17 0	20 3½	20 12	21 4	21 8	14 4	14 0	120 7½	120 0	10 10	12 0
Dehra Dun	12 8	2 10	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 8	9 6	9 8	20 0	16 0	15 [illegible]	15 0	20 0	18 0			[illegible] 0	17 12	20 0	18 0	23 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	6 8					12 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0			7 8	6 8	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	13 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	15 8	25 0	26 0	22 0	22 0					22 0	22 0	..		16 0	16 0●	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Soltanpur	5 0	15 0	22 0	22 8	8 8	8 0	15 5	16 8	25 8	25 8	10 6	19 8	32 0	31 0	18 0	18 0	24 8	24 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	13 0	13 8	2 0	20 8	7 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	25 0	24	23 0	22 0	25 0	26 0	15	10 0	21 8	21 8	16 0	16 0	20	25 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	22 0					18 8	18 8	23 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 8	13 8	20 8	20 8	6 0	6 0	13 6	13 8	24 0	26 0	21 8	21 8			22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 8	22 0	21 8	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	5 0	15 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	17 6	27 12	20 12	23 0	23 12			16 0		24 0	24 0	27	28 0	14 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 4	13 0	19 12	19 8	11 2	11 0	15 4	15 0	24 8	24 0	9 8	18 8			15 0	15 0	21 0	21 8	24 4	24 0	21 8	20 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	12 12	13 0	20 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	3 [illegible]	14 0	24 0	20 0	25 0	22 8	26 0	20 0	21 0	20 8	21 0	20 8	23 0	26 0	21 0	21 12	100 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	14 12	15 0	21 0	21 0	11 12	12 0	14 8	14 8	25 0	24 0	22 8	22 0			15 0	11 0	13 4	19 0	25 8	9 0	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 12	15 0	23 0	23 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	3 0	30 0	19 0	19 0	33 0	33 0	10	10 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	25 8	23 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Sitapur	15 4	15 8	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	29 0	28 0	25 0	25 0			23	23 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	150 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	5 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14	32 0	31 0	27 0	25 0			12 0		24 0	25 0	27 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	50 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	15 0	23 2	24 6	9 6	9 6	11 14	10 5	20 10	20 1	15 10	16 4					20 10	20 10	24 1	23 15	20 5	23 5	.	..	13 2	13 4
Bánswara	17 8	18 2	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	10 4	6 4	18 12	18 12							27 8	26 4	7 8	37 8	8 12	17 8			10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 2½	0 2	15 10	4 12½	7 6½	7 [illegible]	7 13	7 6¾	19 [illegible]	18 12	9 12½	10 15	Nil	Nil	11 11½	15 10	12 1	14 1	21 1	21 1½	9 12½	9 6	160 0	160 0	9 9	0 9
Sirohee	9 0	10 0	14 0	4 0	5 0	5 12	6 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	4 0			19 0	19	12 0	14 0	8 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	10 11	10 8½	17 2	17 1		6 2	7 3	7 2	0 0	10 1	16 0	15 0					6 12	16 10					150 0	175 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	11 13	11 13	19 3	19 0	5 0	5	8 0	8 0	26 0	23 5	15 10	15 1					9 8	18 9	21 0	20 0			87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	9 13	9 11	15 4	15 0	5 12	5 12	6 12	6 12			12 8	2 8					13 8	13 8	17 8	17 8	9 0	9 8			11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 0	12 4	18 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 8	22 0	18 0	18 8	†	†	†	†	18 0	18 12	21 8	23 4	†	†	●	●	14 0	13 0
Boondee	19 4	19 8	25 8	28 0	7 8	7 8	0 0	8 0	25 8	32 0							16 4	18 0	31 0	3 0			160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0
Kotah	20 0	19 8	19 0	19 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	25 0	35 0	17 8	14 0					21 0	18 8	31 0	30 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	15 15	15 12½	20 5	21 12½	7 1	[illegible] 1	10 3	[illegible]	22 7	22 6	14 15	14 10			21 5	22 2	10 15	16 4	21 1¼	22 4	11 1¼	11 12½	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 6
Tonk	16 12	17 7	25 0	25 4	6 8	6 8	9 12	8 12	3 0	28 4	23 0	24 8					0 0	20 [illegible]	25 8	24 0			80 0	85 0	11 12	11 4
Jeypore	13 0	13 8	0 4	21 4	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	23 8	22 8	17 8	17 8	†	†	12 0	12 0	19 4‡ / 21 0	20 8‡ / 21 8	21 8	21 0	25 0	25 0	100 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	16 4	16 4	23 12	23 12	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	22 8	22 12	20 10	21 4			14 6	15 0	23 12	26 4			37 8	40 0	20 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	15 13¾	16 4	28 2	26 11¾	9 6¼	9 2½	9 0	0 0¾	28 2½	26 7¾	26 6½	27 6			11 4	3 8	25 4½	25 12			25 0	[illegible] 6¾	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhurtpore	14 12	5 0	25 2	25 8	5 2	5 12	6 14	6 4	29 6	[illegible] 2	24 [illegible]	23 10			0 12	9 12	25 4	25 2	24 0	21 0	24 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwar	13 10	14 13	25 8	25 0	7 4	7 4	8 10	8 10	28 1	[illegible] 3	20 5	25 0		..	6 0	16 0	23 [illegible]	23 6	25 5	26 8	21 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	14 5	14 8	19 0½	8 12	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	25 8¼	27 11	22 1½	23 [illegible]					17 [illegible]	16 8½					[illegible]	200 0	11 5½	11 6
Nusseerabad Cantonment	12 8	2 8			6 2	6 3	7 4	7 5	24 0	22 11	15 0	15 5		..		..	19 0	18 13			20 0	20 0	8 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	11 0	16 0	17 0			10 0	10 0									6 0	14 0	25 0	21 0			§	§	11 0	11 0
Balmer	9 0	8 9			4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0			21 2	21 2					10 9	[illegible]					260 0	260 0	13 12	13 5
Anadra	10 8	10 1	14	14 0	6 0	6	7 0	7 0			13 4	13 8					4 0	14 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	10 0			12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	2 2	11 9½	16 8	6 6	8 4	8 4	10 0	9 0	22 8	23 5	21 0	17 8½					6 6	16 5	2 8	21 10			160 0	160 0	11 6	11 8
Western—																										
Jodhpore	9 9 and 11 4	9 11 and 11 9	15 0	15 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 8	20 0 and 2 14	15 0	15 0					16 4 and 6 9	16 4 and 16 9	18 12	19 6	11 4	11 4			13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 12	8 0			7 6	7 8	8 12	8 12	7 10	15 12	17 4	14 12		.			9 12	0 0					300 0		21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	9 8	9 0			3 0	3 0	7 0	6 8			10 6	1 9					14 0¼	[illegible]			10 0	10 0	110	100 0	12	2 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 0	2 0	3 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	20 0	0 0	20 0	20 0	.	...	.	..	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	13 0	13 0			7 0	6 8	9 8	9 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	14 0					15 0	17 4			20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	[illegible] 0	12 0
Goona	17 0	17 0	16 0	16	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0				..			20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0			20 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	6 11¾	6 11¾	24 2¾	23 14½	7 7	7 7	8 8	8 8	23 12½	21 4	21 4	27 5		.	10 10	12 12	24 4½	19 6¼	21 4	21 4	25 8	17 10½	170 0	143 14	12 1½	12 1½

● Sold in bundles † Not sold ‡ Unhusked § Six pies per bundle ‖ Husked. ¶ Nine pies per bundle

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1892—*continued*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS

Districts.	Wheat, Present fortnight (S Ch)	Wheat, Past fortnight (S Ch)	Barley, Present fortnight	Barley, Last fortnight	Rice best sort, Present fortnight	Rice best sort, Past fortnight	Rice common, Present fortnight	Rice common, Past fortnight	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*), Present fortnight	Jowar, Past fortnight	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*), Present fortnight	Bajra, Past fortnight	Marua or Rag (*Eleusine coracana*), Present fortnight	Marua, Past fortnight
Panjab—														
Southern—														
Hissar	14	14 0	5	24			10 0	10 0	26	28 0	23 0	21	†	†
Ferozepore	13 0	1 0	17 0	17 0			8 0	8 0	[illegible]	11 0	17 0	17	‡	‡
Montgomery	3 0	3 0	9 0	19			9 0	9 0	16 0	15	17 0	17 0	‡	‡
Central—														
Gurgaon	15 0	5 0	6	26 0			8 0	8 0	29 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	†	†
Delhi	14 0	15 0	25 0	26 0			1	1	27 0	29 0	4 0	23 0	†	†
Rohtak	5 0	5 0	2 0	23			11 0	1	3 0	31 0	4 0	25	†	†
Karnal	4 0	14 0	21 0	23 0			11 0	1 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	2 0	20 0	2
Lahore	11 0	1 0	17	17 0			5	5	17 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡
Sub-montane—														
Umballa	13 0	4 0	20 0	20 0			10 0	10 0	24 0	24	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0
Ludhiana	13 0	13 0	10 0	31 0			1 0	10	1 0	21 0	10	13 0	†	†
Jullundur	13 0	13 0	18 0	6 0			8	5 0	20 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡
Hoshiarpur	12 0	12 0	7 0	6 0			10	9 0	13 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	18	8
Gurdaspur	12 0	12 0	10	9 0			10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0
Amritsar	11 0	2 0	10 0	17 0			9	9 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	5 0	†	†
Hills—														
Simla	10 0	0 0	13 0	13 0			8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	1 0	1 0	15 0	15 0
Kangra	8 0	5 0	1 0	1			10 0	0 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20
North-western—														
Sialkot	11 0	11 0	16 0	5 0			10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	6 0	‡	‡
Gujranwala	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0			1 0	1 0	7 0	16 0	1 0	16 0	†	†
Gujrat	11 0	11 0	7 0	17 0			0	10 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	15	†	†
Jhelum	12 0	12 0	16 0	11			11 0	10 0	18 0	0 0	1 0	15 0	†	†
Rawalpindi	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0			7 0	7 0	23 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	*	*
Hazara	10 0	0 0	13 0	13 0			8	5 0	‡	‡	13 0	13	†	†
Peshawar	0 0	0 0	13 0	3 0			8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	13 0	†	†
Kohat	10 0	9 0	17 0	15 0			9 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	†	†
Western—														
Shahpur	11 0	11 0	14 0	16 0			8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0
Jhang	11 0	11 0	12 0	12			8 0	10	15 0	16 0	14 0	[illegible]	6 0	15 0
Mooltan	11 0	11 0	16 0	17 0			11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	4 0	[illegible]	†	†
Bannu	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0			8	8 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	15 0	8 0	8
D. I. Khan	11 0	11 0	10 0	1 0			7 0	7 0	17 0	15 0	17 0	[illegible]	‡	‡
Muzaffargarh	12 0	12 0	15 0	6 0			11 0	0 0	1 0	13 0	[illegible]	1 0	‡	‡
D. G. Khan	11 0	12 0	11 0	10 0			0 0	8 0	0 0	20 0	15 0	18 0	‡	‡
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi	10 0	10 0	.	..	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	5 0	‡	‡
Hyderabad	10 8	10 8	.	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	14 0	14 5			11 4	11 8	12 4	13 0	‡	15 8	21 0	24 0	‡	‡
Sukkur (Shikarpur)	12 0	11 13			8 0	8 0	11 0	10 1	9 0	17 0	19 0	15 5	.	.
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	11 0	.		8 0	8 4	9 8	9 8	23 0	22 4	22 8	21 12		.
Quetta	9 6	10 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡

Districts.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*), Present fortnight	Kangni, Past fortnight	Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalai or Senaga (*Cicer arietinum*), Present fortnight	Gram, Past fortnight	Maize (*Zea Mays*), Present fortnight	Maize, Past fortnight	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan, etc. (*Cajanus indicus*), Present fortnight	Arhar, Past fortnight	Firewood, Present fortnight	Firewood, Past fortnight	Salt, Present fortnight	Salt, Past fortnight
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	†	†	4 0	4 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	6 0	4 0		2 0		18 0	11 0	10 0	100	00	12 0	12 0
Montgomery	13 0	13	9 0	13 0	15	5 0	8 0	8 0	320 0	3 0	11 0	11 0
Central—												
Gurgaon	†	†	25	25	10 0	6 0	22 0	24 0	103 0	10 0	11	11 0
Delhi	10	14	24 0	24	21 0	22	2 0	23 0	75 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	18	15 0	8 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnal	6 0	6 0	4 0	24 0	22 0	23	0 0	17 0	165 0	160	10 0	10 0
Lahore	16 0	16 0	13 0	19 0	16 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—												
Umballa	8	8 0	2 0	24	21 0	21 0	16	10 0	130 0	130 0	12 8	12 12
Ludhiana	5 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	9 0	0 0	14	14 0	100 0	00 0	13 0	12 0
Jullundur	16 0	10 0	20	20	18	20 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 0
Hoshiarpur	6 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	8 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Gurdaspur	16 0	16 0	20 0	20	18 0	15 0	‡	‡	120 0	12 0	12 4	12 4
Amritsar	13 0	[illegible]	18 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	†	†	85 0	85 0	12 0	13 0
Hills—												
Simla	9 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	6 0	9	9 0	100 0	100 0	8 4	8 0
Kangra	0 0	6 0	4 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
North-western—												
Sialkot	18 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	10 0	6 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Gujranwala	12 0	2 0	8 0	19 0	10 0	16 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Gujrat	10 0	10 0	15 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 0
Jhelum	*	*	15 0	18 0	16 0	5 0	*	*	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	6 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	5 0	16 0	18 0	65 0	65 0	13 0	12 12
Hazara	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	80 0	78 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	18 0	10	15 0	5 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	13 0	75 0	75 0	36 0	36 0
Kohat	23 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	‡	‡	105 0	105 0	60 0	60 0
Western—												
Shahpur	16 0	16 0	17 0	7 0	16 0	6 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	16 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	11 12	11 8
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	17	17 0	18 0	19 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Bannu	[illegible]	[illegible]	19 0	20 0	13 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	103 0	115 0	39 0	35 0
Muzaffargarh	‡	‡	5 0	15 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	160 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	‡	‡	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	26 4	23 0
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi		..	14 0	14 0			‡	‡	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad		.	13 0	12 8	.	...	‡	‡	106 10½	106 10	12 8	12 0
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	.	..	8 4	8 8	.	.	‡	27 5	106 0	142 2	12 0	13 0
Sukkur (Shikarpur)			10 0	16 0	...	.	.	..	128 0	140 11	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier			14 8	14 8			...	.	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	5 0	5 0	13 12	13 4	14 0	15 0	8 8	8 0	59 0	57 0	8 8	8 0

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 2	13 2	15 3	14 4	11 4	11 4	19 12	19 12	.	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	.	...	108 0	108 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	*	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	14 7	13 2	13 4	13 [illegible]	16 7	16 7	.	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	*	...	109 11	109 11	11 4	11 4
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	.	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	...		.	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	89 5	89 5	11 14	11 14
Bombay	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 15	7 15	13 1	13 1	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	..	...	12 9	12 9	...	...	11 4	11 4	58 4	58 4	11 3	11 3
Tanna	9 2	9 2	..	..	7 6	7 6	9 4	9 4	*	*	12 10	13 8	17 4	19 0	.	...	10 10	12 7	...	..	*	*	75 0	81 3	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dhárwár	9 10	9 10	...	...	12 4	11 5	13 11	12 4	22 14	22 14	22 8	19 13	26 10	26 10	.	...	10 7	10 1	..	...	10 10	10 10	88 14	80 0	10 8	9 0
Belgaum	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 8	11 0	12 8	12 0	21 0	21 8	22 8	22 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	78 0	71 6	13 8	11 4
Sátára	8 11	10 2	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 2	10 2	17 5	17 5	15 11	16 12	...	*	..	..	10 8	9 3	...	...	*	*	114 0	114 0	11 4	11 4
Sholápur	10 12	10 11	...	.	7 11	8 9	9 6	9 14	19 13	22 5	21 9	22 0	*	*	..	...	12 6	10 13	..	...	12 12	12 12	69 1	64 0	11 10	11 6
Bijápur	[illegible]	10 10	...	..	6 15	6 15	9 8	10 7	21 7	24 2	26 7	25 3	.	.	...	...	11 0	10 4	...	...	.	..	64 0	64 0	12 5	10 9
Poona	9 10	8 10	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	15 4	15 4	13 13	12 10	16 0	16 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	..	12 0	10 13	60 13	67 7	11 2	11 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	11 9	11 9	...	.	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 9	19 4	20 10	16 1	16 1	...	.	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	16 3	14 12	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	12 8	12 8	..	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	19 10	21 0	16 4	16 4	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 7	13 13	...	...	...	..	80 0	106 0	13 4	13 4
Dhulia (Khandesh)	12 4	12 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 0	9 6	22 12	22 12	19 12	19 12	..	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	16 14	80 0	80 0	11 6	11 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	9 11	9 4	...	..	6 8	6 8	7 6	7 6	16 3	13 14	12 15	12 15	.	..	...	...	11 2	11 2	.	...	13 14	13 14	91 0	74 0	12 0	12 0
Broach	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 12	14 0	16 0		*	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	10 8	10 0	...	..	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	..	..	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	..	...	..	116 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	8 5	8 5	...	..	6 14	6 5	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 3	17 2	18 5	...	...	9 12	9 2	...	...	...	...	91 7	90 7	10 14	10 14
Ahmadabad	11 8	10 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 8	17 0	17 8	17 8	17 0		.	.	...	16 0	16 0	...		14 8	13 8	80 0	80 0	13 12	13 12
Godhra (Panch Máháls)	9 0	8 8	..		8 8	8 0	11 0	10 0		.	15 8	16 0	22 8	24 0	...	..	17 0	16 0	..	..	15 0	15 8	182 14	183 0	13 0	13 0
Deesa Cantonment	11 0	11 0	...		7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0		...	...	...	13 0	13 4	...	..	..	...	142 3	142 3	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 4	12 0			6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	13 8	...	...		.	14 4	13 8	...	..	...	...	90 0	90 0	78 0	75 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	13 8	13 7	..	..	6 12	6 12	11 13	11 13	22 9	22 9			..		...	...	14 3	14 3		.	11 10	11 10	100 0	100 0	11 6	11 5
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	11 8	11 8	..	..	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 8	21 0		...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	..	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	14 4	14 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 6	19 15	18 14		..	..	...	...	...	16 10	16 9	...	..	12 5	12 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	13 15	13 15	..	...	...	.	9 10	9 10	17 5	17 4	...	...	..	..	..	...	13 8	13 8	...	..	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	11 11	10 14	..	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	16 0	14 6	..	..	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 11	..	.	9 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	12 8	11 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 4	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	.	...	..	15 0	12 8	..	...	10 0	10 0	90 0	95 0	10 0	10 0
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 14	12 5	17 2	17 2	..	..	...	..	...	..	11 7	13 5	...	..	13 5	13 5	110 0	110 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	..	..	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	.	19 3	19 3	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	12 11	12 11	..	..	9 7	9 6	9 11	9 11	17 2	...	..	..	...	...	-	..	16 8	16 8	..	...	18 0	18 0	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 2	[illegible]	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 10	13 2	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	16 10	16 10	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	13 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 4	13 0	12 8	23 0	19 0		..	..	...	.	...	18 0	19 0	.	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	110 0	9 4	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 0	17 8	25 2	26 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	14 0	23 4	23 0	16 15	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 12	20 4	..	...	22 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	10 6	10 10
Mandla	16 8	16 0	..		12 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	24 0	25 0	..	.	18 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 0
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	..	...	.	...	...	.	...	.	13 10	13 9	...	..	9 2	9 2	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghat	11 13	11 13	.	.	1 13	11 13	15 2	15 2	...	.	...	.	.	.	...	...	18 0	18 0	..	.	11 4	11 4	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	..	..	...	...	12 8	12 8		.	..	.	.	..	...	...	16 0	16 0	..	.	0 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	12 9	11 12		.	..	..	16 8	13 6	16 5	14 13	..	...	...	...	...	..	11 14	11 11	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	13 5	13 5	.	...	12 5	12 5	15 13	16 15	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	12 10	12 9	..	...	12 0	12 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Raipur	13 10	13 10	...	..	9 2	9 2	13 10	13 10	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	10 15	10 15	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	10 15	11 6	...	..	13 2	12 4	14 14	14 14	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	..	..	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 5	9 5
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	14 8	...		8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	..	14 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 10	13 13	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 5	10 5	21 5	21 5	23 0	23 0	...	..	...	...	13 5	14 6	...	...	12 4	13 12	80 0	80 0	9 2	9 6
Akola	12 0	12 0	..	..	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	..	...	...	12 0	12 [illegible]	..	...	12 0	11 0	87 0	87 0	11 0	10 0
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	..	..	3 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	12 0	12 0	...	..	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 10	17 4	17 3	13 0	13 3	.	.	...	...	11 0	1 5	.	..	1 0	11 0	81 0	74 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	11 0	10 0			6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	..	..	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 2	8 8		*Nil.*	7 2	6 12	8 8	8 4	14 7	14 7	20 1	18 13	25 14	24 14	...	*Nil.*	10 14	10 3	..	*Nil.*	13 13	13 8	125 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Bolárám	9 5	9 5	.	*Nil.*	7 8	7 8	8 2	8 2	16 11	16 8	...	*Nil.*	..	*Nil.*	...	*Nil.*	10 11	9 9	..	*Nil.*	..	.	116 14	116 14	9 [illegible]	9 5
Chadarghat	8 0	8 0		*Nil.*	8 0	7 8	9 8	9 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 8	...	*Nil.*	...	*Nil.*	11 8	11 0	..	*Nil.*	...	..	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalai or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	10 6	10 2	11 2	*	*	*	*	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 1	11 11
S. Canara	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	11 5	*	*	*	*	17 8	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	14 3	13 5
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 3	17 8	19 2	16 6	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 11	11 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 0	8 0	13 14	16 14	14 0	19 10	14 6	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	10 2
Salem	7 3	7 3	...	...	8 0	8 14	8 8	9 6	15 0	16 6	14 6	15 3	18 0	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196 13	196 13	14 2	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	8 10	8 10	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 3	9 3	20 10	20 10	18 13	20 11	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 2	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 11	6 11	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 13	11 5	18 0	8 0	18 13	18 13	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	8 2	7 6	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 0	11 3	15 6	15 13	17 6	18 2	16 8	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	6 11	6 11	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 11	10 11	17 8	19 3	18 13	20 0	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 0	8 0	...	...	11 6	10 8	12 8	11 10	*	*	*	*	*	24 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 0	104 0	11 0	11 0
Vizagapatam	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	22 11	22 11	24 13	24 13	23 3	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 10	145 13	11 11	11 11
Godávari	8 2	7 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 0	11 8	17 5	17 5	21 [illegible]	22 0	25 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	121 8	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 6	10 14	11 0	11 10	16 13	15 13	*	*	19 14	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 3	7 3	...	...	9 0	10 2	10 2	11 2	17 0	17 5	16 8	18 13	16 13	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 5	9 3	8 13	9 11	*	*	*	*	16 0	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	8 5	9 0	9 2	9 13	*	*	*	*	15 13	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	7 11	7 2	...	...	8 6	9 11	9 6	11 5	14 10	20 0	4 14	16 8	17 2	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	6 10	6 3	...	...	8 11	8 11	0 3	9 10	*	*	16 14	15 0	17 8	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	5 14	5 14	...	...	7 2	7 4	8 6	8 13	*	*	13 2	13 13	13 10	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	7 3	7 3	7 6	7 10	14 0	14 0	11 6	13 5	14 6	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 13	...	...	8 0	8 6	8 13	9 10	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 5	7 10	7 10	7 13	13 0	13 13	11 13	13 3	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 12	6 12	7 0	7 4	7 12	7 12	8 12	9 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	9 12	96 0	114 0	9 8	9 8
Bangalore	8 0	8 0	6 13	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 10	18 13	...	...	20 0	22 9	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 2	9 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 8	7 8	6 4	6 4	9 4	9 4	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 4	10 4	150 0	150 0	9 12	9 12
Túmkúr	8 0	8 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	26 10	36 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 8	11 8	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	6 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	7 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	8 0
Shimoga	7 10	7 6	...	...	8 0	8 6	12 10	12 0	26 8	27 5	...	...	31 8	31 0	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	10 0	8 15
Chitaldroog	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	10 8	10 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	33 0	34 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	8 0	7 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	20 8	...	...	13 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 9	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
Post Office.

REVIEWING THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR 1891-92.

No. 382 S. R., dated Calcutta, the 27th January 1893.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ—

Report on the Post Office of India for the year 1891-9 .

RESOLUTION.—There were no changes in the working of the Inland Post of sufficient importance to require special mention, but the steady progress which marked every branch of postal business in former years has been uniformly maintained.

2. The following were the principal changes in the working of the Foreign Post :—

(1) The reduced rate of postage (2½ annas per half-ounce) on letters to the United Kingdom was applied to all British Colonies and Possessions and to all foreign countries and places in the Postal Union with effect from the 1st April 1891.

(2) The rates of postage on post-cards and all classes of packets from India to the United Kingdom and all other Union countries were reduced with effect from the 1st January 1892.

(3) An arrangement was concluded for a parcel exchange with Bangkok.

(4) The value-payable parcel exchange introduced experimentally in January 1891 between India and Ceylon was made permanent, and the weekly steamer service between the two countries was supplemented by an additional bi-weekly service.

(5) Postal communication was established between Zanzibar and British Central Africa (Nyassaland).

(6) The Australian Colonies entered the Postal Union on the 1st October 1891.

(7) A new overland mail route was opened between Burma and Siam, the old route being closed.

3. The transactions of the Imperial Post Office during the year compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase or decrease per cent.
Number of post offices	8,394	8,617	2·65
,, letter-boxes	*11,961	12,848	7·41
,, letters and post-cards issued for delivery	280,740,412	300,619,812	7·08
,, newspapers ,,	24,935,368	25,910,380	3·91
,, parcels ,,	1,901,547	2,108,685	10·89
,, packets ,,	10,375,319	10,711,051	3·23
,, letters and parcels insured	262,727	265,610	1·09
,, inland money orders issued	7,263,383	7,814,194	7·58
Value of ,, ,,	R15,59,78,847	R16,53,78,238	6·02
Commission realised on ,,	R19,34,795	R20,69,810	6·97
Number of telegraphic money orders issued	84,975	97,659	14·92
Value of ,, ,,	R92,57,635	R1,06,69,989	15·25
Commission realised on ,,	R94,724	R1,11,738	17·96
Number of foreign money orders issued by India	52,295	45,750	—12·51
Value of ,, ,,	£196,730	£157,921	—19·21
Number of foreign money orders paid in India	22,649	21,018	—7·20
Value of ,, ,,	£185,580	£136,528	—26·43
Mileage of mail lines.			
Railways	16,514	17,196	4·13
Mail carts	4,126	4,192	1·60
Runners and boats	*41,425	44,019	6·26
Steamers	12,277	12,321	0·35

* These are corrected figures and do not agree with the figures in the Report for 1890-91.

4. There was an improvement under each head with the exception of foreign money orders, the decline in these as regards orders issued in India being principally in orders on the United Kingdom and as regards orders payable in India in orders from Egypt. The decline is material and is not explained. The demand for post-cards continues to increase, and the value-payable parcel system is growing in popularity. The number of value-payable parcels rose from 1,108,888 in 1890-91 to 1,251,004, the declared value from 116½ lakhs to 134½ lakhs of rupees, and the commission realised from R2,12,200 to R2,41,605 in 1891-92. It is satisfactory to observe that, doubtless in consequence of the reduction of postage on letters between India and the United Kingdom, there was an increase during the year of over half a million in the number of letters and post-cards exchanged between the two countries.

5. The postal articles actually delivered were 97·22 per cent. of the whole number sent out for delivery, the proportion in the previous year having been 97·31 per cent. There was an increase of nearly a million in the number of unpaid (including insufficiently paid) letters, the increase being partly accounted for by the greater strictness with which insufficiently paid letters have of late been checked. As the Director General remarks, however, the number of unpaid letters has for the last ten years varied between 26 and 28 millions while the increase in paid letters has been very large.

6. The money-order business makes steady progress. The number of inland money orders issued (excluding transactions with Native States) was 7,763,296 of the aggregate value of R16,44,09,526,—an increase in value of 6·02 per cent. over the figures of 1890-91. Of this number, 92 per cent. were for

sums not exceeding R50, orders not exceeding R10 being 60 per cent., and not exceeding R5, 32 per cent. of the whole. The average value of an inland money order was R21-1-11. Including foreign money orders, both ordinary and telegraphic, the total transactions in this branch of business during the last two years were as follows :—

		1890-91.	1891-92.
Issued	Number of money orders . .	7,325,146	7,870,783
	Value " . . .	R15,89,13,652	R16,80,46,172
	Commission realised on money orders issued	R19,64,512	R20,95,666
Paid	Number of money orders . .	7,341,950	7,903,145
	Value " . . .	R16,06,30,271	R16,97,88,145

7. The number of articles insured during the year was 265,610, or more than that in 1890-91 by 2,853, but both the total declared value (R7,65,40,274) and the insurance fees (R2,02,737) were less by R33,75,943 and R8,136 respectively. The decrease was probably due to the limitation of value for postal insurance to R1,000; but, as remarked in the Report, further experience will be required before the full effect of the limitation can be known.

8. The operations of the Postal Savings Banks shew satisfactory progress. The following is a statement of the transactions during the last five years:—

	No of Banks	No of accounts at the close of the year	Deposits during the year.	Withdrawals	Value of deposits at the close of the year
			R	R	R
1887-88	5,966	261,157	3,76,98,811	3,14,03,335	5,04,88,357
1888-89	6,056	311,001	4,33,51,982	3,69,63,554	5,88,64,681
1889-90	6,350	358,272	3,27,83,155	3,50,61,411	5,86,96,755
1890-91	6,455	408,544	3,47,55,976	3,21,69,6[illegible]8	6,34,67,108
1891-92	6,452	463,453	4,03,67,077	3,56,50,232	7,05,93,160

9. The number of complaints made by the public against the Post Office was 8,306, exceeding the number in the previous year by 118. More than two-fifths of the whole proved to be groundless. Considering the magnitude of postal transactions the proportion of complaints is insignificant, but the Government of India is glad to notice that special instructions have lately been issued with the view of dealing with this branch of work effectually and promptly.

10. The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Post Office in the last three years:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	R	R	R
Revenue	1,30,13,621	1,40,27,482	1,44,59,253
Expenditure . . .	1,37,65,939	1,39,65,357	1,49,64,174
— Deficit or + Surplus .	—7,52,318	+62,125	—5,04,921

The expenditure in 1891-92 was more than that in 1890-91 by about ten lakhs of rupees. The increase occurred under the following heads:—

	Increase.
	R
Stationery and Printing (charges formerly shown under "Stationery and Printing," but now debited to "Post Office")	4,46,000
Payments under postal arrangements with Her Majesty's Treasury	1,49,000
Exchange on charges in England	1,61,000
Payments to State Railways	1,23,000
Establishments for office of Comptroller, etc., etc. . .	1,12,000
TOTAL .	9,91,000

Making the same adjustments as in previous years, the results are—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	R	R	R
Deficit or surplus according to Statement XI of the Report . . .	—7,52,318	+62,125	—5,04,921
Add indirect expenditure .	—8,02,832	—10,60,522	—6,40,718
	—15,55,150	—9,98,397	—11,45,639
Deduct District Post charges (excluding charges in British Beluchistan) .	11,37,893	11,23,210	11,42,554
Resulting deficit or surplus	—4,17,257	+1,24,813	—3,085

11. The thanks of the Governor General in Council are due to Mr. Fanshawe for the continued success of his administration of the Post Office, and to Mr. Kisch for his services at the Vienna Postal Congress. His Excellency has also noticed the names of the officers (mentioned in paragraph 59 of the Report), who have done good work during the year.

ORDERED, that copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of the Post Office of India, and that the Report and the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1891-92.

No 11855, dated the 16th December 1892

From—A U FANSHAWE, Esq, *Director General of the Post Office of India,*

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Post Office of India for the official year 1891-92.

Principal events Inland Post.

2. There was no new departure to chronicle under the head of Inland Post, nor was there any event of special importance during the year, but it may again be claimed that there was continued progress in every branch of postal business. The employment of pensioned soldiers of the Native Army in the Post Office was made the subject of general instructions at the end of 1890, and the matter was under consideration during the year. Experience so far seems to show that these pensioned soldiers are not suitable for the duties of postmen, but it is hoped that it may still be found possible to provide some field for their employment in the department, and a special scheme for training such of them as may desire service in the Post Office before they take their pensions is now under trial in the Punjab. The payment of military pensioners at post offices was continued during the year in that province, and, so far as the interests of the pensioners are concerned, may be said to be an unqualified success. Salt revenue was also received during the year in the Punjab and the North Western Provinces and Oudh under the same conditions as in the previous year, and the matter is dealt with in the appropriate section of this report Further scope was given to the rent money order system in the Lower Provinces. This was first introduced in the districts comprised in the Burdwan Commissionership in 1889, and then extended to the Presidency, Dacca, and Rajshahye Divisions, and during the year under report was made applicable to all the other districts in which the Bengal Tenancy Act is in force. This system and the revenue money order system were also introduced experimentally in seven selected districts of the Central Provinces; and as an illustration of the constant adaptation of the Post Office agency to the requirements of other departments it may be mentioned that in the Umballa district a regular scheme for paying patwaris and village school-masters by money orders was introduced, and that in the same district the value payable post was adopted as a means of supplying copies of court documents to suitors and others without necessitating their attendance at the court houses for the purpose of obtaining them In several parts of the country there were serious interruptions of the mail service during the year, for which special arrangements had to be made. The most important of these occurred in July and August 1891 on the Bombay and Baroda Railway, which was breached by exceptional floods for a distance of nearly 100 miles between Navsari and Baroda, and for several weeks it was a matter of great difficulty to maintain postal communication. The field post offices in connection with the Miranzai and Hazara expeditions returned in June 1891, and the successful work done by them was referred to in last year's report. In April 1891 a field postal service had to be organized for the columns that marched on Manipur; the post office at that place had disappeared, and the

establishment of new mail lines from the side of Assam was an arduous task but the special field arrangements were closed as soon as possible, and communication re-established as part of the ordinary postal service of the country on the 9th May 1891. In Burma, also, some special mail arrangements were necessitated in connection with the columns operating on the Bhamo frontier and in the Chin hills.

Principal events, Foreign Post.

3. The following were the principal events of the Foreign Post. The reduced rate of postage on letters to the United Kingdom, *viz.*, 2½ annas per ½ oz., was made applicable with effect from the 1st April 1891, to all British colonies and possessions and all foreign countries and places in the Postal Union, where a higher rate had previously been in force. A number of countries and places were added to the list of parcel and money order exchanges through the United Kingdom; and an arrangement was concluded for the exchange of parcels through the post with Bankok in Siam. A new overland mail route was opened between Burma and Siam *viâ* Myawaddy and Raheng, the old route *viâ* Papun and Chiengmai being closed; and postal communication was established between Zanzibar and British Central Africa (Nyassaland). The fourth International Postal Congress was held at Vienna during the year, at which the Indian Post Office was represented by Mr. H. M. Kisch, Postmaster-General, Bengal, but the Acts of this Congress did not come into force until the 1st July 1892. The following British colonies of Australasia, *viz.*, British New Guinea, Fiji, Islands, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, entered the Postal Union on the 1st October 1891, an event which was regarded as one of great importance; and the postage rates on post-cards and all classes of packets from India to the United Kingdom and all other Union countries and places were reduced with effect from the 1st January 1892. The value-payable post between India and Ceylon, which had been introduced experimentally with effect from the 1st January 1891, was established as a permanent exchange; and towards the end of the official year, the weekly steamer service between Tuticorin and Colombo was supplemented by an arrangement made with the British India Steam Navigation Company for an additional bi-weekly service.

Working of the P. & O. Contract

4. According to the terms of their contract, the P. and O. Company's mail steamers with the European mails are due in Bombay at 8 A.M., on Monday of each week; but during the year under report, the steamers arrived on the preceding Saturday on five occasions, on the preceding Sunday on thirty-one occasions, and on Monday within contract time on sixteen occasions. On seven occasions the steamers failed to reach Bombay within contract time, the delay being in each case less than 9 hours. In two instances, the delay was due to the detention of the mail steamers in the Suez Canal, in three instances to severe weather encountered after leaving Aden, in one instance to detention at Brindisi, owing to the late arrival of the mail train, and in one instance to an accident to the steamer's machinery. The average time occupied by the mails between London and Bombay was 16 days 3 hours and 11 minutes homewards, and 15 days 19 hours and 19 minutes outwards.

Charge of the Post Office.

5. Mr. H. M. Kisch held charge of the Department for seven days from the 1st April 1891, and for the remainder of the year the administration was in my hands.

Section I.—Post Offices, Letter-Boxes and Village Postmen.

Post Office receptacles and rural delivery.

6. Appendix I gives the number of post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen of the Imperial Post in each circle on the 31st March 1892 in comparison with the number at the close of the previous year, and in the marginal abstract will be found the figures of the past two years for the whole of India for both the Imperial and District Post separately and together.

	Imperial Post.		District Post.		Total.		Increase.
	Number at close of 1890 91	Number at close of 1891 92.	Number at close of 1890-91.	Number at close of 1891-92.	Number at close of 1890 91.	Number at close of 1891-92.	
Post Offices	8,394	8,617	1,025	1,146	9,419	9 763	344
Letter-Boxes	11,961	12,848	2,310	2,439	14,271	15,287	1,016
Village Postmen	3,708	3,757	2,544	2,590	6,252	6,347	95

The number of post offices has increased altogether by 344 during the year, of which 223 were Imperial and 121 were District post offices. In consequence of the abolition of the distinction between Disbursing and Head post offices, rendered desirable for account purposes, a number of Head offices were reduced to the status of Sub-offices, and in furtherance of the policy of substituting a cheap agency for the charge of small offices, some number of the less important Sub-offices were converted into Branch offices and placed in charge of extraneous agents. Of the 223 Imperial post offices opened during the year, nearly all were village offices in charge of school masters or other persons not regular servants of the Post Office. In every circle, except Oudh and Central India, there was an increase in the number of Imperial post offices open at the close of the year, the largest increase being in the Punjab and Madras, where several District post offices, which were self-supporting, were taken over by the Imperial Post. The number of Imperial letter-boxes increased by 887, the largest increase, 332,being in the North-Western Provinces, where the subject of collection of letters in villages continued to receive special attention. Besides the post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen of the Imperial Post shown in Appendix I, there were at the close of the year 1,146 post offices, 2,439 letter-boxes and 2,590 village postmen of the District Post.

Section II—Postal Lines.

Postal communications

7. Appendix II contains statistics according to postal circles regarding the length of lines over which mails are conveyed by the various agencies used by the Post Office for this purpose. There has been an increase under every head as the marginal abstract will show.

Imperial Mail Lines.	Total mileage in 1890 91	Total mileage in 1891 92.	Increase.
Railway	16,511	17,196	682
Mail Cart	4,126	4,192	66
Runners and Boats	41,425	44,019	2,594
Steamers	12,277	12,321	44
Total	74,842	77,728	3,386

The increase in the railway mileage was due, as in last year, to the opening of new sections of railway in various parts of the country, or to the utilization for the conveyance of mails of sections not previously used for this purpose. The most important of the new sections was the railway from Jodhpur to Bikaneer in Rajputana, and the principal extensions of existing lines were on the Mu Valley Railway in Burma, on the South Indian Railway in Madras, on the Gaekwar-Mehsana Railway in Bombay, on the Rohilkand-Kumaon Railway in the North-Western Provinces, on the Bengal-North-Western Railway in Oudh and Bihar, and on the North-Western Railway. Under the head of mail cart lines 691 miles were newly opened during the year, including the Murree and Srinagar line, 165 miles in length, but mail cart services were closed over a mileage of 625 miles, owing to the extension of railways and other causes, so that the net increase, under this head, was 66 miles. The total number of miles of runners' lines opened during the year was 6,016, and the total number closed

was 3,122, the net increase being 2,591 miles, of which 1,312 miles were opened in the Punjab circle, and 710 miles in the Madras circle, chiefly owing to the conversion of District Post establishments into Imperial. Under the head of steamer lines, there were 165 miles opened and 121 closed, or a net increase of 44 miles at the close of the year. The chief changes were in the Burma circle.

Section III. - Correspondence and Parcels.

General results

8. The estimated number of postal articles of all kinds, exclusive of money orders, that were issued for delivery during the year was 339¼ millions, or more than 21 millions in excess of the number issued in the preceding year. Statistics showing the different classes of articles delivered in the various postal circles will be found in Appendix III, and a summary of the general results is given in the statement below :—

Year	Post cards	Letters paid.	Letters unpaid	Letters registered	Total of letters and post cards	Newspapers	Parcels	Book and pattern packets.	Grand total (all postal articles except money orders)
	No	No	No	No	No.	No	No	No.	No
1890 91	101 08[illegible],176	147 494 063	26,350,360	5 8[illegible]9 807	28[illegible],74[illegible],412	24 935,368	1,901 547	10 375,319	317,952,646
1891 92	112 748.448	154,144 895	27 309 873	6 416 506	300,619 812	25,910 386	2,108,685	10,711 051	339,349,934
Increase or Decrease	11,686,272	6,650 832	959 507	592,789	19 879,400	975,018	207 138	335,732	21,397,288
Percentage of Increase	11 56	4 50	3·64	9 98	7 08	3 91	10 89	3 23	6 72

In the total number of articles issued for delivery, there was an increase under every head and in every postal circle The largest proportional increase, 10 27 per cent, was in Rajputana, while in Burma, Oudh and Bombay there was an increase of over 9 per cent., and in eight other circles an increase of above 5 per cent. More than 112 million post cards were issued for delivery during the year, being an increase of 11½ millions, or 11½ per cent, over the figures of the preceding year, and in various parts of the country, specially in Bengal, including Eastern Bengal, the number of post-cards is now as great as the number of paid letters, though the popularity of this form of communication has not yet been established in Burma and Sind. There was an increase of nearly a million in the number of unpaid, including insufficiently paid, letters as compared with an actual decrease last year, but there is no reason for thinking that this is due to any material change, though some part of the increase may be attributed to the greater strictness that has been insisted on of late in checking cases of insufficient postage. During the last ten years the number of unpaid letters has varied between 28 millions and 26 millions, while the number of paid letters has steadily increased from 98 millions in 1882 83, to 154 millions during the present year. The proportion of unpaid letters to paid letters is still remarkably high in Burma, Assam and Oudh. There was an increase of half a million in the number of letters registered during the year as compared with the figures of last year, and the total number of registered letters has now reached six millions The chief increase was in the Madras Presidency where registration has for some years past been more popular than in any other part of India, and where a million and a half articles out of the total six millions were registered. The Postmaster-General, Madras, believes that this is largely due to the fact that in Southern India, remittances are made more frequently by currency notes than in other provinces owing to the fact that the hundi system is not much used. There was also a marked increase, of nearly 11 per cent., in the number of parcels, and separate evidence has shown that the great bulk of these are small parcels, the traffic which the Post Office rightly wishes to foster. In connection with the parcel business of the Department, it may be mentioned that a request was received during the

year from a Brahman pundit in Rajputana, that the Post Office should undertake the conveyance of the ashes of dead Hindus by parcel post to Hardwar, and it was represented that if it could be guaranteed that the parcels should be safely delivered into the waters of the sacred stream by Brahman postmen, for which a special charge was to be made, a large traffic would be secured.

Foreign correspondence including that with the United Kingdom

9. The figures in Appendix III include the foreign correspondence received in India for delivery, but a special table is given at the end of this paragraph showing separately the amount of correspondence in each direction between India and the United Kingdom, and between India and foreign countries. The effect of the reduced letter postage rate can be plainly seen in the large increase of over half a million in the number of letters and post-cards exchanged with the United Kingdom, and though the rate of increase, as regards letters and post-cards taken together, was much greater in the case of those received from home, there has been a fairly equal development in both directions of the traffic in ordinary letters alone. The number of ordinary letters (excluding post cards and soldiers' and seamen's privileged letters) sent to the United Kingdom during the year was over 12 per cent. higher than it was in the previous year, while the number received from home was nearly 11 per cent. higher. There was a remarkable increase in the number of book packets received from the United Kingdom, while in the case of newspapers there is no material difference between the figures for this year and those for the previous year. On the other hand, there was a much larger proportional increase in the number of newspapers sent home from India than in the case of book packets. The reduced packet postage rates were in force for three months of the year, but this can hardly be said to have had any effect on correspondence despatched from this country, though it is probable that it may have had something to do with swelling the number of book packets sent out from home. Statistics of correspondence with foreign countries are taken only once in three years, alternately in May and November, and the figures given in the table are those of May 1890, so that no remarks are called for regarding them. It will not be possible to form any conclusions as to the effect of the reduction of postage rates on correspondence exchanged with foreign countries until the statistics to be taken in November 1893 are received

	Class	Estimated aggregate number [The figures relating to the United Kingdom do not represent the actual number of letters newspapers, packets and books but the number of rates of postage]		Percentage of		Remarks
		1890-91	1891-92.	Increase	Decrease	
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom	Letters including post cards	3,339,682	3,500,094	4 80		These figures are based on the monthly accounts between India and the United Kingdom.
	Newspapers	437,410	482,450	10 29		
	Books &c.	851,616	872,198	2 41		
Received in India from the United Kingdom	Letters including post cards	3,458,151	3,809,075	10 14		
	News-papers	3,002,956	2,977,000		86	
	Books, &c	2,730,027	[illegible],178,439	16 42		
Grand total of all correspondence exchanged with United Kingdom	Letters including post-cards	6,797,833	7,309,169	7 52		
	Newspapers	3,440,366	3,459,450	55		
	Books, etc	3,581,643	4,050,637	13 09		
Despatched from India to foreign countries other than United Kingdom	Letters including post-cards	1,446,332	1,446,332		...	Under the system prescribed by the Universal Postal Union, statistics are taken once every three years, for this reason the figures shown in the report for the year 1889-90 are here repeated they are based on statistics recorded in May 1890
	Other articles	571,520	571,520			
Received in India from foreign countries other than United Kingdom.	Letters including post-cards	1,436,752	1,436,752		...	
	Other articles	1,364,180	1,364,180	..	.	
Grand total of correspondence exchanged with foreign countries other than United Kingdom	Letters including post-cards	2,883,084	2,883,084	.	..	
	Other articles	1,935,700	1,935,700	..	.	

Foreign parcels

10 The following statement gives details of the Foreign parcel traffic both to and from India during the last two years:—

Parcel Exchange	Total Number of Parcels.		Average Weight of each Parcel.		Net Revenue of the Indian Post Office.*	
	1890-91	1891-92.	1890-91	1891-92.	1890-91	1891-92.
With United Kingdom (1st—through London Post Office.)	No.	No.	lbs. oz	lbs. oz	R	R
To India	77,979	80,704	2 11·31	3 0·46	59,301	62,551
From India	52,298	53,998	2 2·70	2 4·57	37,521	38,504
Total .	130,277	134,702	2 7·86	2 11·69	96,822	1,01,055
(2nd—through Peninsular and Oriental Company.)						
To India	37,784	45,374	4 5·08	3 1·22	36,790	31,990
From India	1,775	1,701	15 15·91	15 13·12	10,351	9,410
Total .	39,559	47,075	4 13·46	3 8·58	47,141	41,400
Total number of parcels through both agencies (London Post Office and Peninsular and Oriental Company.) . .	169,836	181,777	3 0·61	2 15·03	1,43,963	142,455
With Continent of Europe.						
To India	3,521	3,284	6 3·27	5 6·38	6,856	5,643
From India	4,494	4,933	3 4·56	3 3·76	5,255	5,613
Total .	8,015	8,217	4 9·25	4 1·60	12,111	11,256
With other countries						
To India	6,037	8,019	2 15·54	2 14·77	3,747	4,503
From India	7,825	13,149	3 0·60	2 14·68	9,031	13,340
Total .	13,862	21,168	3 0·14	2 14·71	12,778	17,843
GRAND TOTAL .	191,713	211,162	3 1·61	2 15·72	1,68,852	171,554

* Net revenue is calculated after deduction of customs duty and sums due to the Peninsular and Oriental Company and London Post Office.

General results of Foreign Parcel Post

11. The parcel traffic with the United Kingdom continues steadily to increase, the total number of parcels sent and received showing an advance of nearly 12,000 over the figures for the previous year. Nearly 86 per cent. of the whole foreign parcel traffic was with the United Kingdom. There was an increase of 4,425 in the number of parcels exchanged through the British Post Office, and of 7,516 in the number exchanged through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. But while the year's results show an increase in the aggregate number of parcels exchanged, in the total revenue realized by the Indian Post Office there was a falling off. This decrease mainly was due to a fall in the average weight of the parcels received during the year from the United Kingdom through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which is now chiefly used for book parcels at the special rate of sixpence a pound During the year under report the number of these parcels increased from 32,833 to 39,088, but the reduction in packet postage rates, with effect from the 1st January 1892, will probably put an end to the use of this agency for book parcels below 5lbs. in weight. In the parcel traffic with Continental Europe, the increase during the year was small, whereas with other countries, the increase was nearly 53 per cent. This was

largely due to the rapid development of the business done with Ceylon since the introduction of the value-payable system with effect from the 1st January 1891 The progress of the foreign parcel traffic as a whole since 1873-74 will be seen from the table in the margin.

Year	Number of Parcels	Year	Number of Parcels
1873-74 . . .	21,923	1882-83 . . .	88,684
1874-75 . . .	25,563	1883-84 . . .	98,296
1875-76 . . .	35,819	1884-85 . . .	110,590
1876-77 . . .	45,357	1885-86 . . .	143,054
1877-78 . . .	59,183	1886-87 . . .	141 453
1878-79 . . .	69,763	1887-88 . . .	158 792
1879-80 . .	73,211	1888-89 . .	168,989
1880 81 . . .	80,257	1889-90 . . .	177 210
1881-82 . . .	88,840	1890-91 . . .	191,713
		1891-92 . . .	**211,162**

Delivery work of the year

12. The figures given in paragraph 8 of this report shew that 339,349,934 letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets and parcels were issued for delivery during the year. These figures are only approximate, being calculated from actual enumerations made for a week at a time twice during the year, and represent the delivery of the mails properly so called. In order, however, to ascertain the entire delivery work of the year, it is necessary to add the number of money orders which are also now delivered and paid by postmen. The entire delivery work is shown by the following figures:—

Sent out for delivery (including 7,910,249 money orders) .	347,260,143
Received back undelivered	9,646,401
Balance actually delivered	337,613,742
Sent to Dead Letter Offices	3,404,513
	341,018,255

These figures show that the percentage of articles delivered to the whole number sent out for delivery was 97·22 as compared with 97·31 in the previous year.

Dead Letter Offices

13. The total number of letters, post-cards and other articles excluding money orders that reached the various Dead Letter Offices, of which there are eleven, was 4,586,874 as compared with 4,267,016 received in the previous year. The distribution of these articles among the different Dead Letter Offices, and the way in which they were disposed of, are shown in detail in appendix IV of which a summary is given on the next page. Of the total number of articles, 419,172 were successfully disposed of by being redirected and then delivered to the addressees, while 1,843,943 were returned to the senders and 775,377 were found to be unreturnable. A noticeable feature in the year's work of the Bombay Dead Letter Office was the large number of post-cards to be dealt with, which were 28,855 in excess of the number received in the previous year There was an increase of three millions in the post-cards issued for delivery in the year which accounts to some extent for this, but the special increase in the number of refused and unclaimed post-cards is ascribed, among other reasons, to the fact that large numbers of these cards were posted with imperfect addresses, for the purpose of canvassing for votes, by candidates during the municipal elections that took place in the course of the year in Bombay.

			Numbers		Percentage	
			1890-91	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices			4,267,016	4,586,874		
Deduct—	1890-91	1891-92				
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable .	216,907	265,562				
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices . .	1,170,704	1,282,520	1,417,611	1,548,082		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices . .			2,849,105	3,038,792	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices less the proportion of articles returned undeliverable. — Disposed of by redirection to addressees . .			377,958	419,472	13 27	13·80
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices less the proportion of articles returned undeliverable. — Disposed of by return to senders . . .			1,711,749	1,843,943	60·07	60 68
Articles undisposable . .			759,703	775,377	26·66	25·52

Special incidents in Dead Letter Office work

14. A large amount of valuable property was found, as usual, in letters and other articles posted without address, or with addresses so incorrect or incomplete that the covers had to be opened in order that the senders might be traced. The total value of the property dealt with by the Dead Letter Offices of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, including cheques, bills of exchange, currency notes, and jewellery, amounted to R-,53,007, and a further sum of £89-9-6 in sterling, and the whole of this, with the exception of articles of the total value of R10,852, and of £51, was successfully delivered. The number of articles that reach the Dead Letter Offices with neither name nor address upon them has been constantly increasing of late years, and the Bombay Dead Letter Office alone had to deal with 4,293 letters, post-cards, and packets of this kind. One letter, with a blank face, posted at Sholapur, was found to contain the first halves of currency notes of the aggregate value of R900, and hundis for R4,900, which were correctly delivered. In two other instances strange incidents came within the experience of the Bombay Dead Letter Office. A Goanese, who was subsequently ascertained to be a lunatic, posted in Bombay no less than 429 letters illegibly addressed to various Goanese residents of that city or of Goa, the contents of which proved to be old hand-bills, tramway prize cheques, rags, and other trash of a similar description; while four uncouth packets, discovered in a letter box in a village in the Savantwadi Native State, contained rupees which were believed to be part of the stolen property in the case of a theft that had occurred in the house of a Hindu priest belonging to the village. The object with which the money was placed in the letter-box remained a

mystery. In the Calcutta Dead Letter Office, a registered letter, received back from Constantinople as having been refused by the person to whom it was addressed, was found to contain three pearls valued at R700, and as the sender could not be traced, the property has been sold and the sale-proceeds credited to Government. There was a large increase during the year, as already pointed out, in the number of book packets received by the foreign post, and 9,462 book packets or newspapers reached the Bombay Dead Letter Office without wrappers. Attention has been called to this subject on former occasions, but it still seems necessary to insist on the importance of having secure fastenings for the long transit between the United Kingdom and India. Special enquiries were made in all cases in which it was found possible when detached wrappers were received, and in this way the contents of packets were correctly delivered in 214 instances.

Sale of Postage Stamps, etc.

15. Particulars regarding the sale of post-cards, postage stamps and embossed envelopes will be found in appendix V, and similar information regarding service post-cards and postage stamps in appendix VI. A statement compiled from these appendices showing the sales of each kind of post-card, postage stamps, and embossed envelopes, is given on the next page. In consequence of the reduction of the letter postage to the United Kingdom and Aden with effect from 1st January 1891, a new one anna single and a new two anna reply foreign post-card was brought into use during the year under report, and the sales of these were 61,400 and 9,957 respectively. The introduction of a new stamp of the value of 2½ annas caused a falling-off in the sales of the 4½-anna envelope and the 4-anna and 4½-anna postage stamps, the old stock of which had to be overprinted last year with the 2½-anna postage rate to meet immediate requirements. A new one rupee stamp combining two colours, the need for which was forced upon the Department by the forgery of the one-rupee stamp referred to in paragraph 17 of the last year's report, was also introduced during the year. Altogether there was an increase of R3,82,476 in the value of ordinary stamps and of R99,382 in the value of service stamps sold during the year. As noticed in last year's report the largest sales of ordinary stamps were in the Bombay Circle, where they aggregated in value over 18¾ lakhs of rupees, then comes the Madras Circle, where the sales amounted to over 17⅝ lakhs of rupees, while in Bengal they reached the sum of 16¾ lakhs of rupees. Of ordinary postage stamps the inland post-card with a quarter anna impressed stamp still continued to have the largest sale, the number sold during the year being over 80⅝ millions. The post-card is more largely used in Bombay than elsewhere, and the total sales in the Bombay Circle were about 7 millions more than in Bengal in which the sales stood the next highest. The small half-anna envelope, which is sold for the nominal value of the impressed stamp, comes next with a sale of over 65¼ millions, Bombay still maintaining the lead, and the half-anna postage stamps next with a sale of over 43⅝ millions in which the Bengal circle stands foremost. There was a falling off in the sales of the special kinds of square envelopes which are sold at prices to cover the cost of paper as well as the value of the stamps, while little advance was made in the sales of the special registration envelopes, the Madras Circle, as usual, heading the list in the matter of these sales. In the sales of service post-cards and postage stamps, there was a falling off in the case of the special envelopes for soldiers which has formed the subject of special enquiry, and of the ¼ anna and the 8-anna labels for which no special explanation is forthcoming. It should be added that besides the sale of postage stamps, one anna revenue or receipt stamps of the aggregate value of R2,63,904 were sold during the year through the agency of the Post Office, and that in Burma, postmasters retailed on behalf of Government general stamps of the value of R37,300.

Postage Labels

[The figures represent issues from Treasuries to Postmasters and Licensed Vendors for sale to the public.]

Ordinary Postage Labels	½ anna Post-cards	½ anna Inland Reply Post cards	1-anna Foreign Post-cards	1½-anna Foreign Post cards	2 anna Foreign Reply Post cards	3 anna Foreign Reply Post-cards	½ anna Envelopes	½ anna Envelopes square	1 anna Envelopes	1 anna Envelopes square	2 anna Registration Envelopes small size	2 anna Registration Envelopes large size	[illegible] anna Envelopes	[illegible] anna Envelopes
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1890-91. Value of each kind of stamp sold	11,52,640	2,21,574	..	9,8[illegible]7		700	19,4[illegible],931	12,[illegible]61	2,110	[illegible]	4[illegible],4[illegible]	[illegible]	11,185	[illegible]
1890-91. Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	12·75	2 45		·11		·01	2[illegible] 49	14	02	[illegible]	53	[illegible]3	[illegible]2	73
1891-92. Value of each kind of stamp sold	12,62,967	2,52,061	3,837	7,401	1,245	417	20,42,138	10,959	1,371	4 702	52,096	3,272	53,937	174
1891-92. Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	13 97	2·79	·04	·08	·01		22·60	·12	·01	·05	58	·04	·71	

Ordinary Postage Labels	½ anna Labels	9 pie Labels	1 anna Labels	1½ anna Labels	2 anna Labels	2½ anna Labels	3-anna Labels	4-anna Labels	4½-anna Labels	6-anna Labels	8-anna Labels	12 anna Labels	1 Rupee Labels	Gross value
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1890-91. Value of each kind of stamp sold	13,[illegible]	30 794	4,55 237	40,133	[illegible],99,[illegible]6	36,814	1,91,728	5,0[illegible],903	2,07,238	59,9[illegible]4	5,93,307	2 26,616	13,10,666	90,37,401
1890-91. Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	14 42	34	5 04	·44	6 63	41	2 12	5 62	2 29	·66	6·57	2 51	14 51	100
1891-92. Value of each kind of stamp sold	13 64 965	29,869	4,88 629	35,742	6,41,338	2,82,989	1,38,825	4,52,476	19,908	55,785	6,22,544	2,59,034	13,70 028	94,68,790
1891-92. Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	15 10	·33	5·41	·39	7 10	3 13	1.54	5·01	·22	·62	6·89	2·87	15·16	104·77

Service Postage Labels	½ anna Post cards	9-pie Service Envelopes	½-anna Labels	1-anna Labels	2-anna Labels	4-anna Labels	8-anna Labels	Gross value
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1890-91. Value of each kind of stamp sold	21,627	3 698	3,47,217	11,17,446	1,6[illegible],951	1,88,401	1,84,932	20,31,672
1890-91. Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	1·07	18	17 09	55 01	8 28	9 27	9.10	100
1891-92. Value of each kind of stamp sold	23,227	2,059	3,41,610	11,99,383	1,79,769	2,05,269	1,83,688	21,36,945
1891-92. Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	1 15	10	16·82	59·04	8·85	10·10	9·04	105·19

Forgery of a postage stamp.

16. There was a curious attempt to counterfeit a postage stamp during the year on the part of a Native resident of Madras who was subsequently proved to have been out of his mind. Several letters, including one to the address of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, were noticed in the Madras post office to have been stamped with obviously counterfeit half-anna stamps. These letters bore regular serial numbers on the outside, were superscribed "On His Majesty's Service" and franked by the name of C. G. Cothundarama Naidu, Magistrate of the World. On enquiry being made, it was found that this was the real name of the person who had posted them, who was an engraver by profession, and the police discovered in his house the plate and instruments used by him in the manufacture of the stamps. The counterfeit stamp was of a light brown colour, and was evidently an attempt to copy the design of the impressed stamp on the quarter anna post-card, but in place of the imprint of the Queen's head in the centre, it bore a Native head—a likeness of the forger—with the inscription "World Emperor" round the circle containing the head, and the words "Half-Anna" below. There was no attempt to copy the water mark or the perforation of a genuine half-anna stamp, and the imitation was clumsy and incomplete. The forger was committed to the High Court, Madras, to stand his trial on various charges of counterfeiting stamps, but was acquitted on the ground that he was of unsound mind at the time when he committed the offence.

Section IV.—District Post.

Scope and management of the District Post.

17. There is nothing new to be said as to the general position of the District Post, and all that is necessary here is to recapitulate what has been stated in former reports. The sources of revenue from which district post establishments are maintained vary in different provinces, as will be seen from columns 6 and 7 of the statement on the next page, and the notes at the foot of this statement; and though in one or two provinces the administration of the funds is vested in District Boards, the practical mangement rests with the heads of the postal circles under the control of the Local Government. The primary object of the district post, as frequently pointed out, is to provide postal communication between the head-quarters of districts and revenue and police stations in the interior of the country, but for some years past its funds have been spent on rural delivery and the postal development of backward districts, and this is a branch of postal administration that now requires further attention. The improvement of rural delivery generally has been rather overshadowed of late by the constant growth of the money responsibilities of the department, and the introduction of new classes of business. These have made special demands on the time and duties of supervising officers, and left them less leisure to devote to the interior of districts. Steps are now being taken, however, to deal with the subject systematically, and establishments that pay their way will be regularly taken over so as to set funds free for further development. The matter has received special attention during the year under report in the Punjab. Additional funds have been obtained, partly by making remunerative District Post establishments Imperial, and partly by claiming the full amount of the district dâk cess in some districts; and with these funds a large number of new offices on a small scale have been opened. The Postmaster General has also introduced successfully the policy, that has been found to work so well in other provinces, of employing school-masters to hold charge of these offices on a small allowance.

District Post.

Postal Circles.		Number of District Post Offices and Receiving Offices	Number of District Post-Village Postmen and Postmen.	Number of District Post Letter boxes.	Length in miles of District Post Lines	Local Cess	Grant from Imperial or Provincial Revenue	Expenditure	Articles received from the Imperial and District Posts for delivery by the District Post.	Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial or District Post.	Articles returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered	Percentage of articles returned on the total number received for delivery by the District Post.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		No	No.	No.	Miles	R	R	R	No.	No	No	
Bengal	1890-91	184	17	327	7,653	2,15,879(a)		2,02,218	1,350,438	1,202,162	47,246	3·49
	1891-92	189	17	360	7,541	2,18,841(a)		2,07,542	1,480,192	1,295,640	53,700	3·62
Bombay	1890-91	4	01	406	4		85,812	85,569	1,309,956	419,249	54,262	4·14
	1891-92	8	497	402	105		87,256	88,091	1,401,916	464,556	62,724	4·47
Madras	1890-91	9[illegible]	78[illegible]	581	1,7[illegible]0	..	1,15,810	1,04,616	2,707,605	1,288,493	154,968	5·70
	1891-92	49	772	582	981		1,15,800	98,937	2,800,024	1,311,906	156,690	5·59
North-Western Provinces.	1890-91	3[illegible]7	529	368	6,665	1,41,117	..	1,40,112	2,388,397	1,755,383	85,[illegible]31	3·50
	1891-92	310	529	456	6,629	1,41,117	..	1,40,313	2,597,557	2,041,422	87,012	3·34
Punjab	1890-91	37	378	48	4,350	...	95,206(g)	95,206(h)	1,190,717	533,4[illegible]3	61,018	5·12
	1891-92	195	408	38	4,026		90,453	90,453	1,248,512	498,479	65,239	5·24
Assam	1890-91	57	55	20	1,290(b)	38,481	..	36,941	288,368	218,613	17,867	6·19
	1891-92	61	70	23	1,282(b)	40,096	..	38,376	343,834	259,976	20,261	5·89
Bihar	1890-91	92	.	65	3,327	1,02,636	..	1,00,782	661,850	633,168	49,806	7·52
	1891-92	93	...	70	3,306	1,06290	...	1,02,894	700,998	650,538	47,286	6·74
Burma	1890-91	91	1[illegible]8	308	3,091	84,415	...	79,300	497,957	365,112	36,914	7·41
	1891-92	84	128	318	3,031	89,090	..	83,131	590,353	439,238	30,104	5·09
Central Provinces	1890-91	80	80	73	3,257(d)	55,371	21,105	77,663	340,618	275,447	28,458	10·33
	1891-92	77	82	74	3,224(d)	57,039(f)	21,869	80,003	361,240	283,134	35,881	9·93
Eastern Bengal	1890-91	30	...	4	1,451	69,299(c)		57,597	446,856	416,410	16,692	3·73
	1891-92	31		4	1,399	66,358(c)	.	57,039	562,816	590,316	15,702	2·63
Oudh	1890-91	37	211	106	1,489	54,000	...	33,587	805,888	298,300	34,840	4·32
	1891-92	37	212	108	1,489	36,705	.	33,854	819,346	317,832	30,620	3·73
Rajputana	1890-91	10	6	4	192	814	3,435	[illegible]153	37,841	28,968	1,728	4·82
	1891-92	10	6	4	192	724	3,216	3,923	42,471	37,080	2,994	7·04
Sind	1890-91	3	.	...	200	...	3,585(e)	3,585	3,136	3,080	66	2·10
	1891-92	2	...	.	200	...	3,570(e)	3,570	4,033	4,238	36	·89
Total	1890-91	1,025	2,675	2,310	34,839	7,40,012	3,24,943	10,24,569	12,027,627	7,482,817	589,616	4·90
	1891-92	1,146	2,721	2,439	33,405	7,56,260	3,22,164	10,28,126	12,968,292	8,194,355	608,249	4·69

(a) Includes contributions from Tributary States.
(b) These are dry season distances during the rains these lines are increased in length
(c) Includes contributions from Frontier Police Fund R3,144 and the State of Hill Tipperah. R300
(d) Includes lines paid from the revenues of Fendatory States.
(e) Grant made available from Bombay District Post Funds.
(f) Includes contributions from Feudatory States R9,245
(g) Including R20,202 erroneously shown under Local Cess in 1890 91, but excluding R4,800 on account of contribution for the maintenance of the Dera Ismail Khan and Chichawatni lines under the control of District Officers
(h) Excluding R4,800 on account of charges on the Dera Ismail Khan and Chichawatni lines now omitted.

18. In the statement on page 12 a comparison is instituted for the past two years between the establishments, income, expenditure, and operations of the District Post. The total income for the year was R10,78,424, and the expenditure R10,28,126. There was an increase of 121 in the number of district post offices and of 46 in the number of postmen and village postmen, which occurred mainly in the Punjab circle, and an increase of 129 in the number of letter-boxes chiefly in the North-Western Provinces circle, but there was a decrease of 1,434 miles in the length of mail lines, principally in the Madras and Punjab circles, caused by the transfers, already referred to, of various District Post lines to the Imperial Post. There was an increase of 940,665 in the number of articles, which includes money orders, delivered by the District Post agency, and an increase of 711,538 in the number posted in the district post offices and letter-boxes, while the percentage of articles returned as undeliverable fell from 4·90 per cent. to 4·69 per cent. Details of letters and other postal articles sent to and received from the District Post are given according to postal circles in Appendix VII.

General results of the year.

Section V.—Money Orders.

19. The total number of money order offices at the close of the year was 9,961 as compared with 9,542 at the close of the previous year. The number of inland money orders issued, not including transactions with Native States which are for the first time shown separately in this report, was over 7¾ millions, representing an aggregate value of nearly 16½ crores of rupees, on which a commission amounting to over 20½ lakhs of rupees was realized. In the margin will be found the usual table showing the yearly progress of the money order business since it was taken over by the Post Office in 1880. During the year under report there was an increase of 7·58 per cent. in the number of inland money orders issued, an increase of 6·02 per cent. in the value of such orders, and an increase of 6·99 per cent. in the amount of the commission realized as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The average value of an inland money order was R21-1-11 against R21-8-6 in the previous year. A special analysis has been made of the money orders of the year particularly with a view to ascertain the proportion of orders of small value to the total transactions, the last previous statistics of this nature having been recorded in 1889. The result of this has been to show that 2½ million orders or 32 per cent. of the whole, as compared with 31 27 per cent. in 1889, were for sums not exceeding R5; that 4

Inland money orders. General results.

INLAND MONEY ORDERS	Total number of Money Orders issued	Total value of Money Orders issued	Commission realised
	No	R	R
During the last quarter of the year 1879-80 from which period the business commenced . .	232,639	72,48,208	84,901
During the year 1880-81	1,604,174	4,57,08,580	5,35,976
" " 1881-82 . .	2,157,796	5,73,32,027	6,79,078
" " 1882-83 .	2,565,904	6,46,84,183	7,70,958
" " 1883-84	3,034,894	7,31,24,179	8,84,925
" " 1884-85	3,550,257	8,20,88,559	11,08,226
" " 1885-86 .	4,163,078	9,38,27,875	11,63,830
" " 1886-87	4,821,117	10,68,19,151	13,37,820
" " 1887-88 .	5,512,395	11,84,43,573	14,94,381
" " 1888-89 .	6,136,790	12,99,06,804	16,57,761
" " 1889-90	6,759,116	14,65,32,147	17,95,350
" " 1890-91 .	7,326,065	15,77,70,308	19,37,598
" " **1891-92*** .	**7,783,296**	**16,44,09,526**	**20,58,306**
Percentage of increase over the year 1890-91* . . .	7·58	6·02	6·99

* Exclusive of money orders of Native States and the Portuguese Settlement previously included in this statement

million orders or 60 per cent. of the whole were for sums not exceeding R10; and that 92 per cent. of the whole were for sums not in excess of R50. The legitimate work of the Post Office is in connection with small remittances, and these results are, therefore, satisfactory. It may be added that, though the commission on sums not exceeding R5 is undoubtedly high, the figures already quoted sufficiently prove the popularity of the postal agency for remitting sums of this character.

Incidence of inland money order work according to postal circles

20. The following statement shows the distribution of the inland money order business among the various postal circles :—

Postal Circles	* Issues during 1891-92.		* Payments during 1891-92.		Percentage to the whole	
	Number of Money Orders.	Value of Money Orders.	Number of Money Orders.	Value of Money Orders.	Number of Money Orders	Amount of Money Orders
		R		R		
Bengal	1,933,969	3,36,56.865	1,910,770	3,17,92,114	24·71	20·83
Madras	1,021,271	2,05 84,149	1,010,351	2,24,18 726	13·31	13 08
North-Western Provinces .	945,333	1,72 04,471	1,290,962	2,54,38,486	14 37	12·98
Bombay . . .	772,322	1,71.16,587	924,3[illegible]3	2,[illegible]3,21,671	10 90	11 30
Punjab	582,278	1,25,33,334	587,697	1,58.40,216	7 52	8 63
Burma	419,609	1,57,05,420	91,332	49,50,981	3·28	6·29
Behar	499,186	85,80,667	675 099	1,11,06,145	7·55	5 99
Eastern Bengal . .	395,695	89,88,148	382,035	76,82,768	5 00	5·07
Central Provinces . .	356,292	92,30,045	13[illegible] 076	36,01,728	3 13	3 90
Oudh	186,481	34,45 383	440,899	77,93,270	4 03	3 42
Assam	251,475	59,81,867	81,030	28,85,985	2 14	2·70
Rajputana . . .	127,431	33,95,461	118.967	41,44,808	1·58	2·30
Sind	178,430	49,22,488	62 051	21,57,373	1·55	2·15
Central India . . .	114,524	30,64,638	20,660	11,09,735	·93	1·27
Total for 1891-92 .	**7,783,296**	**16,44,09,526**	**7,776,232**	**16,42,44,016**	100	100
Total for 1890-91 .	7,234,413	15,50,73,056	7,229,703	15,50,36,985	...	...
Increase .	548,883	93,36,470	546 529	92,07,031	...	...

* Exclusive of money orders of Native States and the Portuguese Settlements previously included in this statement.

More than one-third of the whole business of the year was transacted in the Lower Provinces, and Calcutta alone was responsible for about 25 per cent. of the total number and value of money orders issued, and about 42 per cent. of the total number and value of money orders paid, in the Bengal Circle. The marked excess of payments over issues in Calcutta was due, as explained in previous years, to the extensive use made of the value payable system by the tradesmen of that city. Of the total number of money orders paid by the Calcutta General Post Office and its town sub-offices, about 528,911, or 65 per cent., were value payable money orders. In other respects there has been no change in the general character of the money order business in the different provinces. In the North-Western Provinces, Bihar and Oudh the payments were largely in excess of the issues, whereas in Burma, the Central Provinces, Assam, Sind and Central India, the issues were far greater than the payments

Revenue money orders.

21. The Revenue money order system has again made progress in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Lower Provinces. It is now applicable to the whole of the North-Western Provinces, having been extended during the year to the Kumaon District, and the total number of revenue money orders issued in those provinces and Oudh rose from 120,029 in 1890-91 to 131,737 during 1891-92; the amount of revenue paid to Government by this means was R28,10,830 as compared with R25,18,842 in the preceding year; and the commission realized by the Post Office was R36,911 as compared with R33,188. In the Lower Provinces, the number of revenue money orders received for payment rose from 156,701 to 165,706, but the actual amount of revenue remitted fell from R15,70,817 to R14,39,768. In Madras and the Punjab, the system was under trial in certain selected districts during the whole of the year, but was not much used. The total number of revenue money orders issued in the six districts of the Madras Presidency selected for the experiment was 723, of an aggregate value of R8,256, on which a commission of R140 was realized, as compared with 467 orders of a value of R4,912, and yielding a commission of R85, during the eight months of the previous year. It was decided, however, that the experiment should be continued until August 1893, though the character of the land settlement in that Presidency, and the general practice of paying revenue to the head man of the village, render it unlikely that the system will ever be largely used. In the Punjab, the system was introduced from 1st November 1890 in four districts, and the number of revenue money orders issued during the year under report was 1,720 of the aggregate value of R1,29,833, on which R1,411 was realized as commission. In this Province, also, the system is to remain under further trial, and the question of extending it to other districts is under consideration. With the approval of the local Government, the system was for the first time introduced experimentally with effect from 1st October 1891, in the following districts of the Central Provinces, *viz.*, Bilaspur, Nagpur, Hoshungabad, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Raipur and Wardha, and during the six months that it was in force in these districts, 150 Revenue money orders, aggregating in value R39,109, were issued, on which the commission realized was R420.

Remittance of miscellaneous Government dues by money order.

22. The system for the remittance by money order of miscellaneous Government dues also made progress in the Lower Provinces, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the Lower Provinces, including the Bihar and Eastern Bengal postal circles, 63,922 official money orders, aggregating in value R10,99,077, were paid during the year by book transfer, as compared with 53,216, aggregating in value R9,35,798, paid during the previous year, while in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the number of such orders issued

during the year was 14,935 of an aggregate value of R2,90,398, as compared with 12,460 orders for R2,39,744 issued in 1890-91.

Rent money orders.

23. The number of rent money orders issued in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1891-92 was 58,997, and the aggregate value of the remittances R7,76,181, as compared with 55,036 orders for R7,07,403 issued in 1890-91. The average value of each money order was over R13⅛ against R12⅞ in the previous year, and the commission realized from these orders was R12,316, as compared with R11,276 realized in 1890-91. The number of rent money orders issued during the year in the Lower Provinces, including Bihar and Eastern Bengal, was 40,477 as compared with 23,385 issued in the previous year, and the amount of rent paid in this way was R5,17,257 as compared with R2,66,869 in the previous year. The average value of each rent money order issued in the Lower Provinces was about R12¾, and the total commission realized was R8,592 as compared with R4,710 realized in the previous year. The increase in the rent money order business was due to the extension of the system to the remaining districts of the Lower Provinces in which the Bengal Tenancy Act is in force. The rent money order system was introduced from 1st October 1891 experimentally in the districts of the Central Provinces mentioned in paragraph 21, and during the six months of the year that the system was in force, 499 rent money orders aggregating in value R8,283 were issued on which a commission of R121 was realized.

Money order business with Native States.

24. The following is a statement of money order transactions with Native States:—

State	Issues in the State		Payments in the State	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
		R		R
Gwalior	41,872	9,71,153	13,726	4,14,817
Patiala	13,496	4,80,892	11,463	3,63,585
Jhind	1,968	82,327	2,712	84,433
Nabha	2 160	80,153	2,442	87,582
Chamba	1,283	44,307	307	11 688
Faridkot	902	23,531	248	6,607
Total	61,631	16,82,363	30,898	9,68,712

The transactions of the Portuguese Settlements hitherto shown in the foregoing statement have been excluded, as they are properly speaking foreign money orders and have been classified as such elsewhere. It will be seen that the payments made by the Imperial Post Office on account of money orders issued by Native States have again been considerably larger than the issues by the Imperial Post Office on those States. The business on the whole has been slowly but steadily increasing.

25. The following statement shows the transactions in telegraphic money orders in each circle during the year :—

Telegraphic money orders.

Names of Postal Circles.	Issues.				Payments.	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Commission realized.		Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.
		R	R	a.		R
Bengal	10,042	12,00,600	12,610	10	13,736	19,01,765
Bombay	4,069	5,39,244	5,422	7	6,753	8,08,641
Madras	13,681	16,71,488	16,984	6	30,708	27,63,569
North-Western Provinces	3,525	3,20,015	3,354	0	9,892	8,69,206
Punjab	3,464	3,76,987	3,749	7	6,598	7,21,343
Assam	4,537	4,90,560	5,105	1	2,075	3,89,438
Bihar	1,955	2,43,258	2,465	8	3,148	2,68,463
Burma	47,298	45,89,777	49,527	4	10,853	16,09,632
Central India	875	1,08,749	1,119	14	504	63,804
Central Provinces	2,039	2,61,827	2,719	10	1,755	1,60,780
Eastern Bengal	2,257	4,22,269	4,230	14	4,496	4,75,958
Oudh	684	57,308	583	14	3,924	2,49,786
Rajputana	451	49,218	501	2	933	1,10,095
Sind	2,782	3,38,689	3,364	0	1,358	2,57,842
TOTAL	**97,659**	**1,06,69,989**	**1,11,738**	**1**	**96,733**	**1,06,50,322**
Total for 1890-91	84,975	92,57,635	94,723	10	84,108	92,18,397
Increase	12,684	14,12,354	17,014	7	12,625	14,31,925

The number of telegraphic money orders issued was 97,659, representing an aggregate value of over 106⅔ lakhs of rupees as compared with 84,975 such orders issued in the previous year aggregating in value over 92½ lakhs of rupees. The commission realized was R1,11,738 as compared with R94,724 realized in the previous year. The average value of a telegraphic money order was R109-4-1 against R108-15-1 in 1890-91, and the commission amounted to R1-0-9 per cent. on the issues. It will be seen that Burma, as noticed in previous years' reports, is responsible for nearly half the total number of telegraphic money orders issued, most of which were for payment in the Madras Presidency. On this point the Postmaster-General, Madras, writes :—

"It is noteworthy that the average value of telegraphic orders is more than four times greater than the average value of ordinary inland orders. The number of inland telegraphic and of inland ordinary money orders paid is much greater than the number issued in this circle : and this is due to the fact that large numbers of Madrassis proceed to Burma and Ceylon to do business or in search of employment, and remit their profits or earnings to their homes by this means. It is a somewhat surprising fact that petty traders make use of this system for the purpose of remitting money in connection with their business, because for a business remittance the charge is decidedly high. This fact shows how imperfect the commercial development of the country still is, and what a very important part in commerce is filled by the Indian Post Office."

It is true, no doubt, that telegraphic money orders are used for trade remittances. The special analysis of the year's returns, already referred to, shows that 10 per cent. of the total number of these orders were for sums ranging from R300 to R600, and in Burma, the actual number of telegraphic orders of this class was largely in excess of the number of ordinary orders issued for similar sums. On the other hand, however, although the lowest charge for a telegraphic money order is R1, there were over 10,000 cases in which the amount remitted by telegraph varied between R5 and R10, 2,000 cases in which it exceeded R4, but did not exceed R5, and 600 cases in which it was even less than R4. The great majority of these orders originated in

Burma and were chiefly sent, it is believed, by Natives of India to their relations and families. It is probable that the use of the telegraph for such small sums was due to the fact that a promised home remittance had been neglected or put off till the last moment, and that the system has been found an assistance to improvident human nature.

During the year, 187 orders of the aggregate value of R25,105 were telegraphed to Bombay, to be advised to foreign countries, and of these, 146 were for the United Kingdom, 26 for Goa, and the rest for Germany, France, Italy and Egypt.

Telegraphic money order frauds.

26. During the year under review there were five cases of telegraphic money order fraud. In three of these cases the fraud was committed in the usual way by means of false personation; the amount involved was small, and there was no loss to Government. In the first case, payment was made to an imposter without proper precautions being taken to ensure a real identification as required by the departmental rules, and the sub postmaster in fault was required to make good the amount to the remitter. In the second case, the man who personated the payee was paid in the presence of the agent of the firm to whose care the remittance was addressed, and the Post Office was not responsible for the wrong payment. In the third case, the swindler turned out to be the real payee's brother, and the remitter, the payee's father-in-law, withdrew his complaint. The other two cases of fraud were of a different and more serious character. In the first of these a signaller named Van Haaften, employed in the Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, fabricated a number of telegraphic advices for sums aggregating R7,650, purporting to have been issued from Rangoon for payment at Dacca, and succeeded with the assistance of a confederate, a shop-keeper at Dacca by name Cohen, in obtaining payment of the money. The absence of credit for the amounts in the accounts of the Rangoon office, led to the detection of the fraud and the prosecution of Van Haaften and Cohen, who were tried before the High Court, Calcutta and each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years and a half. In consequence of this case, special measures are now taken to ensure the immediate examination and check of telegraphic money orders in the Comptroller's Office. The other case referred to was also one of the fabrication of a telegraphic advice, but in this instance the fraud was committed by the sub-postmaster of a Combined post and telegraph office in Burma, who prepared a telegraphic advice for R500 purporting to have been issued by an office in the Bombay circle. The remittance was made payable to a fictitious payee, and the sub-postmaster after misappropriating the amount from his office cash, absconded.

Foreign money orders in sterling

27. Foreign money orders for the United Kingdom, for the colonies and for European countries and Egypt are issued in sterling, payments being made by the remitters at the rates of exchange fixed by the Post Office from time to time for this purpose. It was stated in last year's report that the method of determining the rate of exchange was under consideration as a small loss had occurred on the exchange with foreign countries, and colonies other than the United Kingdom, and countries served through it, and, as the result of the rate finally adopted, the accounts of the year will show a net gain by exchange on money orders exchanged with Continental and Colonial Governments of over R28,228 when the transactions with France and North Borneo for the fourth quarter of 1891-92 are adjusted. The average rate of exchange

for the year was 16⅜d. per Rupee against 18⅙d. in 1890-91. The particulars of Foreign sterling money orders are shown below :—

Countries of Exchange.	1890-91.								1891-92.							
	Orders issued by India				Orders paid in India.				Orders issued by India.				Orders paid in India.			
	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
United Kingdom	48,92.	180,644	15	2	14,675	70,618	8	2	41,647	142,322	8	3	15,533	72,618	15	6
Egypt	260	1,030	5	3	4,068	75,593	14	0	280	1,302	15	10	1,566	26,691	13	2
France	439	1,578	18	7	532	7,672	3	7	434	1,442	8	1	774	12,020	8	2
Germany	1,892	4,973	17	10	524	8,883	18	6	2,010	5,423	6	3	575	3,729	10	6
New South Wales	141	569	10	9	637	6,424	4	9	235	987	6	11	634	6,082	18	2
Victoria	293	1,910	15	1	536	4,136	17	10	315	1,517	0	6	505	3,548	6	6
Italy	502	4,259	1	0	309	5,589	13	10	409	3,312	11	5	29	238	4	7
Queensland	49	288	8	6	470	3,529	2	4	29	120	19	0	433	3,128	6	1
South Australia	36	95	16	11	348	2,682	7	8	46	130	2	8	346	2,882	17	6
North Borneo	1	1	19	7	181	1,662	1	1	2	24	0	0	194	1,878	17	8
West Australia	6	19	13	11	189	1,174	1	0	8	12	12	11	212	1,788	17	9
Malta	37	132	8	7	108	1,357	10	0	113	444	12	9	72	1,028	14	2
Tasmania	25	121	15	3	89	579	12	7	54	302	10	7	94	656	6	4
Switzerland	145	592	17	10	24	51	19	2	140	465	0	8	36	82	10	7
Denmark	47	519	17	4	11	123	19	2	28	113	14	4	15	151	14	11
Total	52,295	196,730	1	7	22,649	185,579	13	8	45,750	157,921	10	2	21,018	136,528	1	7
Percentage of Increase or Decrease	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	-12·51	-19·21			-7·20	-26·43		
Average amount of each order	...	3	15	2	...	8	3	10	0	3	9	0	0	6	9	10

The number of money orders issued on foreign countries fell from 52,295 in 1890-91 to 45,750 in 1891-92, and the value from £196,730 to £157,922, resulting in a decrease of £438 in the amount of commission realized. The orders advised by foreign countries and paid in India also show a decrease of 1,631 in number, and £49,052 in value in the year under report. The fall under issues by India principally occurs in the exchange with the United Kingdom and is no doubt due to unfavourable exchange rates. The decrease under payments by India is chiefly in the exchange with Egypt.

Foreign money orders in Indian currency.

28. The details of the year's transactions in connection with Foreign rupee money order exchanges are shown below :—

Countries of Exchange	1890-91.								1891-92.							
	Orders issued by India				Orders paid in India.				Orders issued by India.				Orders paid in India.			
	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.		
		R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Ceylon	1,634	68,559	11	0	20,507	8,74,080	5	0	2,042	80,327	15	0	27,879	10,38,190	11	0
Straits Settlements	297	17,780	13	0	9,251	5,36,500	1	0	276	15,172	3	0	11,068	6,41,507	4	0
Portuguese Settlements (India)	7,406	2,53,396	10	0	2,885	68,112	5	0	8,269	2,82,544	3	0	2,887	72,733	15	0
China and Japan	135	9,893	0	0	807	67,482	13	0	195	15,887	12	0	991	88,577	13	0
Mombassa (British East Africa)	2	175	0	0	236	16,001	7	0	9	560	15	0	671	43,277	13	0
Mauritius	44	3,253	1	0	586	31,718	14	0	48	2,942	1	0	768	40,008	3	0
Total	9,518	3,53,058	8	0	34,272	15,93,895	13	0	10,839	3,97,435	1	0	44,264	19,24,295	11	0
Percentage of Increase	...	...			...	...			13·87	12·56			29·15	20·72		
Average amount of each order	...	37	1	6	..	46	8	1	...	36	10	8	...	43	7	6

The money order business with Ceylon has been more important than in previous years owing, in some measure, to the growth of the value-payable system. The chief transactions are remittances to Southern India from that colony made by emigrant coolies and others who go there to obtain employment or to trade. Some modifications in existing arrangements, affecting the Foreign money order exchanges, were made during the year. It was noticed that large money remittances were being sent by registered letters from the Italian Colony in Africa to Aden, and it was accordingly arranged from 1st January 1892, that the Italian post office at Massowah should advise money orders direct to Aden, the latter continuing to advise money orders for Italian-Africa through the Bombay post office. The latter office was also constituted an intermediary office for money orders issued by Egypt on Mauritius, the Seychelles, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, so as to prevent the delay in payment to which they had previously been subjected owing to their being advised through the British Post Office.

Forfeited or void money orders

29. The usual statement of forfeited or void money orders is given below:—

Balance on the 31st March 1891.		Void Money Orders for 1891-92.		Total.		Void orders paid, repaid to remitters in foreign countries, renewed and forfeited to the State during 1891-92.								Balance on the 31st March 1892.	
						Paid and Repaid		Renewed		Forfeited to the State		Total			
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	R a		R a		R a		R a		R a		R a		R a		R a
1,61[illegible]*	48,194* 3	6,625	[illegible]00,935 10	8,2[illegible]	2,55,132 13	[illegible],118	1,32,206 10	1,33[illegible]	66,554 6			5,700	1,9[illegible],119 0	[illegible]	56,019 13

* The balance shown last year was No. 1888 value R49,038-4. The difference is due to subsequent adjustments made in the accounts for 1890-91.

The actual amount which lapsed to Government during the year is not known, as the outstanding void money orders are reported to be under special examination. The total balance standing on the register of forfeited money orders at the end of the year was R56,020 against R48,194 standing at the close of the previous year.

Aggregate money order transactions, Inland and Foreign

30. The following statement gives an abstract of the entire money order business of the Post Office in the year including inland and foreign money orders, both ordinary and telegraphic, the foreign sterling money orders being shown in Indian currency at the rates in force when the transactions took place:—

Money Orders—Inland, Native State and Foreign for the year 1891-92.	Issues			Payments	
	Number	Value	Commission	Number	Value
		R a	R a		R a
Inland Money Orders	7,783,216	16,41,09,526 0	20,58,305 15	7,776,232	16,42,44,016 0
Native State Money Orders	30,898	9,68,711 10	11,503 14	61,631	16,82,368 8
Foreign Sterling Money Orders converted at the prevailing rates of exchange	45,750	22,70,499 3	21,437 4	21,018	19,37,469 13
Foreign Money Orders in Indian currency	10,839	3,97,435 1	4,419 2	44,264	19,24,295 11
TOTAL	7,870,783	16,80,46,171 14	20,95,666 3	7,903,145	16,97,88,145 0
Total for the year 1890-91*	7,325,146	15,89,13,652 3	19,64,512 7	7,341,950	16,06,30,270 15
Increase	545,637	91,32,519 11	1,31,153 12	561,195	91,57,874 1
Percentage of Increase	7.44	5.74	6.67	7.64	5.70

* These figures differ from those shown last year as the erroneous adjustments on account of Native State Money Orders included in the last year's statement have been excluded from this statement.

British postal orders.

31. The statement on the margin shows the sales of British postal orders during the year. The total number of orders sold was 30,625 as compared with 39,683 orders sold in 1890-91, and the total value, including the poundage of the British Post Office, amounted to R1,97,663 as compared with R2,77,608 in the previous year. The large falling-off in the sale of British postal orders is probably due to the fall in exchange. The decrease is principally under the 5 shilling, 10 shilling, and 20 shilling orders, which, however, still continue to be the most popular, 22,769 of these orders having been sold during the year, while the total number of orders of other denominations sold was 7,856. The commission of the Indian Post Office on the total sales amounted to R928 only. A large part of the reserve stock of these orders were returned to London in 1890-91, and it was hoped that last year was the beginning of larger sales, but experience seems to show that no real demand exists for these orders, however convenient they are found by a small section of the public.

Denominations of British Postal Orders.	Number sold during 1890-91	Number sold during 1891-92	Increase	Decrease.
From 1s to 1s 6d . .	1,431	1,611	180	
From 2s to 10s 6d . .	15,923	13,819		2,104
From 15s to 20s. . .	22 329	15,195		7,134
TOTAL .	39,683	30,625	180	9,238

Section VI.—Savings Banks.

General results of the year.

32. On the next page will be found a statement showing in detail, according to postal circles, the Savings Bank transactions of the year as compared with those of the previous year. At the close of the year there were 303 Head Banks and 6,149 Sub Banks, or a total of 6,452 offices open for the transaction of Savings Bank business against 6,455 in the preceding year,—a decrease of 3 offices during the year. The number of depositors at the end of the year was 463,453 against 408,544 at the end of 1890-91, showing an increase of 54,909, or 13·41 per cent., 168,658 accounts having been opened and 113,749 accounts closed during the year under report. The amount deposited during the year was more than 403¼ lakhs of rupees as compared with 347¾ lakhs in 1890-91, the amount withdrawn was 356½ lakhs as compared with 321 7/10 lakhs in 1890-91; and the interest paid was 24 lakhs as compared with 21¾ lakhs in 1890-91. There were 463,453 accounts open at the close of the year as compared with 408,544 accounts open at the close of the preceding year; the total amount standing at the credit of depositors was nearly 706 lakhs of rupees, or an increase of 71¼ lakhs; and the average balance at credit of each depositor was R152·32, as compared with R155·35 in the previous year. Of the 463,453 active accounts at the end of the year 24,475 were Public, Regimental, and Police accounts with a balance of R70,39,914 in their favour and of the remaining 438,978 accounts 57,310 were opened on behalf of minors by their parents and relatives with a balance in their favour of R1,24,15,682.

Statement showing the Post Office Savings Bank Transactions during 1891-92 compared with 1890-91.

[Arranged in the order of aggregate balances as shown in column 13.]

Circles	Number of Head banks	Number of Sub Banks	Number of Accounts: Opening balance	Number of Accounts: Opened during the year	Number of Accounts: Closed during the year	Number of Accounts: Balance	Opening balance	Deposits	Interest.	Total.	Withdrawals	Balance.	Average number of depositors per bank	Average balance in each bank	Average balance at credit of each depositor.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R
Bombay	25	896	90,257	26,825	14,991	1,02,091	1,97,68,396	87,98,447	7,73,393	2,93,40,236	73,09,198	2,20,31,038	4,083·64	8,51,241·52	215·79
Bengal	41	1,098	89,588	28,881	17,832	100,637	1,05,77,705	64,18,056	4,01,986	1,73,97,747	55,43,638	1,18,54,109	2,454·56	2,89,124·60	117·79
Madras	39	945	64,665	24,671	15,830	73,506	60,73,836	47,9[illegible],440	2,26,412	1,10,95,308	43,59,240	67,36,068	1,884·76	1,72,719·69	91·63
Punjab	32	515	27,671	18,328	14,056	31,943	56,59,794	45,07,056	2,13,922	1,03,70,772	41,08,[illegible]88	62,62,584	998·21	1,95,705·75	196·05
North-Western Provinces	37	676	35,442	17,437	13,124	39,755	54,10,029	40,07,272	2,02,053	96,19,354	37,68,069	58,51,285	1,074·45	1,57,602·29	146·88
Bihar	18	403	17,651	7,252	4,902	20,001	25,32,708	17,06,661	94,783	43,34,152	15,31,073	28,03,079	1,111·16	1,55,726·61	140·14
Eastern Bengal	9	308	16,931	5,792	3,606	19,017	23,35,414	13,44,982	88,545	37,68,946	11,28,099	26,40,297	2,113·00	2,93,366·22	138·83
Sind	5	119	10,933	5,811	4,392	12,352	23,79,759	14,98,752	88,785	39,67,296	13,53,499	26,13,797	2,470·40	5,22,759·20	211·60
Central Provinces	24	400	14,223	7,320	5,455	16,088	22,10,475	16,42,248	65,361	40,18,624	15,75,934	24,62,690	670·33	1,02,612·08	153·07
Burma	35	123	14,391	13,911	10,297	18,005	19,67,578	27,25,771	68,676	47,61,825	23,00,245	24,61,580	514·4	70,330·82	136·71
Oudh	12	231	9,678	4,587	3,265	11,000	16,06,926	10,65,927	58,513	27,31,366	10,21,806	17,09,590	916·66	1,42,465·83	155·41
Assam	11	169	9,252	3,714	2,798	10,168	13,99,347	8,94,868	53,953	23,47,568	7,45,475	16,02,113	924·36	1,45,646·63	157·56
Rajputana	8	147	4,404	2,307	1,866	4,845	7,54,308	5,27,065	27,626	13,08,999	4,86,840	8,22,159	605·62	1,02,769·87	169·69
Central India	7	119	3,558	1,822	1,335	4,045	7,00,507	4,34,892	25,420	11,61,119	3,98,348	7,62,771	577·85	1,08,967·28	188·57
Total of 1891-92	**303**	**6,149**	**408,544**	**168,658**	**113,749**	**463,453**	**6,34,67,407**	**4,03,67,077***	**24,08,908**	**10,62,43,392**	**3,56,50,232***	**7,05,93,160**	**1,529·54**	**2,32,980·72**	**152·32**
Total of 1890-91	330	6,125	358,272	144,664	94,392	408,544	5,86,96,755	3,47,55,976	21,84,345	9,56,37,076	3,21,69,668	6,34,67,408	1,238·01	1,92,325·48	155·35
Increase or Decrease in 1891-92.	−27	+24	+50,272	+23,994	+19,357	+54,909	+47,70,652	+56,11,101	+2,24,563	+1,06,06,316	+34,80,564	+71,25,752	+291·53	+40,655·24	−3·03
Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	−8·18	+39	+14·03	+16·58	+20·50	+13·44	+8·12	+16·14	+10·28	+11·09	+10·81	+11·22	+23·54	+21·13	−1·95

* Inclusive of R1,03,79,977, the aggregate balance of accounts transferred from one Post Office to another.

Incidence of Savings Bank work according to circles

33. As noticed in the previous year's report, the highest number of accounts open, and the largest balance in favour of depositors at the close of the year was in the Bombay circle. The average balance for each account has decreased in every circle, except Assam, but the amount is still highest in Bombay, Sind, and the Punjab, and lowest in Madras. The number of accounts opened on behalf of minors by their parents and relatives is also highest in Bombay and, proportionately to its total transactions, in Sind.

Depositors, Europeans and Natives of India

34. The statement below shows the number and value of accounts held by Europeans and Eurasians as compared with the number of accounts held by Natives of India. Nearly 88·8 per cent of the total number of accounts were held by Natives of this country. It will be seen that Bombay and Madras have by far the largest number of European and Eurasian accounts.

Circles	Accounts of Native Depositors (including accounts of Local Native Institutions administered by Natives of India)			Accounts of European and Eurasian Depositors (including accounts of Local Institutions administered by Europeans and Eurasians)			Total.		
	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits	Amount of Interest	Number of Accounts	Balance of Deposits	Amount of Interest	Number of Accounts	Balance of Deposits	Amount of Interest
		R	R		R	R		R	R
Bombay	91,772	1,08 40 490	6,95 881	10,319	21,90,539	77,632	102,091	2,29 31,098	7 73 [illegible]
Bengal	94,461	1,11 99,085	3 78 692	6,176	7,1[illegible],024	23,204	100,637	1 18 51 109	4 01,986
Madras	63,[illegible]	52,5[illegible] 072	1 76 614	10,17[illegible]	14 84 900	49,798	73,[illegible]	67 3[illegible] [illegible]	2 26 412
Punjab	26,036	52,76,760	1,70,[illegible]	5,907	9,85 624	84,694	31,943	6[illegible],62,584	2,13,922
North Western Provinces	33,903	49,66 968	1,70 694	5,852	8,64,319	31,369	39 7[illegible]5	58 31 28[illegible]	2 02,063
Bihar	18 574	25 [illegible] 030	86 [illegible]	1 4[illegible]7	2,14 449	8 [illegible]	20 001	28 04,079	94 7[illegible]
Eastern Bengal	15,848	2[illegible],98 120	67 2[illegible]4	169	42,177	1 [illegible]1	16 017	20 [illegible] [illegible]97	68 595
Sind	10,067	20,06 078	66,0[illegible]5	2,285	6,07,719	21,830	12,352	26 13 79[illegible]	88,785
Central Provinces	13,684	20 08 264	69 032	2,104	4,54,426	16 329	16 088	24 62 690	85,361
Burma	1[illegible] 426	17,17,776	46 881	3,579	7,13 804	22,695	18,005	24 81,58[illegible]	6[illegible] 676
Oudh	9 672	14,71 6[illegible]2	50,[illegible]	1 328	2 47,918	8 146	11 000	17 09 [illegible]	[illegible]
Assam	9 0[illegible]	11,70 152	48,011	[illegible]	1 31 091	4,442	10 168	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rajputana	3 996	6 65 919	2[illegible] 162	849	1,[illegible] 200	5 101	4 845	[illegible]	27 626
Central India	3,5[illegible]	[illegible]	22,201	538	93,065	3,[illegible]19	4 045	7 6[illegible] 7[illegible]1	2[illegible] 420
Total	411,9[illegible]7	6,17,01,749	21,00 514	51,546	88 91,411	3,08 404	463 4[illegible]	7 05,93,16[illegible]	[illegible]

Deposits according to occupation.

35. The statement which follows is a classification of depositors according to their occupation. The highest number of accounts was held by the professional classes with fixed and variable incomes, representing 40 per cent. of the whole. The next in importance are the depositors included under class VI, who have either no occupation or who live on the income of others or on the rent of lands, houses, etc. To these belonged over 37 per cent. of the accounts, while the domestic class held 63,089 accounts, or 13 per cent. of the whole. For some years past there has been no material change in the general character of the depositors in our Post Office banks.

Postal Circles.	Class I, Professional		Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial	Class VI Indefinite.	Total.
	A Having fixed incomes	B Having variable incomes						
Bombay	31,044	7,157	7 981	5 782	733	2,501	46 913	102,091
Bengal	28 234	10 961	8 387	4,020	2,251	2 500	44 281	100,637
Madras	25,914	5 595	8,441	4,717	1,761	2,399	21 679	73,506
North Western Provinces	12,651	4,609	8 202	1,422	513	702	11,656	39,755
Punjab	11,135	2 800	6,652	1,104	279	721	9,152	31,943
Bihar	6,934	2 783	1 657	377	521	366	7,363	20 001
Eastern Bengal	5,485	2,047	1,562	429	131	319	9 094	19,017
Burma	3 943	406	8 921	68[illegible]	23	628	3 211	18 005
Central Provinces	6 171	1,19[illegible]	2 271	405	134	249	5 359	16,088
Sind	3 588	601	2,790	352	27	723	4,271	12,352
Oudh	3,301	1,022	2 985	277	160	185	3,120	11,000
Assam	3,467	919	1,813	205	116	169	3 429	10,168
Rajputana	2,163	844	627	97	5	123	1,486	4,845
Central India	1,167	288	870	139	3	120	1,458	4,045
Total of 1891-92	145,737	40 231	63 089	20 009	6,657	11 925	175 805	463,453
Total of 1890-91	132,996	37 847	53 441	16,149	5 483	10,421	152,207	408,544
Increase or Decrease in 1891-92	+12,741	+2,384	+9 648	+3,860	+1,174	+1,504	+23,598	+54 909
Percentage of Increase or Decrease	+9 57	+6 29	+18 05	+23·90	+21 41	+14·43	+15 50	+13 44

Investment in Government securities

36. Under Government securities the total amount invested by depositors was R1,08,900 as compared with R2,26,200 in 1890-91, and the balance of securities in the hands of the Comptroller General at the end of the year was R3,68,200 against R3,66,600 at the close of the preceding year. The total number of transactions was 213, of which 179 were purchases and 34 were sales. Government paper was sold in the market at a high rate of premium during the year, and this probably accounts for the decrease in the number and value of investments in Government securities.

Section VII.—Insurance.

Insurance business

37. The progress of the insurance business of the Post Office since it was first undertaken is given in the following Statement :—

Year	Letters		Parcels		Total		Insurance fees.
	No	Value	No	Value.	No	Value.	
		R		R		R	R
1877-78, last quarter, being the commencement of the system	Details not available.	6,66,820	Details not available.	18,60,191	Details not available.	25,26,511	13,280
1878-79 . . .		89,71,775		2,81,21,219		3,70,9[illegible],994	1,23,556
1879-80 . .		1,63,85,058		5,34,84,161		6,97,69,219	1,87,790
1880-81 . .		1,57,33,128		6,30,26,524		7,87,59,652	2,01,046
1881-82 . .		1,79,69,808		5,85,53,413		7,65,[illegible]3,221	1,90,980
1882-83 . . .		2,30,67,342		5,95,70,924		8,26,38,266	1,99,841
1883-84 . .		2,21,16,868		6,04,08,142		8,25,25,010	2,06,839
1884-85 . .		2,30,06,961		5,52,14,744		7,82,[illegible]1,7[illegible]8	1,93,579
1885-86 . .	83,985	2,21,78,613	150,260	4,75,99,870	234,245	6,97,78,483	1,69,916
1886-87 . . .	74,808	2,35,74,205	148,11[illegible]	5,26,06,770	223,253	7,61,80,975	1,80,274
1887-88 . .	76,237	2,43,94,295	149,109	5,29,89,932	225,346	7,73,84,227	1,83,104
1888-89 . .	76,364	2,52,60,826	151,474	5,39,54,694	227,838	7,92,15,[illegible]20	1,99,928
1889-90 . . .	77,245	2,49,65,[illegible]87	160,228	6,49,09,2[illegible]6	237,473	8,98,75,0[illegible]3	2,21,659
1890-91 . . .	85,889	2,31,91,674	176,838	5,67,24,543	262,727	7,99,16,217	2,10,873
1891-92 . . .	**88,741**	**2,31,67,897**	**176,869**	**5,33,72,377**	**265,610**	**7,65,40,274**	**2,02,737**
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−) .	+3·32	−·10	+·01	−5·90	+1·09	−4·22	−3·85

The figures for the year under report show an increase of 2,852 in the number of letters, and of 31 in the number of parcels insured, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, but the total value of insured articles fell off by nearly 31 lakhs of rupees, and the amount of the insurance fees by R8,136 or 3·85 per cent. The limit of value of R1,000 for postal insurance was in force during 11 months of 1890-91, and no very satisfactory explanation of the difference between the results of the two years is forthcoming, but it is probable that traders and others who have been in the habit of sending specially valuable articles by parcel post have now made fresh arrangements for the transmission of their goods. The letter insurance business showed a remarkable advance last year notwithstanding the introduction of the limit of value, and some further experience will yet be required before the full effect of the change can be known, but it was expected that the new limit would affect parcel business more directly than the letter insurance. Most of the insured letters still contain currency notes, and nearly a third of the year's transactions occurred in the Madras Presidency where this mode of making remittance appears to be largely in vogue for trade purposes. As regards parcel insurance Bombay stands first with a total of 48,244 parcels, and the greater part of the insurance business is transacted in the Presidency town. As an illustration of the course of trade it is interesting to note that 13,000 parcels were insured in Rajputana, and there is reason to believe that this total is swelled by several practices which appear to be in some measure special to that part of the country. Marwaris and others are in the habit of travelling constantly between their homes and the places where they carry on business, and it seems to be the custom with many of them to send their jewellery on these occasions by post in insured parcels so as to ensure their safe transit. It is also stated

that a large amount of jewellery is borrowed for marriages and other ceremonies in Rajputana, and sent by post between the borrower and lender. The average value for which each letter was insured during the year 1891-92 was R261 as compared with R270 in the previous year, and the average value for which each parcel was insured was R301 against R320 in 1890-91.

Claims for compensation.

33. There were 28 claims for compensation for the alleged loss of insured articles during the year as compared with the same number in 1890-91, and 20 in 1889-90. In 24 out of the 28 cases the liability of the Post Office was admitted, the loss having been caused by fraud or neglect on the part of servants of the Post Office in 17 instances, and by highway robbery in the other instances. Two of the latter cases occurred in Native States and the loss which amounted to R850 was recoverable from the Durbars concerned. A statement of the cases in which compensation was paid during the last two years is given on the margin, and it will be seen that the payments by the Post Office in the year under report amounted to R4,713-8 or 2·32 per cent. of the total amount realized as insurance fees, the percentage in the previous year being 3·55. Of the four cases in which compensation was not paid two were pending at the close of the year, while in the other two the Post Office declined to accept responsibility. In one of the cases in which the claim was rejected the parcel was insured for R1,000, the contents being declared as gold ornaments and jewels, but the actual jewellery found in the parcel was only worth R240, the rest of the weight being made up by a copper coin and stones. The parcel had been delivered in good condition under a clear receipt, but was not opened by the addressee till the arrival of the sender ten days after delivery had been effected. In the second case the addressee of an insured parcel that was said to have been duly delivered stated that it never reached him, and declared the signature on the receipt, which had been accepted as genuine, to be a forgery. The postman who had been entrusted with the parcel for delivery was prosecuted for making away with the article and convicted of this offence, but the conviction was subsequently set aside on appeal by the High Court of Madras, and it was then decided that the Post Office was justified in declining to accept liability.

Cases in which compensation was paid.	1890-91.				1891-92.			
	No.	Amount			No.	Amount.		
		R	a.	p.		R	a.	p
Loss by accident or departmental neglect or fraud	15	5,935	9	0	17	9,372	2	3
Loss by highway robbery in British territory	5	4,010	0	0	5	755	0	0
Loss by highway robbery in Native States.	1	900	0	0	2	850	0	0
	21	10,845	9	0	24	10,977	2	3
Value of property recovered	..	3,361	4	0	..	2,858	10	3
	...	7,184	5	0	...	8,118	8	0
Claims not settled before close of year	...	..			...	3,405	0	0
Amount of compensation paid	...	7,484	5	0	...	4,713	8	0

Section VIII.—Value-payable system.

Value-payable post.

39. The development of the Value-payable business since its introduction in 1877 is shown in the marginal statement from which it will be seen that the system still continues to grow in popularity. In the year under report there has been an increase of 142,116 articles sent by the value payable post as compared with an increase of 98,000 in 1890-91. The total amount that the Post Office has had to recover from the persons to whom these articles were sent, and to remit to the senders, was upwards of 134½ lakhs of rupees and the amount of commission realized on the transactions of the year was R2,44,865 against R2,12,200 in the previous year. It has again to be pointed out, as on former occasions, that nearly half the entire business of the year was transacted in Bengal, and chiefly in Calcutta. Out of a total of 544,641 articles sent by the value-payable post in Bengal, 528,911 were actually posted in Calcutta and its Town Sub Offices; and of the total amount of 59 lakhs of rupees recovered by the Post Office on account of value-payable parcels 58 lakhs were paid to despatching firms in Calcutta. In the Madras circle the number of value-payable articles delivered is markedly in excess of those posted, and this is another indication of the course of trade in the country, the value-payable system showing that a number of articles are drawn by Madras from Calcutta, Bombay, and Northern India.

Year.	Article sent under the value payable system	Value declared for realization.	Commission.
	No.	R	R
1877-78 (from the commencement of the system in December 1877) 4 months	413	6,721	195
1878-79	7,408	1,32 109	3,942
1879-80	25,589	3,49,857	11,498
1880-81	49 389	5,76 574	13,413
1881-82	99,416	10,80 513	19,838
1882-83	174,801	16,86,098	32,568
1883-84	287,377	28,08,878	58,460
1884-85	338,930	34,35,045	65 571
1885-86	436,115	45,32,803	85,530
1886-87	596 296	58 78,016	1,17,247
1887-88	775,928	76,02,734	1,50,708
1888-89	999,731	92,67,984	2,04,015
1889-90	1,010,410	1,03 84,966	1 92,970
1890-91	1,108 888	1,16,41 972	2,12,200
1891 92	1,251 004	1 34,50,286	2 44,865
Increase per cent in 1891-92	12 81	15 53	15 39

Classification of value-payable articles.

40. In the statement on the margin details are given of the different classes of articles sent through the post as value payable. Although the largest proportional increase was 20·62 per cent. under the head of "value-payable railway receipts" the increase on the whole was mainly brought about by the increase in the number of value payable parcels, which rose from 446,399 in 1890-91 to 507,991 in 1891-92. There was also an increase of 12·38 per cent. in registered letters and packets and an increase of 10 08 per cent. in unregistered packets. The average value of each article, calculated on the whole business of the year in all classes, was R10-12-0, as compared with R10 7-11 in the preceding year, and the average commission on each article has remained stationary. Of late there have been very few instances of cheating by means of the value-payable system, but a case of the kind was brought to light during the last

	Number	Value	Commission	Average value of each article.			Average commission on each article
		R	R	R	a	p	Annas.
Value payable parcels	507,991	17,66,747	90,363	9	6	1	3
Value payable railway receipts	129,533	31,89,686	43 521	24	11	2	5
Value payable registered letters and registered packets	116 837	32,74 790	42 877	28	0	5	6
Value payable unregistered packets	496,643	22,09,065	68,101	4	7	2	2
TOTAL	1 251,004	1,34,50,286	2 44 865	10	12	0	3

quarter of the year in the Bombay Circle, and an extract from the Post Master General's report on the case is given below :—

"One Anna Saheb Powar, a habitual swindler, was prosecuted by the Bombay Police for cheating the Rajah of Ramnad (Madras Presidency) in respect of a sum of R463 by means of a value-payable letter sent to the address of the Rajah's Personal Assistant. The addressee on receipt of the cover paid the amount specified for recovery in the hope of finding in it a value-payable railway receipt note for certain valuable articles promised by the swindler as travelling agent of a fictitious firm, Messrs. N. Venstone & Co., Bombay, to be despatched by rail to the Personal Assistant's address; but no articles were sent and the cover did not contain the expected document. The Police enquiries showed that the swindler had cheated several other Indian Chiefs in a similar manner. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate."

This is the first complete year's working of the value payable system between India and Ceylon, and the result is fairly encouraging, 5,572 value-payable articles, aggregating in value R69,820, were posted in India for Ceylon, while 374 value payable articles, aggregating in value R5,748, were posted in the contrary direction.

Section IX.—Miscellaneous.

Post office security fund.

41. The statements below show the position of the old and new departmental security funds. All subscriptions realized from Post Office servants are credited to the new fund which was started in 1883, whereas all charges, decreed against the security fund under the rules governing its treatment, are debited against the old fund, and this course will be followed until the balance of the old fund is exhausted. The balance at the credit of the old fund was thus reduced from R41,826, as it stood on the 31st March 1891, to R23,892 on the 31st March 1892, while the balance of the new fund, excluding the value of Government securities of the 4 per cent loan purchased in favor of the fund, stood at R3,00,539 on 31st March 1892, against R3,10,742 on the same date of the previous year.

Old Fund.

RECEIPTS	R	CHARGES.	R
Balance of 1890-91	41,826	Sums decreed against the Fund . . .	15,838
		Payments on account of refunds to subscribers .	1,311
		Rewards to persons who gave information leading to important results in Post Office robbery cases	65
		Cost of establishment	720
		TOTAL .	17,934
		BALANCE at credit .	23,892
	41,826		41,826

New Fund.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION First-half year	Second half year	TOTAL	CHARGES	Amount
	R	R	R		R
Balance of 1890-91 .			3,10,742	Refund on account of excess realisation .	102
Interest on R3,00,000 at 4 per cent from April 1891 to March 1892			12,000	Cost of purchasing Government securities of the nominal value of R67,000 at R105 8, plus commission R70,853; Interest to date of purchase R 238	71,091
Interest on Government securities of the nominal value of R72,000 at 4 per cent.			2,880		
Imperial . . .	20,1[illegible]5	20,781			
District Dák . .	2,[illegible]7	2,437			
	22,892	23,218	46,110		71,193
				Balance on 31st March 1892* . .	3,00,539
			3,71,732		3,71,732

* Exclusive of Government securities of the 4 per cent. loan of the nominal value of R1,39,000 which cost (exclusive of interest) R1,46,103.

It will be seen that the fund has a tendency to accumulate, and several suggestions for utilizing the surplus money in the interest of the subscribers to the fund have been under consideration; meanwhile advantage was taken of the permission of Government, by which the surplus funds above 3 lakhs can be invested in Government paper, to purchase during the year Government securities of the nominal value of R67,000 at a total cost of R71,091, which includes interest up to date of purchase.

Complaints by the public.

42. The number of complaints made by the public, which came to the knowledge of the heads of postal circles, was 8,306 as compared with 8,188 in the previous year. These figures represent all complaints made by the public to heads of circles and to postmasters of Presidency offices, as well as all complaints received direct by postal superintendents and others and subsequently reported to heads of circles, and may be accepted as embracing not only all the serious complaints, but also the great majority of complaints which are not mere enquiries There was a slight increase of 1·44 per cent. in the total number of complaints received during the year, but more than two-fifths of these proved to be groundless. It is fully recognized in the administration of the department that complaints and enquiries require constant care and attention though at times no doubt the Post Office has to bear a good deal of unjust blame, and special instructions have lately been issued as to the importance of dealing effectually and promptly with this branch of work.

Complaints regarding special classes of articles.

43. The number of complaints received during the year regarding registered letters, ordinary parcels, insured articles and value-payable articles is shown in the statement below. The total number of these complaints rose from 370 in 1890-91 to 465 in 1891-92, and the number of cases in which blame was established against the Post Office was 128 as compared with 106 in the former year, while there were 15 cases in which complaints proved groundless, and 28 in which no definite conclusion was arrived at, or which were pending at the close of the year. Complaints must be expected to increase in number, though happily they do not increase in proportion to the growth of business in these special branches of postal work. During the year under report there was an increase of over half a million in the number of registered letters; of nearly 200,000 in the number of parcels, of nearly 3,000 in the number of insured articles, and of over 142,000 in the number of value-payable articles. Complaints, which proved to be well-founded were made by the public in respect of only 60 out of nearly 6½ millions of registered articles; 34 out of about 2,100,000 parcels; 12 out of upwards of a quarter of a million insured articles, and 22 out of more than 1¼ million of value-payable articles:—

	1891-92.			Total	
	Registered letters and ordinary parcels	Insured letters and insured parcels.	Value-payable parcels and Value payable registered articles	1891-92.	1890-91.
I.—Cases in which enquiry showed either that no loss had occurred or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of the Post Office . . .	188	21	31	240	195
II.—Cases in which the Post Office was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so	94	12	22	128	106
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at or which were pending at close of the year	80	8	9	97	69
Total .	362	41	62	465	370

Offences by servants of the Post Office.

44. The offences punishable by law, which were established against servants of the Post Office, are shown in Appendix VIII, and a summary of the figures is given in the margin.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Number of legal convictions	133	150
Number of cases punished departmentally	138	110
TOTAL	271	260

Of the 260 offences 48 were cases of misappropriation of office cash, 106 were money-order frauds, 11 were Savings Bank frauds and most of the remaining offences were cases of theft from the mails. These figures correspond closely with those given in the previous year's report, except that there was a considerable decrease in the number of Savings Bank frauds as compared with 1890-91. Of the offenders, 76 were departmental postmasters and clerks, 47 were extraneous agents in charge of post offices, 3 were postmen and village postmen, and 9 were mail carriers. Compared with the results of the previous year there was an increase in the numbers of offences committed by extraneous agents, and a decrease in the number of those committed by regular servants of the Department including postmasters, clerks, and postmen, but it should be added that the number of offices under the charge of extra departmental branch postmasters was 3,655 as compared with 3,423 in 1890-91. The total amount of defalcation and losses due to the dishonesty or negligence of Post Office servants was R23,990-4-9 (in the previous year it was R39,529) of which R10,719-4-10 was recovered from the offenders or their sureties, R3,482-5-8 was written off against the Guarantee Fund, R9,581-11-10 remained unadjusted at the close of the year, and R206-14-5 was debited to Government as actual loss.

Special instances of fraud by Post Office servants.

45. In the Punjab there was a serious loss of Government money from the Montgomery post office. This case was at first thought to be one of house-breaking, but enquiry showed that the theft was probably committed by a member of the office establishment. The Postmaster General, Punjab, describes the circumstances as follows in his Annual Report :—

"The only case which appears to offer any special features is the Montgomery robbery case, in which, it may be remembered, the entire cash balance, amounting to R862-4 was robbed on the night of the 14th May 1891. There is evidence to show that the cash balance was locked up on the evening of the 13th idem in the treasure chest, which had two large Aligarh locks on it. The chest itself was embedded in the floor and was further protected by means of an iron cover, which was fastened with two No. 1 size Aligarh locks, there was also a lock to the door leading into the office room. The Postmaster and his family occupied a room within a couple of yards of the treasure chest, and two postmen were sleeping outside the office and within a few feet of the chest. It is alleged that thieves broke into the Post Office, forced open the five locks and carried away the cash without disturbing the Postmaster or the postmen. On examining the locks it was observed that considerable violence would have had to be used to break them open in the manner in which they were broken, and that the noise must have roused the postmen and the Postmaster. The fact, therefore, that these men had declared that they had not been disturbed, threw suspicion on them, and the theory formed was that either they had connived at the theft or that the locks had been previously tampered with in such a manner that but little additional force was required to burst them open. This theory was further strengthened by the fact that all the locks gave way in exactly the same place. The circumstance that a box of stamps for which clerk Budruddin of the Montgomery Post Office was responsible and which was kept with the cash, had not been touched, threw suspicion on the clerk, and as he had been in charge of the office and had also acted as treasurer, of course he had opportunities for tampering with the locks in the manner suggested. The Police enquiries failed to secure any sufficient evidence for conviction, but they also directed suspicion against the clerk, who was dismissed while the Postmaster was reduced one grade for want of care."

Another case that may be mentioned was that in which the branch postmaster of Malkanagiri, a very remote office in the Jeypore hill country in the Madras circle, misappropriated the value of certain money orders and a portion of his cash balance, amounting in all to R621-8. This man, unable to face an examination of his accounts, committed suicide by shooting himself on learning that the Inspector had arrived for the purpose of enquiry into the state of his office. The sub-postmaster of the Allahabad Cantonment post office also embezzled R125-7-5, and when the theft was discovered and a warrant obtained for his arrest committed suicide by laying himself down on the railway line in front of an advancing train some miles from Allahabad. The sub-postmaster of Talli-Tal (Naini-Tal) killed himself by taking an overdose of opium after misappropriating R50 received for the issue of money orders; and in another case the suicide of a sub-postmaster in Assam was followed by the discovery of a small deficiency in his office cash, though it is doubtful whether this was the cause of his taking his life.

Offences by persons not belonging to the Post Office

46. Two frauds in connection with the money-order business of the Post Office and one fraud in connection with the Savings Bank were committed by persons not belonging to the Post Office. In one of the money-order fraud cases the money order was payable to a purdanashin lady and one of her relatives obtained payment of the amount on a forged letter of authority. The offender was convicted. In the other case payment was made to an individual who personated the real payee and was identified by a resident well known to the Post Office officials. Both men were convicted of cheating. In the Savings Bank case a person obtained possession of a pass-book belonging to a depositor and by personating the latter fraudulently withdrew R61-13-6 from the account. The impostor was prosecuted and convicted and the money was recovered and re-credited to the account. Excluding cases of highway robbery, which are separately dealt with, there were 27 cases of house-breaking and theft of Government money from post office safes and mails as compared with 19 in the previous year, but the total amount stolen was only R1,671-15-4 compared with R4,566-10 in 1890-91, of which R671-4-2 was recovered, R549-11-5 debited to Government as actual loss, and R447-15-9 was outstanding at the close of the year.

Highway robberies and attacks upon the mail.

47. From the abstract given in the margin it will be seen that there were 31 attacks by highway robbers on the mail during the year as compared with 29 in 1890-91. Of this number 25 occurred in British territory and 6 in Native States. The following statement shows the postal circle and the district or Native State in which each attack on the mail was made. There were 13 cases in the North-Western Provinces and 5 in Bihar as compared with 8 and 1, respectively, in the previous year, and there was an increase from 1 to 3 in the number of

	1890-91			1891-92.		
	Number of Highway Robberies			Number of Highway Robberies		
	British Territory	Foreign Territory	Total	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total
Bengal	..		..	1	..	1
Bombay	1		1	1	2	3
Madras	5	.	5	2		2
N.-W. Provinces	8	.	8	13		13
Punjab	3		3	1		1
Assam	1		1	..		
Bihar	1	..	1	5		5
Burma	1		1			...
Central India		2	2		1	1
Central Provinces	1		1		1	1
Rajputana	...	3	3		2	2
Sind and Beluchistan		3	3	2		2
Total	21	8	29	25	6	31

mail robberies in Bombay. On the other hand there were fewer cases in nearly all other postal circles and none in Burma or Assam.

	British Territory			Foreign Territory		
	Name of District	Number of robberies	Number of attempts	Name of District.	Number of robberies	Number of attempts
Bengal	Burdwan	1		...	...	...
	Palamow		1	...	...	...
	Murshidabad		1	...		
		1	2			
Bombay	Ahmedabad	1	...	Gandal	1	
				Siwamer	1	
		1			2	
Madras	Coimbatore	1		...		
	Malabar		1	...		
	Kistna	1		...		
		2	1			
North-Western Provinces	Agra	1		...		...
	Bareilly	1		...		
	Budaun	1		...		
	Bulandshahr	1		...		
	Meerut	3		...		
	Mainpuri	1		...		
	Mirzapur	1		...		
	Moradabad	1		...		
	Muzaffarnagar	2		...		
	Saharanpur	1		...		
		13				...
Punjab	Hazara	1		...		...
	Rawalpindi		1	...		...
		1	1			
Bihar	Shahabad	4	2	...		...
	Muzaffarpur	1				
		5	2			
Central India	...			Gwalior	1	
					1	
Central Provinces	...			Hyderabad (Nizam's Dominions)	1	1
					1	1
Rajputana	...			Marwar	1	
	...			Mewar	1	...
				Kotah	...	1
					2	1
Sind and Baluchistan	Pishin	1		...		
	Zhob	1		...		
		2	...			
	Total	25	6	...	6	2

48. The only case in which the contents of the plundered mail were of any considerable value occurred in Gwalior territory where the loss consisted of a parcel insured for R700, the value of which was recovered from the Native State. In 12 out of the 31 cases the entire mail, and in 12 other cases a portion of the mail, was recovered. and the total loss of Government money amounted only to R331-10. Out of 14 prosecutions instituted 8 convictions were obtained. In a case which occurred in the Nizam's Dominions, the robbery was committed by escaped convicts who killed one of their number to prevent his falling into the hands of the police and betraying the rest. Six of the gang were captured and three sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each. Of the 13 mail robberies in the North-Western Provinces 5 were, it is believed, committed from malicious motives or were the result of local feuds and planned with the object of bringing the opposite faction into trouble. In two of these cases the runners were suspected of complicity and prosecuted, but

Character of mail robberies.

acquitted for want of sufficient evidence. In another case also in the North-Western Provinces, the robbery was, in the opinion of the Police, the work of a gang whose object was to levy black mail on the surrounding villages. In one of the Bihar cases there was reason to suppose that the mail was attacked with a view to obtain possession of certain official documents. In a case which occurred in the Savanur Native State, in the Bombay Presidency, the robbery was committed by two men at the instigation of the runner's discarded wife and her relatives. In the one case which occurred in the Punjab, a sowar carrying the mail between one field post office and another in the Miranzai, was killed, and the mail, which contained only ordinary correspondence, was stolen. In the Pishin district (Baluchistan) a village postman, while on his beat, was robbed and murdered by men supposed to be Kakad Pathans. This, however, was only technically a case of mail robbery. Two cases of highway robbery were attended with fatal results to the mail carriers, one of whom was killed on the spot while the other succumbed to his injuries subsequently while in hospital. In 23 cases the mail carriers or their escorts were severely beaten or wounded, and in 10 of these cases the men were so seriously injured as to necessitate their detention in hospital or under medical treatment. In addition to the actual cases of highway robbery, there were 8 cases of unsuccessful attempts, 6 in British territory and 2 in Native States.

Casualties of the year

49. Apart from highway robberies of the mail and attacks upon mail carts and runners, there were during the year several cases of fatal accidents to postal servants. On the 17th of September 1891, a runner, while carrying the mail on the Pal-Lahara Line in Bengal, was drowned while crossing a nalla. The body was afterwards found and the mail recovered uninjured. There were four cases of suicide on the part of postmasters of small post offices, which have been already described. During the riots that broke out in Benares on the 15th April 1891, a band of rioters attacked the Ganges Bridge post office, broke the notice boards, and letter box and did other damage, but failed to get possession of the office cash. The band then passed on to the railway station where they invaded the office of the mail clerk, broke open the mail box and stole a small sum of money, all the box contained. A number of these men were arrested, but the missing money was not recovered. In the Punjab, the mail tonga with mails from Rawalpindi for Murree was swept away on the 6th August 1891, in a flood caused by the sudden rising of a stream. In this case most of the mails were recovered and no lives lost. The Goalundo post office in the Faridpur District of Bengal was blown down in a storm, and fourteen post offices were destroyed by fire during the year in various parts of the country, but in no case was any serious loss sustained. The life-boat belonging to the Diamond Harbour post office in the 24-Pergunnahs of Bengal, and originally built at a cost of R853, capsized in a heavy storm on the 21st September 1891 near Kalpi, and three of the crew and one passenger were drowned.

Post Office staff

50. The staff of the Imperial Post Office in the different grades is shown circle by circle in Appendix IX, and an abstract of this Appendix is given in the margin. The total numerical strength of the Post Office was raised by more than 1,000 during the year, owing chiefly to the general development of the work of the Post Office and it now stands

Postal Officials.	1890 91	1891 92.
Directorate and Heads of Circles, and Account Office	22	23
Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices	402	396
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub, and Branch Post Masters	5 010	5,057
Extraneous Agents, such as School Masters and Station Masters	3,423	3,655
Clerks	6,361	6,560
Postmen and other servants	12,770	13,158
Road Establishment	12,339	12,888
Village Postmen	3,707	3,786
Signallers, Clerks, and other servants employed for Telegraph work in Combined Offices	915	1,047
TOTAL	44,979	46,015

at 46,015. The largest increase was in the staff of postmen and other servants, and the greater part of this increase occurred in the Bengal and Bombay circles.

Cost of printing by private presses

51. The charges incurred on account of printing work done by private presses amounted to R35,655 against R52,432 in 1890-91 as finally adjusted. The reduction in expenditure under this head in the year under report occurred mainly in the Railway Mail Service, Bengal and Madras circles, and was due partly to the substitution of manuscript labels for the printed labels previously in use in the Railway Mail Service, and partly to the removal of work from local presses at Allahabad and elsewhere to the Contractor for Government Printing, Calcutta, when it was ascertained that this would lead to economy.

Section X.—Non-Postal Branches of the Post Office.

Telegraph work of the Post Office

52. During the year under review 78 combined post and telegraph offices were opened, and 13 such offices were closed. There was, therefore, an increase of 65 in the total number of combined offices, as compared with an increase of 57 during the previous year. Of the 78 new combined offices, 60 were at places which had previously been without a Government telegraph office, and 43 at places at which there was previously no Government or Railway telegraph office. The greatest progress in this direction during the year was made in the Punjab circle, where 25 new combined offices were opened, Burma coming next with 11 new offices. At the close of the year under report there were altogether ,1001 Government telegraph offices open, of which 247 were departmental Telegraph offices, and 754 were combined post and telegraph offices. During the year 189 servants of the Post Office qualified as signallers, while 91 were still under training when the year closed. The number of post offices under the charge of telegraph masters or regular signallers of the Telegraph Department was 10 as compared with 9 in the previous year, most of which are in Burma.

Telegraph traffic of combined offices.

53 The statement given below shows the traffic statistics of combined offices under the Post Office according to postal circles, and it will be seen that Madras again heads the list with a total of 152 combined offices and a revenue of over 2½ lakhs of rupees derived from telegrams. On the total figures of the 754 combined offices, there was an increase of 153,333, or 16·91 per cent, in the number of messages sent, and 160,765, or 17 16 per cent., in the number of messages received. In revenue there was an increase of R1,86,122, or 19·32 per cent, over the figures of the previous year, while the total revenue from messages sent from combined offices exceeded the expenditure on the establishment of the offices by R8,81,331.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Number of combined offices open on 31st March 1892.	Total cost of Postal Establishment debitable to the Telegraph Department for working combined offices during the year			NUMBER OF MESSAGES			Revenue realized during the year on sent messages (Inland and Foreign)			REMARKS
					Sent Inland and Foreign (excluding free messages)	Received	Transit				
		R	a	p				R	a	p	
1. Madras	152	48,378	12	6	249 725	248 666	62,783	2,59,691	15	5	NOTE.—At the close of the year there were 243 combined offices authorised to accept foreign massages as compared with 245 offices at the end of the year 1890-91.
2. Punjab	108	33,789	3	1	129,421	181,651	24,918	1,32,095	1	2	
3 North-Western Provinces	92	32,181	5	5	118,880	143,790	50 452	1,21 429	7	10	
4. Bengal	91	20,929	11	11	92,201	81,313	13,818	99 746	14	3	
5 Bombay	76	35,908	5	4	118,786	136,335	41,521	1,18 827	3	9	
6 Assam	52	15,729	0	9	55 186	59,518	19,459	91,314	7	5	
7. Bihar	48	18,099	11	11	38 589	48 198	22 676	44 305	1	11	
8. Burma	42	20,742	9	1	65,376	67,840	8,601	64,032	2	11	
9. Central Provinces	35	12,082	11	2	56 362	62,606	2 717	58 860	11	0	
10 Central India	18	8,150	0	0	24,728	30,604	13,427	27,164	9	7	
11. Sind and Baluchistan	15	9,686	6	5	61,749	27,293	676	62 750	13	3	
12. Oudh	13	3,515	0	0	12,374	18 742	1,787	13,487	2	8	
13 Rajputana	9	4,001	1	2	22,102	23,488	8	19 379	1	0	
14. Eastern Bengal	8	2,949	4	6	14,457	14,125	18	15,337	2	7	
Total for 1891-92	754	2 67 693	3	3	1 059 931*	1 097 500	262 856	11 49 024	14	9	
Total for 1890-91	689	2,44,441	11	1	906,598	936,735	211,865	9,62,902	5	11	
Increase	65	23,251	8	2	153,333	160,765	50,991	1,86,122	8	10	
Percentage of increase	9 43	9·51			16·91	17 16	24 06	19 32			

* Excluding 56,490 free messages.

Telegraph receiving offices.

54. In addition to the work done by combined offices, as shown in the statement above, the Post Office also renders assistance to the Telegraph Department by booking at all other post offices, except a few branch offices, telegrams tendered by the public, and sending them by post to the nearest telegraph office for onward transmission by wire. During the year under report there was a decrease in the number of receiving offices at which telegrams were booked, the number standing as 1,709 at the close of the year as compared with 1,801 at the close of 1890-91, though there were 186 more offices of the kind than in 1889-90. On the other hand, the number of messages, and the revenue realized, was larger than in the previous year, the figures showing that R35,860 were realized from 40,731 messages in 1891-92, as compared with R33,129 from 35,739 messages in 1890-91.

The number of messages collected by post offices in the Persian Gulf on account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was 372 against 361 in 1890-91, and fees to the amount of R2,246-10-0 were realized, as compared with R2,100-8-0 in the previous year.

Post Office carrying agency and passenger service.

55. The Government carrying agency and passenger service between Kalka and Simla with branch lines of the carrying agency to the hill stations of Kasauli, Dagshai, Solon, and Subathu, is the only service of the kind now directly managed by the Post Office. The total expenditure on both services exceeded the total earnings by R54,909, but this deficit is R21,016 less than the deficit of R75,925, shown in the previous year on the whole serivce including the line between Umballa and Kalka, which was closed on the opening of the Delhi-Kalka Railway.

Receiving Salt-Revenue at Post Offices.

56. A system of receiving salt-revenue at post offices was introduced experimentally at the beginning of 1890-91 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab. The main object with which this work was undertaken, as stated in the last year's report, was to provide small traders with an opportunity of paying in money, on account of purchases of salt from the established salt depôts, at or near the places where they reside or carry on business; and it was hoped that this would tend to create a class of small direct purchasers, and ultimately lead to a reduction in the price of salt to the consumer. The system remained in force during the year under report without any modification of the conditions under which it had worked in the preceding year, and a sum of more than 85 lakhs of rupees was received as salt-revenue by the Post Office agency as compared with a sum of 75 lakhs in 1890-91. For some years past traders have been allowed to pay in salt-revenue at treasuries and sub-treasuries, but the special advantages offered by this department, by the free transmission of the indent to the salt depôts, and in other small ways, and the greater accessibility of post offices to the public has led to the practical transfer of the whole of the work of receiving revenue on behalf of the salt department to the Post Office. It has now been definitely arranged that salt-revenue should only be received in future at post offices away from treasury and sub-treasury stations, where the work can be undertaken with due regard to considerations of postal convenience and safety, and a charge, on the analogy of the money order commission, is to be made for the service rendered by this Department. The treasuries will, therefore, resume their legitimate work in connection with salt-revenue, and the sums that will be paid in at post offices in the interior of districts will probably be very small. The agency of the Post Office, however, will still be available away from treasury stations to those who are willing to pay a small percentage for the convenience of having their money received on the spot.

Section XI.—Financial Results.

Receipts and Expenditure according to departmental accounts

57. The receipts and charges of the year as shown in the Post Office accounts are given in detail in Appendix X, under two main heads, Postal Service proper and Non-postal branches, and a summary of the results will be found in the statement below :—

	RECEIPTS		CHARGES.	
	1890-91	1891-92.	1890-91	1891-92.
	R	R	R	R
1. Postal Service Proper	1,36,22,351	1,41,27,843	1,07,60,682	1,14,90,195
2. Non-Postal Branches—				
(a) Bullock Train	1,12,828	71,330	1,52,511	1,35,516
(b) Passenger Service	2,17,465	1,71,172	2,17,465	1,71,172
(c) Mail Steamer Subsidies	...	...	6,46,284	6,19,109
(d) Contributions from Native States	11,210	11,245	...	...
TOTAL	1,39,63,854	1,43,81,590	1,17,76,942	1,24,15,992

Under the head of Postal Service proper, the receipts for the year were R5,05,492 in excess of the receipts for 1890-91. This was principally made up of an increase of R1,25,838 in postage and commission on account of money orders and British postal orders realized in cash; of R1,89,860 in the revenue derived from the sale of ordinary postage stamps; and of R98,074 in the revenue from service postage stamps. Under the head of Non-postal branches, the receipts were R87,756 less than in the preceding year; and the net revenue of the Post Office realized under both heads during the year under report was R 4,17,736 in excess of the net revenue realized in 1890-91. The total charges of the year show a marked increase of R6,39,050 over the charges of the previous year, the greater part of which is due to an item of R4,65,410 on account of stationery supplied to the Post Office and printing work done, the cost of which has now been thrown by Government for the first time on the department. In addition to this new charge, a payment of R1,45,849 to State Railways by the Railway Mail Service, and an expenditure of R1,12,159 for additional establishments for the office of the Comptroller, Post Office, and for the Railway Mail Service and Bengal circles, have contributed to swell the charges of the year. Under the head Non-postal branches, the deficit on bullock train transactions has risen from R39,683 in 1890-91 to R64,186 for the year under report, owing chiefly to the falling off in the year's receipts caused by the abolition of the section of the service between Umballa and Kalka in consequence of the opening of the Delhi-Umballa and Kalka Railway from 1st March 1891. The head passenger service relates to the service between Umballa and Simla, and includes the mail service between those places. No separate charge is assessed on account of the mail service, and the deficit on the passenger service as a whole is therefore shown in the accounts as a charge under mail-cart charges, the receipts and charges of the passenger service being taken to balance each other.

Financial position of the Post Office.

58. In Appendix XI will be found a comparative abstract of the receipts and charges of the year, which includes not only items shown in the Post Office accounts, but certain other receipts and charges credited and debited to the Post Office in the Finance and Revenue Accounts. These other items are shown in the margin, and, if the figures quoted are added to the previous figures, the total receipts of the year under all these heads will amount to R1,44,59,253, and the total charges to R1,49,64,174. There was thus a deficit of R5,04,921 on the year's transactions, which would have been less than half a lakh had not the Post Office been required to bear the new stationery and printing charge already referred to, as compared with a surplus of rather more than half a lakh in 1890-91. But the district post figures should properly be excluded from this calculation, because the revenue derived from the district post, except as regards one comparatively small item, is not credited as such in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, although all the charges for establishments are debited to the Post Office under head III in Appendix XI. If this is done, the deficit of R5,04,921 will be converted into a surplus of R5,84,098. There are, however, further indirect charges which ought to be taken into account if the true financial position of the department is to be made clear. These charges are shown on the margin, in accordance with the usual practice, and amounted in all to R6,40,718. If this sum is deducted from the surplus of R5,84,098 already given, the net financial result will be a deficit of R56,620. In stating the financial position of the Post Office in this way, no allowance has been claimed on account of the special services which the Post Office, although now strictly treated as a commercial department, is called upon to render to Government in managing the savings bank, not only without remuneration, but without receiving the cost of the establishments that have to be employed for this branch of business, in carrying official correspondence at exceptionally low rates, and in such other matters as receiving salt-revenue and paying pensions.

REVENUE, 1891-92.	R	CHARGES, 1891-92.	R
District Post collections including zemindary dâk receipts in Bengal . .	77,663	District Post establishment, including zemindary dâks in Bengal . . .	11,66,682
		Stores from England . .	3,59,640
		Payment, under postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	5,99,000
		Other payments . . .	4,570
		Exchange on charges in England	4,18,290
TOTAL .	77,663	TOTAL	25,48,182

	1891 92
	R
Railway free service estimated	98,212
Rent of Government buildings	3,85,671
Gratuities	2,648
Leave allowances paid in Great Britain . . .	44,116
Pension (being the average of five years' capitalized at 10 165 years' purchase)	3,04,850
	8,35,497
Deduct share of Marine subsidies charged in the Finance Accounts, which should have been borne by Military, Political, and other departments	1,94,779
	6,40,718

Section XII.—Notice of Post Office Officials.

Mention of special services.

59. At the close of the year Mr. K. J. Badshah left India on long leave, after holding charge of the North-Western Provinces circle as Postmaster General for five years, and I take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of Government the valuable work done by him in various directions in those

provinces. Mr. F. P. Williams, Superintendent of Post Offices, Cachar, rendered excellent service in connection with the postal arrangements for the Manipur columns in April 1891, and was specially mentioned in Major-General Collett's despatches. The following officers, whose names have been brought to notice by the Heads of circles, should also be mentioned: Mr. T. D. Dinwiddie, Superintendent of Post Offices, Coonoor, for successfully maintaining the mail service between Metapolyam and Ootacamund, where two bridges were carried away in October 1891 and the road rendered impassable for mail tongas; Rai Bahadur Lachman Singh, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, for his complete and effective mail arrangements at the time of the serious interruption in the Bombay Baroda Railway in July and August 1891; and Mr. A. C. W. Lemarchand, Superintendent of Post Offices, Rawalpindi, for the special zeal and energy displayed by him in making postal arrangements for the new military colony in the Gujranwala district. I cannot close this report without expressing my regret at the loss by retirement and death of two tried and valued servants of the department. In February 1892, Mr. C. A. Stuart, who had been acting for nearly two years as Postmaster General, Madras, retired from Government service after a long and honourable career in the Post Office; and Babu Bishnu Chandra Datta, who was appointed substantive Deputy Postmaster General of Eastern Bengal, and received the title of Rai Bahadur shortly after the close of the year, unfortunately died in June last, after holding the appointment for a few months only.

SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL STEAM SERVICES.

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Service	Terms
(1) Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein.	Under contract with the Post Office for ten years, from 1st May 1884, on an annual subsidy of R4,39,000.
(2) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *viâ* Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyo and Sandoway.	
(3) Weekly communication between Rangoon and Mergui *viâ* Tavoy.	
(4) Fortnightly communication between Madras and Rangoon, touching at certain intermediate ports on the north-east coast of Madras.	
(5) Weekly direct communication between Bombay and Karachi.	
(6) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi *viâ* the Coast ports.	
(7) Weekly communication between Karachi and Busrah *viâ* the Persian Gulf ports.	
(8) Fortnightly communication between Madras and Bimlipatam *viâ* Masulipatam, Coconada and Vizagapatam	Under supplementary contract with the Post Office, from 6th May 1886 to 30th April 1894, on an annual subsidy of R15,000
(9) Weekly communication between Tuticorin and Colombo.	
(10) Bi-weekly communication between Tuticorin and Colombo.	There is no regular contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company for this supplementary service, which began on the 1st March 1892, but the understanding is that it may be used up to the 31st March 1893 by the Indian and Ceylon Post Offices, on payment of an annual subsidy of R3,000, to be shared equally between Governments of India and Ceylon.
(11) Weekly communication between Kyouk-Phyo, Cheduba and Ramree.	Under contract with the Local Administration for ten years, from 18th November 1884, on a monthly subsidy of R1,500 for the first five years and R1,200 for the second period of five years, subject to other arrangements if intermediately made.
(12) Additional services between India and Burma and Burma and the Straits.	These additional services are not included in the contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company, but it has been arranged that the Post Office may use them until 30th April 1894 on payment of R50,000 annually.

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

Service	Terms
(13) Six-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Madras and Rangoon.	The consideration is not in the form of subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores, the contract is for five years, from 1st January 1888, and is terminable after the five years by a notice of six months.

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.

Service	Terms
(14) A daily service between Mandalay and Myingyan to and fro each way (except on Sundays).	Under contract with the Local Government for five years, from the 1st January 1891 to the 31st December 1895. The subsidy is R9,000 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes R3,500 per mensem.
(15) A daily service between Myingyan and Pokôkku to and fro each way (except on Sundays).	
(16) A daily service between Prome and Thayetmyo to and fro each way (except on Sundays).	
(17) A bi-weekly service between Thayetmyo and Pokôkku to and fro each way.	
(18) A weekly service between Pokôkku and Kindat to and fro each way.	
(19) A weekly express service between Mandalay and Bhamo to and fro each way.	
(20) A tri-weekly service between Rangoon and Bassein.	Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st July 1880, and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party, the subsidy being R2,500 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes R500
(21) A bi-weekly service between Bassein and Henzada.	
(22) A bi-weekly service between Rangoon and Pyapon	Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st October 1882, and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party. The subsidy is R800 per mensem.

By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

(23) Weekly communication on the River Tigris between Busrah and Bagdad.	Under contract for ten years, from the 1st May 1884, with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Subsidy is R36,000 per annum; steamers run in connection with line No. 7.

By Messrs. Apcar & Co., Calcutta, and Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hong-Kong.

(24) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated mainly with reference to the Calcutta opium sales.	No subsidy.

By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

(25) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Colombo, touching occasionally at Madras. Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Colombo.	Non-contract lines maintained by the Company in connection with the China and Australian mail services. The Post Office pays by weight for the conveyance of mails sent by these non-contract steamers.

By other Agencies.

(26) A daily service between Rangoon and Kyauktan, and *vice versâ*, under contract with Babu T. C. Paul.	The service is under contract with the Post Office from 1st February 1885, period not fixed, but terminable at any time by two months' notice. Monthly subsidy is R125.
(27) By the River Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Jatrapur and Dibrugarh on the Brahmaputra River	Under contract with the Local Administration, from the 7th October 1883 to the 1st May 1893. Annual subsidy R1,00,000, towards which the Post Office contributes R30,000.
(28) By India General Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Narainganj and Silchar. (These steamers however only run as far as Fenchuganj from 1st November to 15th May and as far as Karimganj during the month of October.)	Under contract with the Post Office for five years from 1st January 1892 on an annual subsidy of R20,000.
(29) By India General Steam Navigation Company.—bi-weekly communication between Calcutta and Cuttack *viâ* Chandbali.	Under contract with the Post Office from the 14th September 1887, period not fixed, but terminable at any time by one calendar month's notice. Monthly postal subsidy is R300.
(30) By Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s Steamers.—Daily communication between Bombay and Goa	Under contract with the Local Government, from 1st October 1891 to 31st May 1892. The monthly subsidy is R3,000, towards which the Post Office contributes R969-6 and the Portuguese Government R200.
(31) By Bengal Central Flotilla Company.—Daily communication between Khulna and Barisal.	Under contract with the Post Office, from 1st July 1889 to 30th June 1894, but terminable at any time by six months' notice. Monthly postal subsidy R350, of which the Imperial Post Office contributes R183.
(32) By Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Company.—Daily communication between Calcutta and Midnapore	No contract was entered into with the Company, but they have been carrying the mails since December 1882 on payment of a monthly subsidy of R60.

NOTE.—A service by sea worked by native boats is maintained by the Government of Ceylon between Point Calimere on the Indian side and Kankesanturai on the Ceylon side.

Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices and Letter-Boxes opened, and Village Postmen entertained, during the year 1891-92, and the total number that stood at the end of the official years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

[This Appendix relates only to the Imperial Post, and does not include figures of the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Existing on the 31st March 1891.			Opened or entertained in 1891-92.			Total of 1891-92.			Closed or discontinued in 1891-92			Balance of 31st March 1892.			Increase or Decrease.		
	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.
	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	1,185	3,841*	435	90	265	42	1,275	4,106	477	74	167	53	1,201	3,939	424	Increase 16	Increase 98	Decrease 11
Bombay	1,344	2.116	647	52	186	80	1,396	2,302	727	20	48	50	1,376	2,254	677	" 32	" 138	Increase 30
Madras	1,764	1.575	842	75	138	33	1,839	1,713	925	25	53	14	1,814	1,660	911	" 50	" 85	" 19
North-Western Provinces	881	1,106	135	20	355	14	901	1,461	149	11	23	3	890	1,438	146	" 9	" 332	" 11
Punjab	751	435	295	205	144	67	956	579	362	125	35	9	831	544	353	" 80	" 109	" 58
Assam	219	175	226	12	15	4	231	190	230	10	4	6	221	186	224	" 2	" 11	Decrease 2
Behar	474	519†	261‡	14	25	11	488	544	272	13	16	68	475	528	204	" 1	" 9	" 57
Burma	156	137	35	28	72	7	184	209	42	13	25	5	171	184	37	" 15	" 47	Increase 2
Central India	142	61	29	15	7	2	157	68	31	20	2	4	137	66	27	Decrease 5	" 5	Decrease 2
Central Provinces	429	517	283	36	29	6	465	546	289	27	26	7	438	520	282	Increase 9	" 3	" 1
Eastern Bengal	347	984	126	17	49	8	364	1,033	134	8	32	6	356	1,001	128	" 9	" 17	Increase 2
Oudh	327	174	156	6	17	5	333	191	161	9	...	4	324	191	157	Decrease 3	" 17	" 1
Rajputana	214	127	124	10	17	2	224	144	126	9	6	4	215	138	122	Increase 1	" 11	Decrease 2
Sind	161	103	64	12	13	1	173	116	65	5	6	...	168	110	65	" 7	" 7	Increase 1
Railway Mail Service	...	91	...	...	19	...	...	110	...	...	21	...	...	89	...	...	Decrease 2	...
Total	8,394	11,961	3,708	592	1,351	282	8,986	13,312	3,990	369	464	233	8,617	12,848	3,757	Increase 223	Increase 887	Increase 49

* 33 letter boxes, excess shewn in 1890-91, now omitted.

† 5 letter boxes, excess shewn in 1890-91, now omitted.

‡ 1 village postman omitted to be shewn in 1890-91.

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the distances over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats and Steamers during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

[This Appendix relates only to the Imperial Post, and does not include figures of the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Railway. Under Local Control. 1890-91.	Under Local Control. 1891-92.	Under Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service. Served by Railway Guards under Weighment System. 1890-91.	Served by Railway Guards under Weighment System. 1891-92.	Served by Mail Guards. 1890-91.	Served by Mail Guards. 1891-92.	Served by Railway Mail Service, Sorting Sections. 1890-91.	Served by Railway Mail Service, Sorting Sections. 1891-92.	Total. 1890-91.	Total. 1891-92.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles	Miles.
Bengal	...	...	106	107	174	174	914	907	1,194	1,188
Bombay	...	...	19	19	347	441	1,857	1,858	2,223	2,318
Madras	...	...	...	15	68	115	3,070	3,135	3,138	3,265
North-Western Provinces	...	...	26	26	179	220	1,987	1,987	2,192	2,233
Punjab	...	...	86	95	57	36	1,892	1,949	2,035	2,080
Assam	138	110	...	...	...	...	..	..	138	110
Bihar	...	..	12	12	70	89	990	992	1,072	1,093
Burma	547	694	...	...	...	...	...		547	694
Central India	...	...	...	...	12	12	441	444	456	456
Central Provinces	...	...	47	...	59	106	1,312	1,311	1,418	1,417
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	..	..	86	86	86	86
Oudh	...	..	...	...	25	35	473	511	498	546
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	141	179	633	761	774	940
Sind	...	...	...	..	195	...	548	770	743	770
Total	685	804	296	274	1,327	1,407	14,206	14,711	16,514	17,196

Names of Postal Circles.	Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, etc. 1890-91.	Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, etc. 1891-92.	Runners and Boats. 1890-91.	Runners and Boats. 1891-92.	Steamer, Services, Sea and River. 1890-91.	Steamer, Services, Sea and River. 1891-92.	Total. 1890-91.	Total. 1891-92.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal	118	118	4,393	4,487	3,410(a)	3,462(a)	9,115	9,255
Bombay	554	550	8,769	8,766	3,233(a)	3,233(a)	14,779	14,867
Madras	76	76	10,602	11,312	1,207	1,207	15,023	15,860
North-Western Provinces	357	400	1,498*	1,613	...	...	4,047	4,246
Punjab	903	1,081	2,153†	3,465	...	..	5,091	6,626
Assam	...	...	1,716	1,708	699	731	2,553	2,549
Bihar	4	4	1,090‡	1,086	...	...	2,166	2,183
Burma	573	561	1,281	1,465	3,451	3,438	5,852	6,153
Central India	152	130	1,636	1,721	...	...	2,244	2,307
Central Provinces	307	307	2,863	2,840	...	...	4,588	4,564
Eastern Bengal	...	...	1,593	1,721	277	255	1,956	2,062
Oudh	153	153	813	756	...	...	1,464	1,495
Rajputana	362	210	2,333	2,353	...	...	3,469	3,503
Sind	567	602§	685	686	...	—	1,995	2,058
Total	4,126	4,192	41,425	44,019	12,277	12,321	74,342	77,728

(a) There are Sorting Services at Sea between Calcutta and Rangoon, and between Bombay and Karachi.

‡ 4 miles of runners' lines excess shewn in 1890-91, now omitted.

§ Exclusive of 573 miles of Political lines in Baluchistan.

* 44 miles, excess shewn in 1890-91, now omitted.

† 3 miles, excess shewn in 1890-91, now omitted.

Appendix

Statement showing the estimated number of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets, and Parcels, and the actual*
Madras, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Assam, Bihar, Burma, Central India, Central Provinces,

	Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		N.-W. Provinces.		Punjab.		Assam.		Bihar.	
	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Letters, paid	17,671,763	18,460,266	27,855,919	29,486,864	28,765,103	29,614,092	15,004,211	15,184,521	14,670,628	15,672,526	2,106,363	2,353,598	5,265,394	5,566,537
" unpaid	4,501,467	4,517,735	3,150,706	3,156,885	2,675,284	2,695,786	3,560,731	3 660,376	2,064,414	2,272,334	702,838	765,927	2,231,193	2,213,177
" registered	897,487	958,282	720,696	777,580	1,382,802	1,477,311	666,908	743,270	569,371	675,954	69,697	83,229	260,963	281,754
" insured	24,507	26,410	10,672	12,045	31,755	31,807	7,878	10,611	26,541	24,377	1,877	1,460	2,816	3,598
" value-payable	20,753	24,533	9,464	10,872	21,509	27,245	22,500	25,289	21,978	27,245	8,969	10,768	26,019	31,260
" service, privileged	836,554	839,161	1,598	1,695	1,467,091	1,585,742	1,334,492	1,381,812	1,164,411	1,175,821	101,793	91,302	470,130	489,724
Post-cards	16,558,809	18,136,068	21,998,628	25,052,375	16,325,538	18,126,213	11,716,949	12,538,725	12,185,864	13,778,515	1,257,317	1,391,145	3,373,617	3,717 551
Reply post-cards	469,952	483,886	348 158	410,938	551,098	768,977	396,196	512,504	473,661	487,171	27,479	28,600	164,511	181 561
Total	40,970,755	43,446,341	54,095,945	58,909,254	51,120,180	54,327,173	32,708,748	34,157,168	31,996,768	34,113,943	4 276,288	4 726,020	11,794,372	12,485,164
Newspapers	3,866,393	4,072,774	3,837,975	4,365,713	4,229,776	4,159,722	2,910,797	2,933 036	3,096,226	2,920,704	7 5,785	760 582	861,024	863,199
Book and Pattern Packets — Unregistered	1,771,440	1,672,947	1,537,099	1,463,676	2,320,409	2,347,080	1,197,079	1,093,853	835,772	887,758	310,328	231,288	319,946	320,835
Book and Pattern Packets — Registered	34,805	41,558	12,410	12,201	18,511	32,746	16,382	27,818	19,058	35,874	2,607	2,503	4,958	5,397
Book Packets — Value-payable registered	7,84[illegible]	8,708	5,966	5 840	14,183	16,359	9,314	10,064	6 570	9,255	2,342	1,981	4,771	4,197
Book Packets — Value-payable unregistered	104,990	117,608	57,906	81,395	105,980	111,455	63,380	69,037	46,199	62,206	23,699	23,517	30,217	36,265
Parcels, paid	113,932	113,202	140,525	154,838	116,252	134,164	83,4[illegible]9	95,161	145,609	158,697	18,976	18,615	26,380	26,515
" unpaid	53,160	57,149	37,152	38,977	49,927	50,761	35,327	38,273	39,498	43,513	13,635	17,285	15,408	17,311
" insured	21,717	21 848	30,790	35,118	42 940	42,888	11,165	15,043	15,799	15,930	3,650	3,963	5,478	5,579
" value payable	92,600	104,755	47,920	50,187	93,368	101,079	64,057	70,158	58,910	63,223	38,742	47,763	31,494	39,449
Total	47,038,646	49,656,790	59,602,987	65,117,199	58,111,540	61,323,467	37,039,218	38,509,611	35,557,839	38,311,103	5,445,852	5,863,517	13,063,942	13,803,906
Money Orders, Inland	1,840,545	1,933,969	719,449	772,322	938,140	1,021,271	919,479	945,333	596,515	582 278	222,777	251,475	474,730	499,186
Grand Total	48,879,191	51,590 759	60 322,436	65,889,521	59,049,686	62 344,738	37 957,697	39,454,944	36,124,354	38 893,381	5,668,629	6,114,992	13,538,672	14,303,094
Deduct—Number of articles returned undelivered	576 961	685,496	1,933,327	2,156,185	1,370,366	1,504,269	669 836	692,796	821,603	896,049	179,815	201,923	318,749	309,598
Net actually delivered	48,302,230	50,905,263	58,389 109	63 733,336	57,679,320	60,840,469	37,288,861	38,762,148	35,302,661	37,997,332	5,488,814	5,913,069	13,219,923	13,993,496
Add—Number of articles sent to Dead letter Offices	605,261	692,531	646,967	662,456	305,452	331,377	348,493	365,883	302,642	302,155	74,328	85,139	207,626	168,980
Total	48,907,491	51,597,794	59,036,076	64 395,792	57,984,772	61,171,846	37,637,354	39,128,031	35,605,303	38,299,487	5,563,042	5,998,208	13,427,449	14,162,476

* Calculated from the actual figures of 14 days.

No. III.

number of Money Orders received in the Post Offices (both Imperial and District Post) under the Bengal, Bombay, Eastern Bengal, Oudh, Rajputana, and Sind Postal Circles, during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Burma.		Central India.		Central Provinces		Eastern Bengal		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Sind.		Total.	
Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891 92.	1890-91	1891-92	1890 91	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891 92	1890 91.	1891 92	1890-91	1891-92	1890 91.	1891-92
5,496,793	5,794,181	1,608,816	1,704,055	6,040,959	6,381,373	4,229,777	4,387,430	3,425,629	3,774,986	3,908,446	4,178,025	4,370,510	4,549,699	140,860,243	147,098,153
[illegible]	2,914,942	463,889	476,489	1,296,141	1,375,450	920,631	908,146	1,161,054	1,185,807	600,164	651,525	489,481	513 294	26,850,366	27,309,873
184,890	201,610	55,376	58,035	262,722	300,108	86,818	97,638	146,479	177,755	103,816	119,981	121,337	139,795	5,547,945	6,092,293
834	860	1,408	1,173	7,673	7,039	2,920	2,842	2,346	1,642	1,460	1,460	730	547	123,811	125,871
4,158	3,937	2,998	4,693	9,125	13,949	3,441	3,415	4,719	6,075	4,224	4,927	2,894	4,224	162,751	198,432
496,406	392,662	155,620	145,322	514,498	521,194	252,658	227,186	170,429	172 984	18,250	22,135			7,138,820	7,046,742
521,960	642,943	864,398	980,494	3,371,401	3,754,077	4,309,701	4,493,254	2,300,282	2,607,685	2,034,275	2,404,385	1,403,894	1,580,007	98,122,141	109,298,337
35,887	39,681	15,591	18 876	135,050	149,807	163,181	182,500	107,310	115,705	31,077	38,664	31,885	31,181	2,940,035	3,450,111
9,284,360	9,980,716	3,168,096	3,391,137	11,637,738	12,502,997	9,869,130	10,302,411	7,807,248	8,037,639	6,701,712	7,421,102	6,419,672	6,818,747	280,740,412	300 619,812
1,694,618	1,946,467	332,411	352,720	960,990	1,015,508	711,262	749,893	661,248	701,843	342,344	356 918	719,519	711,307	24,985,368	25,910,386
446,942	586,659	57,724	60,433	373,186	377,488	209,079	217,592	180,075	196,631	119 561	114,558	189,096	203,748	9,610,291	9,804,446
9,529	8,812	573	600	3,885	3,780	6,466	7,013	3,149	2,268	1,826	1 721	1,98.	4 380	185,115	186,671
4,054	5,136	2,086	1,121	4,302	5,605	2,031	1 790	1,955	2,346	912	2 529	1,408	1,069	67,564	76,049
22,695	26,045	8,313	9,412	31,061	39 576	36,939	26,541	16,764	16,894	11,002	11,315	11,185	12,619	562 949	643,885
46,916	56,784	9,099	9,464	21,352	27,975	15,149	15,513	30 269	33,528	20,049	24,533	16,399	18 328	804,135	887,317
33,971	43,226	5,788	5,736	14,391	19,241	12,046	10,976	8,630	8,708	11,303	13,166	9 512	11,367	339,867	375,689
6,948	6,570	3 937	3,885	12,671	12,514	3,076	3,155	3,961	4,954	15,839	19,267	4,119	5,866	182,409	196 580
57,149	67,760	7,900	9,803	33,189	39,759	19,710	21,326	11,706	11,263	8,682	10,767	12,853	11,810	575,138	649,099
11,607,182	12,728,175	3,596,007	3,844,311	13,112,755	14,044,443	10,850,389	11,356,219	8,227,987	9,016,074	7,233,023	7,975,876	7,386,375	7,799 241	317,952,646	339,349,934
374,194	419,609	125,324	114,524	323,551	355,292	384,038	395,695	171,584	186,481	127,006	127,431	168,732	178,430	7,326,065	7,783,296
11,981,376	13,147,784	3,721,331	3,958 835	13,436,306	14,399,735	11,234,427	11,751,914	8,399,571	9 202,555	7,360,028	8 103 307	7,555,107	7,977,671	325,278,711	347,133,230
1,409,995	1,591,973	138,361	151,188	522,914	569,270	216,393	223,719	183,517	205,234	151,710	170,742	253,102	287 959	6,745,595	9 646,401
10,571,825	11,555,811	3,582,970	3,807,647	12,913,392	13 830,465	11,049,034	11,528,195	8,216,054	8,997,321	7,208,318	7,932,565	7,302,005	7,689,712	318,533,116	337,486,829
209,231	235,322	78,652	76,193	113,102	124 360	88,174	88,972	114,272	121,506	93,716	94,007	52,891	54,542	9 205,707	3 404,513
10,780,756	11,792,133	3,661,622	3,883,840	13,026,404	13,954,825	11,131,208	11,617,167	8,330,326	9,118,827	7,302,034	8,026,662	7,354,896	7,744,254	319,739,823	310 891 342

Appendix

Statement showing the Number of Articles received at, and disposed of by, the Dead Letter Offices at Ajmere, 1890-91 and*

		Ajmere. Number		Allahabad. Number.		Bombay. Number.		Calcutta. Number		Dinapur. Number.	
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Received from Post Offices	Registered Articles	220	147	1,701	2,114	5,781	4,943	1,686	1,840	672	779
	Parcels	13	8	105	118	646	436	177	185	17	8
	Letters	76,218	87,569	380,370	397,613	544,648	555,319	678,429	773,054	176,487	158,374
	Newspapers	5,451	4,498	33,318	30,407	45,760	40,779	54,437	59,629	5,464	5,375
	Packets	1,814	1,875	11,745	11,824	50,104	60,479	30,051	31,934	4,096	4,444
	Total	83,716	94,097	427,146†	442,076‡	646,987	662,456	762,663§	866,642‖	187,636	168,980
Received from other Dead Letter Offices	Registered Articles	10	4	86	67	408	632	103	133	55	83
	Parcels	1	.	.		207	199	1	2	...	1
	Letters	44,091	44,181	215,406	263,968	65,697	73,890	107,414	112,095	143,291	169,273
	Newspapers	1,291	880	11,174	9,466	24,910	25,923	50,691	49,864	1,010	856
	Packets	306	111	3,103	3,077	42,998	47,994	9,903	7,733	1,870	2,112
	Total	45,699	45,176	229,769	276,598	133,760	148,638	168,306	169,737	146,226	172,325
Total No. of Articles received in the Dead Letter Office		129,415	139,273	656,914	718,674	780,727	811,094	930,969	1,036 379	333,862	341,305
Deduct—Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices	Registered Articles	2	3	183	268	1,036	1,231	124	180	66	56
	Parcels	1	1	41	30	1	16	53	56	.	2
	Letters	30,992	34,761	129,907	146,374	148,216	152,989	241,182	301 911	49,623	44,053
	Newspapers	4,640	3,704	23,697	22,800	43,524	31,303	9,098	8,855	4,217	4,010
	Packets	1,611	1,487	8,076	7,668	63,593	79,154	16,660	18 988	3,090	3,149
	Total	37,446	39,956	161,894	176,938	257,429	264,693	267 047	329 990	57,616	51,270
Balance remaining to be disposed of		92,169	99,317	495,020	541,736	523,298	546 401	663,922	706,389	276,236	290 035
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices: By redirection or retransmission to their addressees	Registered Articles	8	3	116	274	549	449	203	191	150	225
	Parcels	1	2	16	31	65	52	42	31	7	1
	Letters	23,223	19,717	64,497	68,520	78,956	69,067	47,810	61 872	23,899	36,163
	Newspapers	356	205	2,732	2,949	3,254	3,238	5,396	5 477	343	538
	Packets	258	225	2,461	3,005	8,090	8,060	3,898	3,975	950	1,121
	Total	23,846	20,242	69,751	74,779	90,908	80,866	57,359	71 546	25,049	38,048
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices: By return to their senders	Registered Articles	153	90	871	1 070	3,248	3,352	1,151	1 393	376	440
	Parcels	2	.	26	17	447	471	43	81	6	1
	Letters	55,952	62,925	280,388	308,993	244,657	255,495	330,090	378,587	167,573	183,751
	Newspapers	1,744	1,377	17,396	13,726	23,856	32,097	90,118	94 764	1 731	1,367
	Packets	304	207	3,614	3,876	17,589	21,190	18,307	15,669	2,081	2,181
	Total	58,055	64,599	302,287	327,682	289,747	312,605	448,766	490,494	171,767	187,760
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead	Registered Articles	67	55	617	569	1,412	543	210	209	135	141
	Parcels	10	5	21	40	340	96	41	19	4	5
	Letters	10,143	14,347	120,960	137,714	140,745	152,158	155,750	142,689	78,998	63,680
	Newspapers	2	2	687	598	76	64	778	397	163	296
	Packets	47	67	697	354	70	69	1,039	1,035	135	105
	Total	10,268	14,476	122,982	139,275	142,643	152,930	157,817	144,399	79,430	64,227
Grand Total		92,169	99,317	495,020	541,736	523,298	546,401	663,922	706,389	276,236	290,035
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable	Registered Articles	23	5	122	228	249	273	199	237	72	104
	Parcels			1		2	.	..		.	...
	Letters	8,169	7,706	27,857	25,350	53,894	51,844	50,646	58,824	20,318	33,680
	Newspapers		1	20	4	17	..	183	124	100	17
	Packets		1	56	19	28	...	165	135	4	11
	Total	8,192	7,712	28,056	25,601	54,180	52,117	51,193	59,320	20,494	33,812

* Head Quarters transferred from Abu to Ajmere on 1st March 1892.

	† 1890-91.	‡ 1891-92.
From North-Western Provinces	348,493	365,883
" Central India	78,652	76,193
	427,145	442,076

	§ 1890-91.	‖ 1891-92.
From Bengal	605,261	692 531
" Assam	74,228	85 139
" Eastern Bengal	83,174	88,972
	762,663	866 642

No. IV.

Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Dinapur, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur and Rangoon, during the years 1891-92.

Karachi.		Lahore		Lucknow.		Madras.		Nagpur.		Rangoon		Total.			
Number.		Number		Number		Number.		Number		Number.		Number		Proportion	
1890-91	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91	1891-92.	1890 91.	1891-92.	1890-91	1891-92.	1890 91.	1891-92.	1890-91	1891 92.	1890 91.	1891-92.
400	411	993	1,152	376	335	4,350	4 289	696	801	450	533	17,323	17,344		.
19	37	117	129	30	30	191	206	22	14	81	90	1,413	1,261		.
44,926	46,015	244,674	246,917	102,473	109,587	261,636	281,985	103,560	114,082	186,007	215,575	2,796,456	2,986,590		
5,866	6,110	44,389	40,651	9,169	9,255	31,445	37,460	7,375	7,646	7,327	5,853	249,381	247,663		.
2,181	1,869	12,476	13,306	2,324	2,299	7,840	7,437	1,460	1,817	16,366	14,271	141,236	151,655		
53,891	54,542	30 ,642	302,155	114,272	121,506	305,452	331,377	113,103	124,360	209 231	236 322	3,205,707	3,404,513	75 13	74·22
10	18	23	32	21	28	46	158	41	41	10	52	915	1,248		
..	1	1	1			4	21	2	8	2	1	218	234	.	
13,504	15,197	68,662	80,222	100,313	110,597	77,269	82,557	32,761	35,607	13,168	14,981	879,751	1,001,898		
218	328	15,410	14,151	4,552	3,563	6,944	6,667	605	479	180	222	117,157	112 399		
353	419	1,267	1,414	419	336	3,390	2,986	161	172	238	228	63,268	66,582		
14,085	15,963	83,453	95 820	105,325	114,524	87,683	92,380	33,570	35,707	13,583	15,484	1,061,909	1,182,361	24·87	25 78
66,976	70,505	385,995	397,975	219 597	236 030	393,045	423,766	146,672	160,067	222,814	251,806	4,267,016	4,586,874	100	100
15	31	62	74	63	60	97	91	13	10	18	64	1,738	2,068		
10	28	16	39	16	22	33	25	5	8	26	41	232	268		
21,139	25,872	68,304	73,192	46,277	48,823	34,765	38,055	45,041	53,819	88,964	92,386	904,520	1,012,235		
4 070	4 691	17,807	15,124	6,401	6,621	16,151	22 527	5,843	6,070	5,049	4,033	140,197	129,538		
1,605	1,487	7,653	8,695	1,593	1,851	1 430	4,530	1,068	1,355	11,040	10,049	124,018	138,411		
26,839	32,109	93,871	97,174	54,140	57,377	55,496	65,228	51,970	61,262	105,147	108,573	1,170,704	1,282,520	27 44	27·96
36,137	38 396	292,124	300,851	165,448	178,653	337,569	358,538	94,702	98,805	117,667	145,233	3,096,312	3,304,354	72 56	72·04
17	17	89	114	8	16	88	76	68	35	37	33	1,387	1,433		
3	1	23	38	1		21	16	6	4	17	11	200	187	.	
6,630	6,362	40,283	46 758	24 090	26 840	25,849	30 189	10,053	8,522	31,452	47,253	376,412	471,263		
676	405	3 159	3,909	805	785	975	1,387	886	784	1,515	1,192	20,077	20,959		
539	377	2,702	3,163	432	358	609	454	391	495	4 165	3,613	24,584	24, 846		
7,865	7,162	46,256	53,982	25,336	27,999	27,631	32,122	11,454	9,840	37,176	52,102	422,610	468,688	13 65	14·18
903	287	589	706	147	136	3,305	2,985	475	584	187	230	10,807	11,273		
3	4	17	26	3	1	88	47	8	2	4	12	698	682		
19,178	19,104	141,416	146,880	97,192	103,922	194,591	215,302	65,002	69,777	45,773	46,463	1,650,808	1,791,199		
804	1,332	38,379	35,589	6,621	5,193	18,425	19,575	1,.02	1,271	647	545	200,963	206,856		
358	468	2,723	2,862	532	335	1,654	2,806	122	139	409	566	50,028	50 299		
20,636	21,195	183,124	186,063	104,495	109,587	221,313	240,715	66,609	71 773	47,100	47,816	1,913,909	2,060,289	61·81	62·35
75	94	375	290	180	151	906	1,295	161	213	228	258	4,266	3 818		
8	5	37	27	10	7	103	139	5	8	36	27	600	378		
9,467	9,874	61,323	60,309	35,237	40,599	83,660	80,996	16,186	16,971	31,071	44 454	744,462	763,791		
34	10	454	180	94	219	2,818	638	49		218	305	5 401	2,709		
37	56	666	.	106	91	1,238	2 633	89		910	271	4,074	4,681		
9,636	10,039	62,745	60,806	35,617	41,067	88,745	85,701	16,439	17,192	33,391	45,315	759,703	775,377	24 54	23·47
36,137	38,396	292,124	300,851	165,448	178,653	337,569	358,538	94,702	98 805	117,667	145,233	3,096,312	3,304,354	100	100
26	42	49	62	25	11	436	416	106	172	51	66	1,358	1,616		
			2			2		1	1		.	6	3		
955	1,641	17,010	17,153	4,537	6,024	33,477	37,946	8,665	11 184	9,543	11,857	244 661	263 219		
	7	61	71	20	2	88	109	14	16	14	38	515	389		..
	7	80	75		2	57	60	1	3	36	22	377	335		
981	1,697	17,710	17 363	4,572	6,049	34,060	38,531	8,785	11 376	9,644	11,983	246,807	265,562	10 77	10·50

Appendix No. VII.

Statement showing the Correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Names of Postal Circles	Articles received from the Imperial Post or from the District Post for delivery by the District Post								Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial Post or to the District Post								Articles returned by the District Post to the Imperial Post undelivered							
	Paid					Unpaid			Paid					Unpaid			Paid					Unpaid		
	Money Orders	Registered Articles	Letters including Post-cards	Packets including Newspapers	Parcels	Letters including Post cards	Parcels and Packets including News papers	Total	Money Orders	Registered Articles	Letters including Post cards	Packets including News papers	Parcels	Letters including Post cards	Parcels and Packets including News papers	Total	Money Orders	Registered Articles	Letters including Post-cards	Packets including News-papers	Parcels	Letters including Post cards	Parcels and Packets including News-papers	Total
	No	No	No	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No	No	No.	No	No.	No	No	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	No	No	No.	No.
Bengal	40,434	17,664	1,099,596	105,604	6,336	202,162	8,496	1,490,192	69,192	13,308	1,030,974	14,526	1,230	165,018	1,392	1,295,840	1,392	1,374	19,374	3,672	564	26,670	654	[illegible]
Bombay	21,619	22,080	1,099,962	57,856	3,756	194,940	1,704	1,401,916	606	3,090	397,110	3,102	18	60,420	210	464,556	836	5,808	25,396	854	324	29,022	294	[illegible]
Madras	57,832	118,246	2,103,190	108,882	13,303	389,646	8,834	2,900,024	13,518	27,374	1,[illegible],130	19,584	732	176,460	1,156	1,311,906	5,910	27,660	48,144	3,018	3,464	68,766	706	[illegible]
N.-W. Provinces	191,270	70,713	1,641,374	49,384	5,508	643,150	6,658	2,597,557	120,970	27,944	1,270,690	19,014	1,212	598,308	3,064	2,041,422	9,134	6,462	21,144	908	284	49,940	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panjab	47,144	64,897	876,713	7,828	4,539	240,152	2,275	1,243,512	2,906	14,647	361,394	3,812	515	114,925	281	498,479	2,388	10,944	23,118	59	[illegible]	37,123	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assam	7,458	3,654	236,744	35,262	2,698	53,954	4,074	343,834	8,034	2,052	203,894	4,962	534	40,142	648	259,976	402	270	660	1,122	150	19,291	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bihar	51,780	13,662	392,400	25,860	2,598	212,340	2,3[illegible]9	700,998	34,848	7,182	363,166	10,680	600	234,444	618	650,538	4,374	1,606	8,292	523	156	31,816	216	[illegible]
Barma	3,449	9,311	280,125	57,[illegible]66	3,907	231,388	4,907	590,353	20,304	8,937	256,861	6,461	1,236	143,339	2,081	439,239	106	430	4,461	1,728	72	22,128	167	[illegible]
Central Provinces	2,566	18,663	232,966	15,648	3,037	85,809	2,532	381,240	7,857	10,246	190,252	8,593	785	64,112	1,269	283,134	279	3,306	12,965	485	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Bengal	7,098	2,9[illegible]	494,838	13,632	2,742	59,424	2,094	582,816	32,116	4,636	475,060	6,192	1,936	65,318	906	590,316	276	103	4,230	236	135	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oudh	113,022	38,696	405,194	12,470	4,484	253,852	1,665	819,346	7,416	4,146	171,174	3,584	186	130,824	532	317,832	3,252	2,220	8,556	229	106	16,26[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Rajputana	438	1,302	33,272	1,968	79	5,36[illegible]	4[illegible]	42,471	558	726	30,018	768	30	4,860	90	37,080	18	210	1,404	114	6	1,164	16	[illegible]
Sind	9	25	3,775	166	7	53	2	4,[illegible]33	36	17	4,130	21	1	33	..	4,238		1	28	1	.	6	...	[illegible]
Total of 1891-92	534,101	371,923	8,908,139	491,228	52,936	2,572,215	45,750	12,968,292	318,392	124,455	5,829,813	101,299	8,915	1,799,232	12,249	8,194,355	27,519	66,905	184,845	13,870	5,334	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total of 1890-91	474,217	349,017	8,228,449	470,451	46,143	2,419,246	40,104	12,027,627	281,765	101,366	6,290,918	96,358	10,129	1,680,322	13,969	7,462,817	[illegible]	49,771	171,311	15,196	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Statement showing the Offences punishable by law committed by Post Office Officials and established against them during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

[The figures relate to both the Imperial and the District Post.]

Names of Posta Circles.	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of Post Office employés. — Number of Legal convictions	Number of cases departmentally punished.	Total.
Bengal	22	13	35
Bombay	9	17	26
Madras	35	20	55
N.-W. Provinces	13	5	18
Punjab	12	14	26
Assam	6	...	6
Bihar	11	6	17
Burma	14	...	13
Central India	...	4	4
Central Provinces	12	1	13
Eastern Bengal	3	...	3
Oudh	7	8	15
Rajputana	3	7	10
Sind	1	...	1
Railway Mail Service	2	15	17
Total of 1891-92	150	110	260
Total of 1890-91	133	138	271

NOTE.—The figures in this Appendix show the cases in which punishment was awarded during the year, as it is only when a case is closed that it can be entered with certainty as having been committed by a Post Office servant. Besides the 260 cases shown above, there were, in 1891-92, 47 cases in which offences were apparently established against Post Office Officials, but no punishment was imposed on them owing to the cases not being concluded, or to the death or escape of the offenders.

Appendix No. IX.

Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks, and other Employés of the Imperial Post Office in British India on the 31st March 1891 and 1892.

	Directorate.		Office of Accounts.		Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		North-Western Provinces.		Punjab.		Assam.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Director-General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Director-General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Director-General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Director-General, Foreign Post	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postmasters General and Deputy Postmasters General	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service	...	2	...	...	61	53	30	30	62	62	53	52	32	35	11	10
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	...	...	...	...	759	774	612	621	706	723	741	756	511	476	174	182
Miscellaneous Agents, Schoolmasters, Stationmasters, etc	...	...	...	...	496	444	740	765	1,077	1,107	169	160	234	370	44	38
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	40	63	657	758	748	761	726	750	633	624	388	391	407	445	100	103
Postmen and other Servants	28	31	61	61	2,298	2,402	1,712	1,824	1,405	1,508	2,107	2,114	1,297	1,334	141	154
Village Postmen	...	...	...	...	436	428	647	677	894	911	135	146	295	327	226	224
Road Establishment, consisting of Overseers, Runners, Clerks and Booking Agents Coachmen, Syces, Boatmen, Bearers and others	...	...	...	...	1,791	1,789	2,198	1,952	3,285	3,463	461	507	891	785	633	710
COMBINED OFFICES.																
Signallers	...	...	...	...	56	43	50	62	99	109	66	70	69	83	8	15
Clerks	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Messengers and other servants	...	...	...	...	49	66	49	65	127	139	71	79	59	60	15	13
TOTAL	81	100	721	823	6,617	6,771	6,705	6,747	8,377	8,617	4,273	4,276	3,796	3,917	1,353	1,450

	Bihar.		Burma.		Central India.		Central Provinces.		Eastern Bengal.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Sind.		Railway Mail Service.		Total.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Director-General of the Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	[illegible]
Deputy Director-General of the Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	[illegible]
Assistant Director-General of the Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	[illegible]
Assistant Director-General, Foreign Post	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	[illegible]
Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	[illegible]
Deputy Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	[illegible]
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	[illegible]
Postmasters General and Deputy Postmasters General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	[illegible]	15
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service	18	18	22	22		6	12	12	9	9	13	12	10	10	5	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	366	367	142	143	115	166	234	230	224	226	217	211	161	146	89	96	...	...	4,040	5,057
Miscellaneous Agents, Schoolmasters, Stationmasters, etc	116	115	17	25	24	26	200	214	125	124	112	114	64	69	76	71	...	...	3,438	2,655
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	175	173	249	253	58	57	156	165	116	139	143	144	84	88	73	83	1,597	1,562	6,261	6,569
Postmen and other Servants	796	856	350	364	144	144	413	443	489	505	408	405	216	222	172	180	618	611	12,770	12,152
Village Postmen	200	204	35	37	29	27	283	282	126	129	156	157	124	122	64	65	...	...	3,707	3,730
Road Establishment, consisting of Overseers, Runners, Clerks and Booking Agents Coachmen, Syces, Boatmen, Bearers and others	336	316	164	170	413	363	743	738	667	658	180	180	553	570	161	169	3	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
COMBINED OFFICES.																				
Signallers	21	30	14	13	13	16	35	25	5	7	8	12	7	7	7	8	...	...	487	500
Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Messengers and other servants	21	24	22	23	15	13	29	29	6	7	9	14	5	5	5	6	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	2,612	2,164	1,016	1,051	818	761	2,137	2,139	1,767	1,815	1,241	1,250	1,316	1,280	653	688	2,276	2,236	[illegible]	[illegible]

Appendix No. X.

Comparative Statement showing Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase	Decrease.
POSTAL SERVICE.	R	R	R	R
*Postage realized in Cash and Commission.**				
Bengal	7,40,244	7,67,272	27,028	...
Bombay	4,23,773	4,43,997	20,224	...
Madras	4,01,740	4,39,349	37,609	...
North-Western Provinces	4,55,210	4,59,060	3,850	...
Punjab	2,77,150	2,91,193	14,043	...
Assam	1,01,189	1,08,038	6,849	...
Bihar	2,23,486	2,25,867	2,381	.
Burma	2,37,995	2,63,252	25,257	...
Central India	70,313	62,653	...	7,660
Central Provinces	1,70,653	1,76,306	5,653	...
Eastern Bengal	1,58,151	1,53,890	...	4,261
Oudh	1,10,750	1,06,600	...	4,150
Rajputana	77,451	77,361	...	90
Sind	86,228	85,333	..	895
TOTAL	35,34,383	36,60,171	1,42,894	17,056
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.				
Bengal (including Postage Stamps used for Telegraph Message Revenue)	16,82,259	16,71,056	...	11,203
Bombay	18,57,714	18,72,183	14,469	
Madras	17,06,633	17,83,972	77,339	..
North-Western Provinces	8,22,098	8,57,300	35,202	
Punjab	8,46,977	9,26 471	79,494	
Assam	2,04,478	2,45,268	40,790	..
Bihar	2,96,727	3,08,296	11,569	...
Burma	4,25 471	4,34,394	8,923	
Central India	88,357	1,06,725	18,368	...
Central Provinces	2,98,325	3,29,954	31,629	...
Eastern Bengal	1,85,472	1,84,595	...	877
Oudh	1,59,746	1,74,356	14 610	
Rajputana	2,17,594	2,31,895	14,301	
Sind	2,50,805	2,61,149	10,344	...
	90,42,656	93,87,614	3,57,038	12,080
Deduct—Postage Stamps used for Telegraph Message Revenue	9,07,486	10,62,584	1,55,098	..
TOTAL	81,35,170	83,25,030	2,01,940	12,080
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1,26,463	1,29,644	3,181	...
NET TOTAL	80,08,707	81,95,386	1,98,759	12,080
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	2,65,046	2,78,538	13,492	...
Bombay	3,86,074	4,06,471	20,397	...
Madras	3,51,460	3,69,064	17,604	...
North-Western Provinces	2,07,225	2,03,734	.	3,491
Punjab	3,84,472	4,11,297	26,825	...
Assam	32,868	35,778	2,910	...
Bihar	47,671	50,416	2,745	...
Burma	89,021	96,535	7,514	...
Central India	12,482	12,615	133	...
Central Provinces	87,387	87,657	270	...
Eastern Bengal	25,278	28,099	2,821	...
Oudh	60,168	59,396	...	772
Rajputana	15,428	17,853	2,425	...
Sind	70,856	76,057	5,201	...
TOTAL	20,35,436	21,33,510	1,02,337	4,263

* This includes—
(a) Commission realised on issue of Money Orders and other Money Order receipts.
(b) Commission realized on sale of British Postal Orders
(c) Postage on privileged publications.

Appendix No. X.—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.				
Bombay	2,45,163	1,53,594	...	91,569
Payments by Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	11,155	10,657	...	498
Total	2,56,318	1,64,251	...	92,067
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	27,440	36,278	8,838	...
Bombay	7,165	7,965	800	...
Madras	7,543	6,763	...	780
North-Western Provinces	14,491	14,178	...	313
Punjab	4,211	3,943	...	268
Assam	1,340	1,323	...	17
Bihar	1,148	1,410	262	...
Burma	7,786	7,028	...	758
Central India	578	813	235	...
Central Provinces	671	1,539	868	...
Eastern Bengal	590	654	64	...
Oudh	723	1,059	336	...
Rajputana	762	2,386	1,624	...
Sind	1,342	1,279	...	63
Total	75,790	86,618	13,027	2,199
Total Postal Service.				
Bengal	27,14,989	27.53,144	38,155	..
Bombay	29,31,044	28,94,867	...	36,177
Madras	24,67,376	25,99,148	1,31,772	...
North-Western Provinces	14,99,024	15,34,272	35,248	...
Punjab	15,12,810	16,32,904	1,20,094	...
Assam	3,39,875	3,90,407	50,532	...
Bihar	5,69,032	5,85,989	16,957	..
Burma	7,60,273	8,01,209	40,936	...
Central India	1,71,730	1,82,806	11,076	..
Central Provinces	5,57,036	5,95,456	38,420	...
Eastern Bengal	3,69,491	3,67,238	...	2,253
Oudh	3,31,387	3,41,411	10,024	...
Rajputana	3,11,235	3, 9,495	18,260	...
Sind	4,09,231	4,23,818	14,587	..
	1,49,44,533	1,54,32,164	5,26,061	38,430
Deduct—Telegraph Message Revenue collected in stamps.	9,07,486	10,62,584	1,55,098	...
Total	1,40,37,047	1,43,69,580	3,70,963	38,430
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,26,463	1,29,644	3,181	...
Net Total	1,39,10,584	1,42,39,936	3,67,782	38,430
Deduct—*Amount due to the London Post Office.*				
Bombay	4,06,886	1,78,329	...	2,28,557
Payments to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	7,810	63,408	55,598	...
Total	4,14,696	2,41,737	55,598	2,28,557

Appendix No. X.—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*continued.*	R	R	R	R
Net Amount.				
Bengal	27,14,989	27,53,144	38,155	...
Bombay	25,16,348	26,53,130	1,36,782	...
Madras	24,67,376	25,99,148	1,31,772	...
North-Western Provinces	14,99,024	15,34,272	35,248	...
Punjab	15,12,810	16,32,904	1,20,094	...
Assam	3,39,875	3,90,407	50,532	...
Bihar	5,69,032	5,85,989	16,957	...
Burma	7,60,273	8,01,209	40,936	...
Central India	1,71,730	1,82,806	11,076	...
Central Provinces	5,57,036	5,95,456	38,420	...
Eastern Bengal	3,69,491	3,67,238	...	2,253
Oudh	3,31,387	3,41,411	10,024	...
Rajputana	3,11,235	3,29,495	18,260	...
Sind	4,09,231	4,23,818	14,587	...
Total	1,45,29,837	1,51,90,427	6,63,843	2,253
Deduct—Telegraph Message Revenue collected in Postage Stamps	9,07,486	10,62,584	1,55,098	...
Total	1,36,22,351	1,41,27,843	5,07,745	2,253
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,26,463	1,29,644	3,181	...
Net Amount	1,34,95,888	1,39,98,199	5,04,564	2,253
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Punjab	1,12,828	71,330	...	41,498
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	318	414	96	...
Punjab	2,17,017	1,70,537	...	46,480
Burma	118	209	91	...
Central Provinces	12	12	...	...
Total	2,17,465	1,71,172	187	46,480
Contributions from Native States.				
Madras	50	85	35	...
Punjab	6,000	6,000	...	...
Central India	5,160	5,160	...	...
Total	11,210	11,245	35	...
Total Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	318	414	96	...
Madras	50	85	35	...
Punjab	3,35,845	2,47,867	...	87,978
Burma	118	209	91	...
Central India	5,160	5,160	...	...
Central Provinces	12	12	...	...
Total	3,41,503	2,53,747	222	87,978

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.		1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*continued.*		R	R	R	R
Fixed Establishment and Charges.					
Director-General of the Post Office		1,16,800	1,25,645	8,845	...
Comptroller, Post Office		3,41,310	3,87,910	46,600	
Bengal		11,09,660	11,32,906	23,246	...
Bombay		11,80,692	11,97,812	17,120	...
Madras		9,77,435	9,94,738	17,303	...
North-Western Provinces		6,96,910	7,02,249	5,339	...
Punjab		5,81,399	5,99,538	18,139	...
Assam		2,40,309	2,46,884	6,575	...
Bihar		3,25,224	3,25,012	...	212
Burma		4,17,180	4,18,425	1,245	...
Central India		1,09,979	1,04,427	...	5,552
Central Provinces		3,20,752	3,21,988	1,236	...
Eastern Bengal		2,49,824	2,51,038	1,214	..
Oudh		1,75,946	1,78,770	2,824	..
Rajputana		1,99,398	1,99,243	...	155
Sind		1,45,744	1,51,675	5,931	...
Railway Mail Service		7,88,917	8,31,230	42,313	...
Total		79,77,479	81,69,430	1,97,930	5,919
Miscellaneous and Contingencies.					
Director-General of the Post Office		22,109	21,599	...	510
Comptroller, Post Office		14,392	23,868	9,476	...
Bengal	Law Charges	20	137		
	Payments to State Railway	135	387		
	Payments to Guaranteed Railway	10,452	10,260		
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	1,240	120	16,944	...
	Fixed Stationery and Rent	53,789	56,261		
	Other Charges	*1,74,203	1,89,618		
Bombay	Law Charges	...	2		
	Payments to Guaranteed Railway	7,899	6000		
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	—274	918		
	Fixed Stationery and Rent	61,768	65,653	...	36,925
	Exchange on continental money orders	33,108			
	Other Charges	*1,26,932	1,19,935		
Madras	Law Charges	6,405	1,456		
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	2,720	431		
	Payments to Guaranteed Railway	1,050		...	5,355
	Fixed Stationery and Rent	51,980	52,875		
	Other Charges	*99,552	1,01,590		
North-Western Provinces	Law Charges	337	362		
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	...	666		
	Payments to State Railway	5,310		4,539	...
	Fixed Stationery and Rent	38,053	38,151		
	Other Charges	*56,646	65,706		
Punjab	Law Charges	12			
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	—63	110	3,964	..
	Fixed Stationery and Rent	29,370	30,416		
	Other Charges	*66,612	69,369		
Assam	Law Charges	...	1		
	Payments to State Railway	4,500			
	Payments to Guaranteed Railway	3,289	4,670	8,674	..
	Fixed Stationery and Rent	6,373	6,389		
	Other Charges	*21,837	33,613		
Bihar	Law Charges	16	170		
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	198	...	3,768	...
	Fixed Stationery and Rent	19,889	19,871		
	Other Charges	*23,052	26,882		

* Charges for "Stationery and Printing" separately shown.

Appendix No. X.—*continued.*

Heads of Charges		1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase	Decrease.
		R	R	R	R
Postal Service—*continued.*					
Miscellaneous and Contingencies.—continued.					
Burma	Law Charges	14	97		
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	500	100		
	Payments to State Railway	44,126	34,597	...	3,198
	Fixed Stationery and Rent	16,432	21,008		
	Other Charges	*71,857	73,929		
Central India.	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	...	1,242	117	...
	Fixed Stationery and Rent	4,304	4,181		
	Other Charges	*9,137	8,135		
Central Provinces.	Law Charges	...	7		
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	50	170	...	79
	Fixed Stationery and Rent	17,052	17,647		
	Other Charges	*35,089	34,288		
Eastern Bengal	Law Charges	32	15		
	Payments to State Railway	1,847		5,646	...
	Fixed Stationery and Rent	9,594	10,212		
	Other Charges	*28,934	35,826		
Oudh	Payments to State Railway	9	...		
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	...	7	1,931	...
	Fixed Stationery and Rent	7,226	6,900		
	Other Charges	*12,940	15,199		
Rajputana	Law Charges	5	7		
	Payments to State Railway	2,122			
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	482	800	...	2,777
	Fixed Stationery and Rent	9,997	10,208		
	Other Charges	*21,081	19,900		
Sind	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	...	30	1,475	...
	Fixed Stationery and Rent	9,249	9,485		
	Other Charges	*12,401	13,610		
Railway Mail Service	Law Charges	201			
	Payments to Guaranteed Railway	1,47,013	1,85,276		
	Payments to State Railway	6,77,766	8,23,615	1,29,801	...
	Special Train Hire	78,616	78,200		
	Fixed Stationery and Rent	21,778	22,653		
	Other Charges	*1,37,291	1,32,722		
	Total	*23,20,056	24,57,547	1,86,335	48,844
Stationery and Printing.					
Bengal	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	...	1,77,409		
	Printing at Government Presses		1,20,339	2,92,965	...
	Printing at Private Presses	†4,554	90		
	Other Charges	†37	118		
Bombay	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	...	44,232	45,259	..
	Printing at Government Presses	.	339		
	Printing at Private Presses	†2	3		
	Other Charges	†3,333	4,020		
Madras	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	...	4,237	3,633	
	Printing at Government Presses	...	1,464		...
	Printing at Private Presses	†860	1		
	Other Charges	†1,265	56		

* Charges for "Stationery and Printing" separately shewn. † Transferred from "Miscellaneous and Contingencies."

Appendix No. X.—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.		1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
POSTAL SERVICE—*continued.*		R	R	R	R
Stationery and Printing—continued.					
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES .	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing . . .	...	1,06,047	1,08,258	...
	Printing at Government Presses .	...	3,306		
	Printing at Private Presses . .	*15	97		
	Other Charges	*6,626	5,479		
PUNJAB .	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing . .	...	2,826	4,496	...
	Printing at Government Presses .	...	1,937		
	Printing at Private Presses . .	*1,277	1,075		
	Other Charges	*105	40		
ASSAM .	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing . . .	...	162	..	252
	Printing at Government Presses .	..	3		
	Printing at Private Presses . .	*890	514		
	Other Charges	*41	...		
BIHAR .	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing . . .		527	435	...
	Printing at Private Presses . .	*544	509		
	Other Charges	*57	...		
BURMA .	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing . . .	..	910	4,787	..
	Printing at Government Presses .	...	4,001		
	Printing at Private Presses . .	*142	18		
CENTRAL INDIA.	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing . . .	...	230	355	...
	Printing at Private Presses . .	*529	670		
	Other Charges	*16	.		
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing . . .	.	866	123	...
	Printing at Private Presses . .	*512	67		
	Other Charges	*328	30		
EASTERN BENGAL .	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing . . .	..	370	41	...
	Printing at Private Presses . .	*1,012	683		
OUDH .	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing . . .	...	169	167	...
	Printing at Private Presses . .	*877	875		
RAJPUTANA .	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing . . .	...	106		552
	Printing at Private Presses . .	*1,112	454		
SIND .	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing . . .	...	60	28	...
	Printing at Private Presses . .	*382	350		
RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing . . .	...	10,838	1,401	...
	Printing at Private Presses . .	*39,694	30,249		
	Other Charges	..	8		
		64,240	5,25,384	4,61,948	804
Deduct—Proportion debitable to the Telegraph Department		...	14,568	14,568	
TOTAL .		*64,240	5,10,816	4,47,380	804

* Transferred from "Miscellaneous and Contingencies."

Appendix No. X.—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*concluded.*	R	R	R	R
Mail-cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).				
Bengal	5,971	5,564	...	407
Bombay	41,148	40,450	...	698
Madras	17,403	16,347	...	1,056
North-Western Provinces	28,758	30,189	1,431	...
Punjab	84,804	48524	...	36,280
Assam	3,984	3,802	...	182
Bihar	640	501	...	139
Burma	9,326	8,101	...	1,225
Central India	7,300	6,587	...	713
Central Provinces	21,132	21,132	...	...
Oudh	4,656	4,681	25	...
Sind	13,530	4,218	...	9,312
Railway Mail Service	175	...	...	175
Total	2,38,827	1,90,096	1,456	50,187

Heads of Charges.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bounty Money.				
Bengal	5	..	...	5
Bombay	2,487	2,531	44	...
Madras	5,850	7,082	1,232	...
Burma	398	314	...	84
Sind	31	...	..	31
Total	8,771	9,927	1,276	120

Heads of Charges.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Construction and Repairs of Post Office Buildings				
Bengal	10,296	11,554	1,258	...
Bombay	150	412	262	..
Madras	2,438	675	...	1,763
North-Western Provinces	939	809	...	130
Punjab	2,468	36	...	2,432
Assam	1,693	1,845	152	..
Bihar	1,216	1,491	275	...
Burma	806	1,031	225	...
Central India	42	88	46	...
Central Provinces	463	362	...	101
Eastern Bengal	3,216	3,594	378	...
Oudh	752	627	..	125
Rajputana	17	65	48	...
Sind	100	...	..	100
Railway Mail Service	250	86	..	164
Total	24,846	22,675	2,641	4,815

Heads of Charges.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Total Postal Service.				
Director-General of the Post Office	1,38,909	1,47,244	8,335	...
Comptroller, Post Office	3,55,702	4,11,778	56,076	...
Bengal	13,70,362	17,04,363	3,34,001	...
Bombay	14,57,245	14,82,307	25,062	...
Madras	11,66,958	11,80,952	13,994	...
North-Western Provinces	8,33,624	9,53,061	1,19,437	...
Punjab	7,65,984	7,53,871	...	12,113
Assam	2,82,916	2,97,883	14,967	...
Bihar	3,70,836	3,74,963	4,127	..
Burma	5,60,781	5,62,531	1,750	...
Central India	1,31,307	1,25,560	...	5,747
Central Provinces	3,95,378	3,96,557	1,179	...
Eastern Bengal	2,94,459	3,01,738	7,279	...
Oudh	2,02,406	2,07,228	4,822	...
Rajputana	2,34,214	2,30,778	...	3,436
Sind	1,81,437	1,79,428	...	2,009
Railway Mail Service	18,91,701	20,64,877	1,73,176	...
	1,06,34,219	1,13,75,119	7,64,205	23,305
Deduct—Printing Charges debitable to the Telegraph Department	...	14,568	14,568	...
Total	1,06,34,219	1,13,60,551	7,49,637	23,305

Appendix No. X,—*concluded.*

Heads of Charges.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Punjab	1,52,511	1,35,516	...	16,995
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	318	414	96	...
Punjab	2,17,017	1,70,537	...	46,480
Burma	118	209	91	...
Central Provinces	12	12	...	...
Total	2,17,465	1,71,172	187	46,480
Subsidy Payments.				
British India Steam Navigation Company and River Steamer Companies and Ferries in Bengal	5,10,349	5,10,274	...	75
Bengal Central Flotilla (Eastern Bengal)	1,680	580	...	1,100
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company and for conveyance of Mails between Bombay and Goa (Bombay)	43,755	26,755	...	17,000
Irrawaddy Flotilla Company (Burma)	48,000	48,000	...	...
Subsidy for the Daily Mail Service between Dhubri and Dibrugarh (Assam)	42,500	33,500	...	9,000
Total	6,46,284	6,19,109	...	27,175
Total Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	5,10,667	5,10,688	21	...
Bombay	43,755	26,755	...	17,000
Punjab	3,69,528	3,06,053	...	63,475
Assam	42,500	33,500	...	9,000
Burma	48,118	48,209	91	...
Central Provinces	12	12	...	...
Eastern Bengal	1,680	580	...	1,100
Total	10,16,260	9,25,797	112	90,575

Appendix

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

POST OFFICE REVENUE.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	R	R	R	R
I.—POSTAL SERVICE.				
Postage on Letters and Parcels, etc.	13,07,495	12,71,900		
Cash realized on privileged Newspapers	2,60,163	2,80,610		
Receipts on account of Money Orders	19,69,950	21,11,968		
Ditto ditto British Postal Orders	1,873	1,852		
	35,38,981	36,66,330		
Deduct—				
Refund of Postage Collections	4,648	6,159	35,34,333	36,60,171
Sale of Postage Stamps, ordinary (gross value)	...	...	81,35,170	83,25,030
Ditto ditto service	...	...	20,35,436	21,33,510
Miscellaneous Receipts (i. e., *sale of waste paper, etc*)				
Fees for Window Delivery Tickets	8,247	8,632		
Other petty receipts	70,376	79,145		
	78,623	87,777		
Deduct—Refund of petty receipts	2,833	1,159	75,790	86,618
			1,37,80,729	1,42,05,329
DEDUCT—				
Amount of Foreign Postage due to London	1,61,723	24,735		
Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administrations	—3,345	52,751	1,58,378	77,486
TOTAL	...	...	1,36,22,351	1,41,27,843
II.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bullock Train Collections	1,12,828	71,366		
Deduct—Refund of ditto	...	36	1,12,828	71,330
Mail Cart, Parcel Van and Passenger Service	2,17,465	1,71,172	...	...
Contribution from Native States	11,210	11,245	2,28,675	1,82,417
TOTAL	...	...	3,41,503	2,53,747
III.—RECEIPTS NOT SHOWN IN POST OFFICE ACCOUNTS, BUT CREDITED TO POST OFFICE IN FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS.				
District Post Collections, including Zemindary Dâk receipts in Bengal	...	...	63,628	77,663
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	1,40,27,482	1,44,59,253

No. XI.

Postal Department during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

	Post Office Expenditure.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	I.—Postal Service.	R	R	R	R
	Salaries and Establishments.				
Chief Office, Calcutta.	Director General's Office, Salaries	80,634	84,359		
	Establishment	36,166	41,286		
	Comptroller's Office	28,180	35,939		
	Establishment	3,13,130	3,51,971		
Presidency and District Offices.	Postmasters General, Deputy Postmasters General and Inspector General, Railway Mail Service Salaries	2,01,723	1,99,872		
	Presidency Postmasters, Superintendents and Inspectors, Salaries	7,27,881	7,28,524		
	Establishment	55,83,843	57,02,002		
Conveyance of Mails.	Road Establishment	9,20,501	9,41,009		
	Ferry Establishment	2,254	2,341		
	Boat Establishment	18,685	19,634		
	Railway Charges	3,377	4,932		
Stationery and Printing.	Printing Establishment	61,105	43,010		
Post Office, Miscellaneous.	Aligarh Workshop Establishment	...	14,611	79,77,479	81,69,490
	Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges.				
Chief Office, Calcutta.	Director General's Office — Temporary Establishment	690	535		
	Director General's Office — Office Expenses	10,378	10,715		
	Director General's Office — Travelling Expenses	4,905	3,036		
	Director General's Office — Hill Journey Allowances	6,206	7,313		
	Comptroller's Office — Temporary Establishment	4,854	13,967		
	Comptroller's Office — Office Expenses	8,917	9,713		
	Comptroller's Office — Travelling Expenses	621	187		
Presidency and District Offices.	Experimental and Temporary Establishment	27,813	30,328		
	Office Expenses	8,06,62[illegible]	8,34,266		
	Travelling Expenses	3,27,720	3,50,412		
	Construction and repair of Post Offices	24,846	22,675		
Conveyance of Mails.	Road Establishment, Temporary	8,605	4,758		
	Ferry ditto ditto	12	346		
	Contingent Road Charges	48,816	54,393		
	Payments to P. and O. Company	9,547	2,925		
	Boat Contingencies	263	3,080		
	Special Train Hire	78,615	78,200		
	Payments to State Railways	7,35,816	8,58,599		
	Payments to Guaranteed Railways	1,69,703	1,56,206		
Stationery and Printing.	Printing Miscellaneous	64,240	5,10,816		
Post Office, Miscellaneous.	Aligarh Workshop Charges	...	670		
	Other Miscellaneous Charges	36,912	37,898		
	Loss by Exchange on Overland Continental Money Orders	33,108	...	24,09,142	29,91,038
Conveyance of Mails.	Mail Cart (after deducting Passenger Van Service) — Mail Cart Establishment and Charges	4,56,292	3,61,268		
	Mail Cart (after deducting Passenger Van Service) — *Deduct*—Mail Cart and Passenger Service	2,17,465	1,71,172	2,38,827	1,90,096
	Bounty Money	...	..	8,771	9,927
Discount on sale of ordinary stamps				1,26,463	1,29,644
	Total			1,07,60,682	1,14,90,195
	II.—Non-Postal Branches.				
Conveyance of Mails.	Bullock Train Establishment and Charges	.		1,52,511	1,35,516
	Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	..		2,17,465	1,71,172
	Subsidy to B. I. and other S. N. Companies			6,46,284	6,19,109
	Total			10,16,260	9,25,797
III.—Charges not dealt with in the Postal Department, but debited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.					
District Post Establishments, including Zemindary Dâks in Bengal		...	.	11,43,265	11,66,682
Stores from England		...	..	3,37,990	3,59,640
Payments under Postal Arrangements with Lords of the Treasury		...	..	4,49,750	5,99,000
Other payments		..	...		4,570
Exchange on charges in England		...	.	2,57,390	4,18,290
	Total	...		21,88,415	25,48,182
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	1,39,65,357	1,49,64,174

Appendix

Accounts showing the Gross Revenue, Cost of Management, and Net Revenue, &c.

[NOTE – The financial figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements

YEAR.	POSTAGE REVENUE PROPER			Miscellaneous cash receipts	Total receipts	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries	Net receipts deducting also official postage	Disbursements	Excess of receipts	Deficit if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt	Proportion of postage revenue proper realized in cash	POSTAL TABLES AT THE OF EACH
	Sale of stamps to public	Official postage	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, etc									Post Offices.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R		No
1853 54 . .		24 71,176	19 92 870	55,884	45,19 6 0	45 10 390	20 18,154	24,37,100	20,81,4 1	3,98,755	..	
1854-55 (estimated) .		19 00 000	22 72,010		35,72 010	34,36,010	19 86 910	27,39 376	5 47,534	7,52,466		645
1855-56 . .	8,52,750	16 20,86?	7,72,744	60 300	33,06,4??	32, 1,196	15,10, 24	29 41,701	2,06 695	13,53,077		753
1856-57 . . .	8,70 610	18,62 006	9 94 934	1,69,710	38,07,280	37,12 8?0	18 50,844	29 03,289	8,09,561	10 52,446		779
1857 58 . .	8,53,500	14 54,210	8 27,384	1 7 170	37 07,464	36 01 024	17 40 814	35 93 848	10,176	18,13 034		810
1858 59 . .	11,08,870	26,25 180	12,28 00_	1,93 ?30	51,43,291	48 40 141	24 14,952	35,20 092	13 0 049	21 06 130		836
1859-60 . .	14,49 010	27 47 014	1_,3 ,083	92 ?60	55,21 9??	53,39,_45	26,02,?33	37 37,911	16 01 334	11,46,678		852
1860-61 . . .	15 99 ?49	25 84 734	12,21 860	83 860	52,91,803	51,19,013	27,34 279	38 00,798	12,58 ?15	11,26,619		889
1861 62 . . .	17,79,920	28 04,838	12 54,828	62,760	59 16,339	58,73,8 9	28,04,810	37,90 755	18,73 924	9,94 903		942
1862-63 . . .	18,03,089	1,92,983	13,10,874	56,555	61,73,501	62,13,605	30,20,082	37 37,535	21 76 130	7,16 853		1,011
1863 64 . .	21 00 107	35,?3,546	14 13 410	35 598	71,37 651	67,65 5?1	32,07 045	39,76,162	28 80 4 ?	6 ?9,117		1,091
1864 65 . .	23,80 090	40 20 ?3?	14,07 745	53 070	78,22,027	74 3? 401	34 16 5?9	39,30,?70	35 06 9??	5,14 000	.	1,191
1865-66 . . .	24,46,105	50 08 003	14,91 707	47,600	89 93 41?	8? 0 ,271	35 50 ?68	41,88,62?	49 74 646	6 _0,357		1,538
1866 67 (11 months) .	23 18,930	6,5? ,_80	13,36,168	49,336	84,20 904	60,21,873	39,6?,61?	40 29,141	19 92 ?92	6 83,8?8		1,799
1867 68 . .	25,42,361	23,0?,330	15 92 ?52	63,128	64,18 180	60,84,446	37,71 607	47,?4,910	13 9 506	0,80,3 3		2,205
1868 69 . . .	28,?9,802	27 55 016	16 25,? 6	41,224	72,8?,018	68,60,720	41,03,704	53,70,_01	14 00 519	12,61 407		2,589
1869-70 . . .	26,90 557	28,87 627	16 13,?83	67,550	72,?9 117	68,16 010	30 28,389	55,96,770	12 10,241	16,08,306		2,820
1870 71 . . .	27,9?,220	42,39,124	1 ,80 000	56,424	88,70 858	79,82,896	37,49,771	51 77 507	28,?5,? ?	14 ?3,796		2,730
1871 72 . . .	29,94 638	34 95,?69	18,?? 037	46,820	82 94 054	76 31,432	43,38,763	50,97 695	27,36,647	7,58,932		2,884
1872-73 . . .	29,70,417	10,83 847	18,?6 9?0	1,08,779	60 30,003	5 ,16 109	44 62,_62	52,32,690	2,84 420	7,60,427	31 86	3,000
1873-74 . . .	31,44,210	10,54 204	19 06 3?1	88,107	61,92 962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,21,351	1,57,405	8,00,889	31 23	3,176
1874-75 . . .	33,77 008	10,82,570	20 23 120	38,974	65,24,318	59,48,742	48,66,102	55,70,868	3,7?,804	7,04,706	31 23	3,408
1875-76 . .	35,99 306	11,44,001	21 23,246	36,382	69,07,834	64,37,301	51,90,400	58,39,310	6,95,091	4,48,910	30 97	3,631
1876-77 . . .	37,13,288	12 06,884	21,80,904	37,183	71 38,259	66,88,666	54,81,772	57,87 667	9,00,980	3,05,895	30 71	3,852
1877-78 . . .	41 22,910	12 86,136	22 41,048	53 84?	77 07,830	72,97,171	60,11,035	60,82,704	12,14,407	71,600	29·38	4,107
1878-79 . . .	45,00,024	12 63,017	20 91,107	42 720	78,07 769	74,72 ?02	62 09 57?	6 ,57 408	9,15,284	3,47,719	26 62	4,302
1879 80 . . .	48,37,890	13 18,874	20 47,289	63,822	82 9 ,861	79 80,726	66,40 952	68,93 435	10 96,291	2,52 583	24 86	4,410
1880 81 . . .	48,83,567	13,41,140	2?,11 090	53,144	87,89,130	85,33,695	71,02,446	74,11,126	11,19 470	2,21,679	28 74	4,521
1881-82 . .	43,91,485	13,88,920	31,36,104	98 800	90,15,118	87,04,259	73,10,830	79,58,705	7,45,194	6,43,485	35 17	4,819
1882-83 . . .	44,50,471	14,90,802	33 77,102	53,207	93,71,974	91,06,935	76,16,133	85,40,226	5,57,709	9,33,004	36 24	5,310
1883-84 . . .	47,92 161	15,72 756	3?, 4 81?	57,935	99 47,669	96,62,300	80,89,514	89,42,790	7,19,510	8,53,240	35 04	5,679
1884-85 . . .	50,24,334	16 17 614	35 87,102	44,020	1,02 72,070	99,89,069	83,72,055	90,72,150	9,17,310	7,00,295	35 07	6,488
1885-86 . . .	61,08,218	17,19 768	28 88 929	96,317	1,09,13,233	1,06 05,2?0	88,85,462	94,26,282	11,78,938	5,40,830	24 86	6,849
1886-87 .	66 96,849	17,40,152	28,12,036	86 791	1,13,41,3?7	1,10 82,790	93,43,138	97,26,901	13,55,689	3,93,463	24 98	7,097
1887 88 . . .	70,85,553	18,11 058	29,08,076	82,914	1,19 47,601	1,16,65,355	98,54,297	99,68,084	17,07,271	1,03,787	25 02	7,263
1888-89 .	73 88,092	18,38,749	31,66,830	1,43,102	1,25,86,772	1,29 05,004	1,04,06,256	99,39,673	23,65,831	Surplus 4,66,582	25 43	7,533
1889-90 . . .	75 39,968	19 71,462	32,31,035	78,977	1,28 01,422	1,2 01,060	1,05,49,608	1,04,42,947	20,58,113	1,06,661	25 30	8,103
1890-91 . . .	80 08,707	20,35,436	35,34,333	75,790	1,36 54 266	1,31,05,988	1,14,60,452	1,06,34 219	28,01,669	8 26,233	26 02	8,394
1891 92 . .	81 95 386	21 33 510	36,60 171	86,618	1,40,75,685	1,39,98 109	1 18,64,689	1,13,60 551	26,37,648	5,04,138	26 16	8,617

Column 2 —These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting the sale discount.

Column 3 —The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rate as ordinary correspondence (letters, packets, etc) from that year to 1872-73, and afterwards at a low privileged letter rate of one anna for tolas (about 4 oz)

Column 8 —The figures in this column show the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence detailed in the note regarding column 3.

No. XII.

of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1891 92.

on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the non-Postal Branches]

Receptacles at end of year: Letter boxes	Receptacles at end of year: Village Postmen	Postal Lines: Railway	Postal Lines: Mail-cart, horses, camels etc	Postal Lines: Runner or boat lines	Postal Lines: Steamer services, sea and river	Postal Lines: Total mileage	Total Number of Articles given out for Delivery: Letters *	Total Number of Articles given out for Delivery: Newspapers	Total Number of Articles given out for Delivery: Parcels	Total Number of Articles given out for Delivery: Packets	Total Number of Articles given out for Delivery: Money orders	Total Number of Articles given out for Delivery: Total	Articles finally undelivered after passing through the Dead Letter Offices: Number	Articles finally undelivered after passing through the Dead Letter Offices: Percentage on total in column 26	Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year	European Letters: Sent to Europe by P. & O. C.'s steamers	European Letters: Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers	Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co., i.e. of subsidy after deduction of sea postage receipts
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
No	No	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	No	No	No.	No	No	No				No	No.	£
							Three digits omitted in these columns.											
..							17,260	1 824	296	93		19,473						
			6,127	21,467		30,594	26,392	2 629	163	138		29,618						
		146	5,697	30 470		36,313	29,503	4,133	477	172		34, 86						
		No information available for this year					19 863	8 772	492	173		38,102						
		273	6,508	31,[illegible]		36,998	37,4[illegible]9	5 72	534	17[illegible]		43,441						
		532	5,700	[illegible]		39,[illegible]30	[illegible]	6,326	625	24[illegible]		52,038						
		711	5,802	32,765		39 338	42[illegible]37	5,202	504	264		48,733						
		1,016	5 [illegible]30	36 784		43,370	42,98	4,652	509	29[illegible]		48 490						
		1 798	1,[illegible]22	39 034		45,554	42,34	4,229	541	321		47 459						
...		2 482	5,[illegible]17	31 918	5,1[illegible]7	47,[illegible]84	44,[illegible]46	4,558	556	341	.	49,702						
		2,473	5,156	33,[illegible]3	5,[illegible]37	4[illegible],610	46,907	4,[illegible]18	556	319		52 462						
.	.	,904	5,119	33 320	[illegible],342	[illegible],875	51 060	4,917	591	381		58,908						
	.	3,[illegible]75	1 967	33,311	5,144	4[illegible],097	54 78[illegible]	5 134	579	402	..	60 913						
		3 658	4,851	33 [illegible]76	[illegible],114	47 020	54 [illegible]17	4,82[illegible]	562	403		59 849						
		3,995	5,140	34,940	5,613	49 678	62 507	[illegible],411	651	[illegible]		69,154						
		4 [illegible]35	5 460	34 973	[illegible],613	50 284	68,801	5 773	690	623		75,987						
1,122		4 [illegible]93	5,333	35,198	5 619	[illegible]0,8 7	76 80[illegible]	[illegible]	784	736		84,594	.					73,110
1,608		4,993	4,175	36 911	6 134	52,203	77 [illegible]13	[illegible]	604	1,127		85,689					.	69,150
1,883		6 0[illegible]3	4, 73	35,929	6,867	51,63[illegible]	80 616	6 840	675	1,4[illegible]9		89,561			430			68,110
3,209		5 308	3,915	34,[illegible]6	6,367	49,070	84,127	7,028	6[illegible]3	1,418		93 157		.	478	.		61,072
3 554		5 748	4,003	[illegible],847	11,928	54,616	9[illegible] 531	8 762	60[illegible]	1 336		109, 5	1 035 410	·94	512			54,770
3,938	1,403	6,118	4,226	31 847	13 687	55,898	101,353	9 365	792	1,603		116,119	92[illegible],001	79	610			57,170
4,417	1,605	6 549	4 176	32,632	13,687	57,044	1[illegible]7,5 6	9 4[illegible]3	851	1,618		119 4[illegible]0	781 487	60	633			53,12
5,134	1,950	6,938	4,823	33 422	13,687	58,3 0	110 051	9,860	990	1,619		122,541	691,261	56	644	(a) 2,678 592	(a) 2,548 [illegible]95	66,855
5,574	2,242	7,338	3 781	33,157	13,687	57,963	115 089	10,909	990	1,8 7		125,920	66[illegible],170	·51	653	2 626 264	2,974 [illegible]19	70 749
6,167	2,601	8,123	3,209	32,[illegible]75	13 687	57 9 4	118,599	10,278	993	2,[illegible]24		131,899	646 901	48		2,802 213	2 87 819	71,051
6,126	2 702	8 606	3,042	32,[illegible]24	14,308	58,240	128,507	11 [illegible]01	1,074	2,083		142,977	658,008	46		3 041 98	2 045 4 9	88 [illegible]
6,720	2 893	9,455	3,[illegible]20	31,077	14,909	[illegible]	144,698	11,942	1,080	2 10[illegible]		158,060	673,109	41		2 7[illegible],421	3, [illegible]	71,051
7,190	3,241	9 745	3,303	3 ,321	14 308	59,077	[illegible]	12 547	1,152	2,387	2,615	171 801	621,451	36		3 [illegible]	3 170 123	70 000
7,936	3,670	9,501	3,648	33,135	14,5[illegible]0	61,[illegible]04	165,[illegible]53	14 076	1,312	3 118	2 566	180 62	578,6 6	31		3,[illegible]7 ,[illegible] 0	3 70,920	70 000
8,426	3,443	10 631	3,580	31 80	14,520	63,[illegible]38	170,450	15,848	1 248	3,691	3,046	201 340	608,987	29		3 398 12[illegible]	3 51,652	70,000
8,731	4,019	11,692	4,019	34,49[illegible]	10,7[illegible]5	60,888	193,513	17,5 7	1,338	4,128	3, 0	220 [illegible]13	[illegible]99,399	29		3,231 071	3 120 [illegible]65	70 000
9,058	4,253	11 862	4,227	35,281	11 117	62 187	211,0 3	20,312	1,476	[illegible],113	4,161	219, 83	672,076	28		3,868 270	3 310 691	6[illegible] 000
9,336	4,455	12,710	3,033	35,720	11 683	64,0 5	226 811	21,[illegible]07	1,580	5,752	4 21	2[illegible]0 571	708,[illegible] 7	27		3 7 2,138	3,[illegible]33 091	68, 00
9,704	4,725	14,043	3 963	36,471	1[illegible],489	66 900	238,692	21,833	1 621	6,710	3 512	2[illegible]1 19[illegible]	[illegible]7,[illegible]12	26		4,411 720	4,1[illegible]7 07	68 000
10,087	3,20[illegible]	15,073	3,9 6	36,539	12,183	6[illegible],[illegible]26	254,191	2[illegible]	1 793	8,102	6,137	293 224	718,170	·24		4,416 392	[illegible]	[illegible]
11,093	3,690	15,720	3,980	39 8[illegible]	12 224	71,113	2[illegible]1,959	23 287	1,843	8,701	6 759	311,988	776,602	24	..	4,6[illegible]3,910	4,812 [illegible] 3	40,0[illegible]0
11 999	3,707	16 514	4,1[illegible]6	41 476	12 277	74 393	280 741	21 935	1,907	10,375	7 [illegible]29	325 279	759,703	23		4 711 279	4 5 7[illegible]	45 000
12 848	3,757	17,198	4 192	44,019	12,321	77,728	300 620	25,910	2,109	10 711	7,784	347,138	775,377	22	.	4,890,504	5 186,698	*59,900

Column 12 – The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3 and 4. The comparison commences with the year 1873 74, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.

* *Columns 21 to 26* – Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.

Columns 27 and 28 – These figures cannot be given prior to 1873 74, owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.

Column 29 – The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72 and ceased in 1877-78.

(a) Revised so as to include letters to Gibraltar, Malta, and places east of Suez.

* Including post cards from 1879-80.

† 1,713 miles of lines under this head have in 1884-85 been included in column 19.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 3.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1893.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th January, 1893.

No. 6.—Whereas by resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the eighth day of November, 1887, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict, Cap. 3, Sec 1, were declared applicable to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, inclusive of the tracts known as Pishin, Shorarud, Kuch, Kawas, Harnai, Sibi and Thal Chotiali from the first day of November, 1887;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the eighteenth day of January, 1893,

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* and local Gazette for British Baluchistan.

REGULATION No. II OF 1893.

A Regulation to amend the British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation, 1890.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorise the Chief Commissioner to transfer, as occasion may appear to him to require, to the Revenue Commissioner certain business which now devolves on the Chief Commissioner exclusively, to the

occasional detriment of the other duties of his office; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, as occasion may appear to him to require, direct that any particular case or cases or any particular class or classes of cases which may be cognizable by him as High Court shall be cognizable, and be heard and determined, by the Revenue Commissioner as though the Revenue Commissioner were High Court:

Power of Chief Commissioner to transfer cases to Revenue Commissioner subject to condition.

Provided that no sentence of death confirmed or passed by the Revenue Commissioner shall be carried into execution until his proceedings have been submitted to and approved by the Chief Commissioner.

(2) When in any case the proceedings of the Revenue Commissioner are submitted to the Chief Commissioner under the proviso to sub-section (1), the Chief Commissioner may pass with respect thereto any order which he might pass if the case were before him as High Court.

No. 7.—Whereas by resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the eighth day of November, 1887, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Cap. 3, Sec. 1 were declared applicable to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, inclusive of the tracts known as Pishin, Shorarud, Kuch, Kawas, Harnai, Sibi and Thal-Chotiala, from the first day of November, 1887;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the eighteenth day of January, 1893;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* and local Gazette for British Baluchistan:—

REGULATION NO III OF 1893.

A Regulation to amend the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorise the Chief Commissioner to transfer, as occasion may require, to the Revenue Commissioner certain business which now devolves on the Chief Commissioner exclusively, to the occasional detriment of the other duties of his office; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. The following section shall be added to the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890, namely:—

Addition of new section to Regulation III of 1890.

"96. (1) The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, as occasion may appear to him to require, direct that any particular case or cases or any particular class or classes of cases which may be cognizable by the Court of the Chief Commissioner shall be cognizable, and be heard and determined, by the Revenue Commissioner as though the Revenue Commissioner were the Judge of the Court of the Chief Commissioner.

Power of Chief Commissioner to transfer cases to Revenue Commissioner.

(2) Where the words 'Chief Commissioner' are used in sections 12, sub-section (1), 70, 72 and 73, sub-sections (1) and (2), they shall for the purposes of sub-section (1) be construed to mean the Court of the Chief Commissioner, and where they are used in sections 64, sub-section (3), and 90, sub-section (1), they shall for the said purposes be deemed not to include the said Court."

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 19th January, 1893.

No. 27.—Mr. W. T. Martin is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 21st March, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India, or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

JUDICIAL.

The 18th January, 1893.

No. 63.—The services of Captain J. P. W. Spankie, Cantonment Magistrate, Ranikhet, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department for employment as Officiating Assistant Judge Advocate General, 6th Circle, Allahabad.

POLICE.

The 18th January, 1893.

No. 23.—Mr. R. MacGill, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to act as an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 1st grade, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 20th January, 1893.

No. 16.—The Reverend A. Bridge, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 19th December, 1892.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Calcutta, the 19th January, 1893.

No. 282-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

December, 1892 [Lakhs of Rupees.

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In December		To end of December		Whole Year.	
	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93.	1891-92	Budget, 1892-93	Actuals, Preliminary, 1891-92
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,39	2,10	12 74	12 16	25 38	24,03
Opium	61	66	6,25	6 04	7,64	8,01
Salt	73	68	6,46	6 39	8,55	8,64
Stamps	38	34	3,20	3,13	4,23	4,27
Excise	45	43	3,70	3,73	5,10	5,11
Provincial Rates	43	39	2,24	2,11	3,02	3,53
Customs	10	9	1,00	1,00	1 09	1,70
Assessed Taxes	12	11	1,23	1,21	1,53	1,53
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	4	5	27	20	54	48
Registration	3	2	32	30	39	40
Tributes from Native States	2	2	33	33	70	78
Other Civil Revenue	22	25	2,50	2,45	3,09	3,47
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	5,52	5 14	40 42	39,20	63,12	62,55
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 14	— 16	— 3 08	— 3,19	— 4,16	— 4,15
Opium	— 2	— 2	— 1 45	— 1,71	— 2,23	— 1,80
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,87	— 1,79	— 16,68	— 16,44	— 24,76	— 23,57
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,03	— 1,97	— 21,21	— 21,34	— 31,15	— 29 58
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	— 6	— 5	+ 63	+ 53	+ 81	+ 68
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 2	+ 4	+ 26	+ 15	+ 18	+ 23
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 40	+ 40	+ 2,91	+ 3,29	+ 3,97	+ 4,53
Do Repayment of surplus profits, etc.			— 56	— 74	— 59	— 77
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 5	+ 52	+ 55	+ 75	+ 80
Military Issues	— 1,21	— 1,31	— 10,93	— 11,02	— 14,45	— 15 08
Telegraph Receipts	+ 7	+ 6	+ 53	+ 49	— 1	+ 70
Do Issues	— 6	— 5	— 50	— 47		— 66
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 84	+ 93	+ 7,00	+ 8 26		+ 11,36
" " Issues	— 62	— 66	— 6,46	— 6 15		— 8 81
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 38	+ 37	+ 3,22	+ 3,27		+ 4,30
" " " Issues	— 10	— 8	— 1,09	— 1,01	— 81	— 1,44
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 17	+ 20	+ 1,03	+ 1,61		+ 2 39
" " Issues	— 56	— 64	— 5,09	— 5,64		— 8,40
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 70	— 74	— 7,33	— 6 91	— 10 17	— 10,11
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	...		+ 25	— 5	+ 25	— 5
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	— 45	— 8	— 60	— 20	..	+ 14
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 86	— 53	— 6,74	— 4,41	— 7 93	— 6,26
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £	— 99	— 1,23	— 11,91	— 12,95	— 17,30	— 16,06
Other Debt heads (Net as above)	— 6	— 1	— 55	— 57	— 27	— 32
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 2,36	— 1,85	— 19,64	— 18,24	— 25,25	— 23,45
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 43	+ 58	— 7,76	— 7,29	— 3,45	— 59
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	9,10	10,01	17,29	17,88	16,75	17,88
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	9 53	10,59	9,53	10,59	13,30	17,29

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 20th January, 1893.

No. 299-P.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of December, 1892, are notified :—

With effect from the 10th December, 1892 :—
- Mr. A. F. Cox to officiate in class I, and
- Mr E W. Kellner to officiate in class II, of Accountants General.
- Mr. J C E. Branson to officiate in class I,
- Mr. R. Morris to officiate in class II,
- Mr. A. H. Anthony to officiate in class III,
- Mr K. B. Wagle to officiate in class IV, and
- Mr. H G. Tomkins to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 13th December, 1892 :—
- Mr. R. N. Ray to officiate in class II, instead of in class I,
- Mr. C. E. Crawley to revert to class III,
- Mr. A. H. Anthony to revert to class IV,
- Mr. K B Wagle to officiate in class V, instead of in class IV, and
- Mr. H. G. Tomkins to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 16th December, 1892 :—
- Mr. W. H. Dobbie to revert to class III,
- Mr. H. Oung to revert to class IV,
- Mr L. E Pritchard to revert to class V, and
- Mr. Chunilal to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List,
- Mr. M. L. Majumdar to revert to the class of Probationers.

With effect from the 24th December, 1892 :—
- Mr. Chunilal to officiate in class V, and
- Mr U L Majumdar to officiate in class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 1st January, 1893 —
- Mr. R C Chapman to revert to class IV,
- Mr U. N. Bhattacharya to revert to class V, and
- Mr. Chunilal to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List,
- Mr. U. L. Majumdar to revert to the class of Probationers.

No 302-P.—The services of Surgeon-Major F. F. Maccartie, M. B , (Bombay Establishment), Officiating Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 14th January, 1893.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 17th January, 1893.

No. 87-G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Johann Heinrich Kruger as Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Moulmein, *vice* Mr. C. D. Beenkeen, deceased.

No. 92-G.—With reference to Foreign Department notification, No 885-G., dated the 12th May, 1892, M. C. Pernet, Consul for France at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 1st January, 1893.

The 18th January, 1893.

No. 102-G.—Colonel E. S. Reynolds, Indian Staff Corps, Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in Jhallawar, is appointed to be a Resident of the 2nd class and Commissioner of Ajmere, with effect from the 7th January, 1893, *vice* Colonel J. Biddulph.

Colonel Reynolds will continue to officiate as Resident at Gwalior.

No. 250-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the Local Fund Rules of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, which were published in the notifications first cited in the margin,* shall be deemed to have had effect from the 1st June, 1886, and the modifications of them which were published in the notifications secondly and thirdly cited in the margin † from the dates on which they were respectively published.

* 1. Hyderabad Residency Orders —Supplementary notifications, dated the 15th January and the 1st and 15th February, 1886

† 2 Notification, dated the 1st February, 1888.

3 Notification, No 23, dated the 15th August, 1892.

The 20th January, 1893.

No. 120-G.—Mr. D. E. McCracken, Assistant to the General-Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is granted privilege leave, for three months, with effect from the 1st February, 1893.

H. M DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 20th January, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT—TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 45.—Major E A. Barclay, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General 4th class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class ,

Captain H. C. E. Cave, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 4th class ;

Lieutenant W. T. Vincent, Indian Staff Corps Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class,—

with effect from the 14th December, 1892, *vice* Captain H. B. Warden, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, deceased.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 46.—Major C. H. Westmorland, Indian Staff Corps, 6th Bengal Infantry, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with effect from the 31st December, 1892, *vice* Major B. Channer, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, who has reverted to regimental duty.

No. 47.—*3rd Lancers*—

Lieutenant H. K. Dalyell, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant A. L. Harries, Indian Staff Corps, deceased. Dated 1st December, 1892.

No. 48.—*4th Lancers*—

Lieutenant A. E. Barnard, officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Lieutenant E. G Jones, transferred to the Madras Infantry. Dated 1st December, 1892.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 49—Surgeon-Colonel F. B. Scott, M D., C.M.G., Medical Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel A Allan, deceased. Dated 19th December, 1892.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 50—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General Sir W S. A Lockhart, K C.B., C.S.I, Commanding Punjab Frontier Force —

Lieutenant J. D. S Lockhart, Gordon Highlanders, to be Aide-de-Camp Dated 24th November, 1892.

STAFF CORPS

No. 51—Lieutenant Donald Ogilvy Morris, Royal Artillery, officiating Wing Officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, from the 19th October, 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

No 52.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.—

Lieutenants —

Charles McMullin Davis, Royal Sussex Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 18th Bengal Infantry,—22nd April, 1891.

John Lucius Cary Stevens, Manchester Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 29th Bengal Infantry,—14th July, 1891.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No 53—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer are granted furlough out of India.—

Major H. M P. Hawkes, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, (p. a) for one year under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel F. C. Nicholson M.B, Civil Surgeon, Patna, (p. a.) for one year and 324 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor W. Brookes, Barrackmaster, 2nd class, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No 54—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.—

Colonel J. E. Waller, General List, Infantry, Commandant, 19th Bengal Infantry, till 23rd January, 1894. Pension service—34th year commenced 11th August, 1892.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. Ellis, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 14th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—31st year commenced 10th June, 1892.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A Sawyer, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 45th Bengal Infantry, for eight months. Pension service—27th year commenced 2nd October, 1892.

Captain H. H. F. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 10th Bengal Lancers, for six months. Pension service—15th year commenced 11th May, 1892.

Lieutenant G. M Audain, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year Pension service—9th year commenced 23rd August, 1892.

No. 55—Lieutenant-Colonel P. K. I. Beaver, *h p.*, Royal Artillery, Remount Agent at the presidency, is granted leave out of India, (p a) for eight months, under art 689, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I.

No. 56.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Colonel N. F. Parker, General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, (p. a) till 30th July, 1893

Lieutenant-Colonel H. H Cole, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, (p. a.) for one year.

Major F T. N. Spratt, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for one month.

Captain C. V. W Williamson, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, (u. p. a) without pay for ten days.

Captain H. Wright, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 11th Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for three months.

Captain H. Melvill, Indian Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 3rd class, (p a.) till 1st April, 1893.

Captain C. Jackson, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for two months

Lieutenant W. J Windsor, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer 19th Bengal Infantry, (m c.) for two months.

Lieutenant F. R. F. Boileau, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for two months

Lieutenant C. S. Eastmead, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, (p. a.) for one month.

Lieutenant F. J. Lugard, D.S O., Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 42nd Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for six months.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Gilligan, Indian Medical Service, (m.c.) for six months.
Conductor C. J. Clarke, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, Bengal, (m. c.) for six months.

No. 57.—The name of the Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Department, granted leave in G. G. O. No. 1208 of 1892, is *L. C. Witkowsky*, and not as stated therein.

No. 58.—Colonel G. Young, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India on vacating the command of the 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles, on the 1st January, 1893.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 59.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette" dated the 27th December, 1892, page 7642.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
27th December, 1892.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second-Lieutenants are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with anterior dates :—

F. E. Geoghegan, the Gloucestershire Regiment.
A. A. West, the Gloucestershire Regiment.
H. L. S. MacLean, the Northumberland Fusiliers.
M. E. Nuttall, the Lancashire Fusiliers.
H. S Garratt, the Bedfordshire Regiment.
G Moberly, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).
R. L. Morris, 1st Dragoon Guards.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals. Dated 10th December 1892 :—

William Osborn.
Sir Oriel Viveash Tanner, K C B.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals. Dated 10th December, 1892 .—

Sir John Withers McQueen, K.C B., A.D C.
William Henry Mackesy.

The undermentioned Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 10th December, 1892 :—

George Wheeler.
Charles Cherry Minchin.
Lionel Chase Barton.
David Shaw.
Rowland Farrer.
Robert Stevenson Moseley.
Alfred Worsley Montagu.
Alexander Callender.
[illegible]ouglas Standen.
[illegible]bert Henry Bamfield.
[illegible]lliam Henry Greenwell Palmer.
[illegible]lliam Hands.
[illegible]ce William Dunlop Morton.
Thomas Trevor Turton.
Arthur Matcham Davies.
Sir Francis Booth Norman, K.C.B.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 10th December, 1892 :—

John Malone Sexton.
Welby Wroughton Boddam.
Nowell Swanston.
Charles Frederick Boulton.
Henry Annesley Justice.
John Rootsey Strutt.
Evelyn Pultcney Gurdon.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 60.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Adelburt Cecil Talbot, C.I.E.,—15th January, 1893.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander John Forsyth Reid,—18th January, 1893.

To be Major.

Captain Hastings Read,—15th January, 1893.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army Alfred Robert Davidson Mackenzie, C.B., Bengal Cavalry,—17th January, 1893.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 61.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 20th January, 1893 :—

Colonel Swinton John Browne, C.B.
Colonel William Jacob.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 62.—*7th Bengal Cavalry—*

Dafadar Sundar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hukam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th December, 1892.

No. 63.—*13th Bengal Lancers—*

Risaldar Sher Singh (1st), from the 9th Bengal Lancers, to be Risaldar-Major, *vice* Balbir Singh, Raja of Mankot, retired, with effect from the 20th January, 1893.

No. 64.—*23rd Bengal Infantry—*

Jemadar Wazir Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Sundar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Narayan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1893.

Havildar Sant Singh, from the 14th Bengal Infantry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sardára Singh, promoted, with effect from the 20th January, 1893.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 65.—Colonel Divie Henry Robertson, General List, Infantry, Commandant, 9th Bengal Lancers, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st February, 1893, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 66.—Major Thomas Haughton Eyre, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 2nd January, 1893, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 67.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the Order of British India, as a supernumerary on the Bengal List, until absorbed by the occurrence of a vacancy, of the undermentioned native officer, in recognition of the good services rendered by him during the recent operations of the Isazai Field Force :—

BENGAL.

To the 2nd class, with the title of Bahadur.

Subadar Major Wali Khan, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 68.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Charles Herbert Morgan Critchley to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 69.—*Assam Valley Mounted Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Edward Philip Reuben Gilman to be Lieutenant, *vice* Turnbull, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant St. George Atkinson Showers to be Lieutenant, *vice* Byrne, resigned.

Mr. Walter Herbert St. John Mildmay to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Gilman, promoted.

No. 70—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Albert Gattlieb Puech to be Captain, *vice* Hoskins, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 71.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Alfred Butterworth to be Lieutenant, *vice* Moor, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 72.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant W. H S. Moor resigns his commission.

No. 73.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Lieutenant H. N. Lowther resigns his commission, with effect from the 15th December, 1892.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 5.—In G. G. O. No. 68, of 1892, *for* "8th December, 1892," *read* "10th December, 1892."

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th January, 1893.

No. 19.—The undermentioned Royal Engineer officers are permitted to proceed to England for the purpose of going through a course of instruction at Chatham under clause 176 of India Army Circulars, dated the 31st October, 1887, with effect from such date as they may be relieved of their duties :—

Captain A D. G Shelley, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, State Railways.

Captain E. W. Walton, R E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, State Railways.

The 16th January, 1893.

No. 20.—Mr. J. W. Wright, Chief Engineer, 2nd class, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, in the Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th January, 1893.

No. 21.—Mr. J. G. H Glass, C.I E., Superintending Engineer, 1st class, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Public Works Department, is permanently promoted to Chief Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th January, 1893

No. 22.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Public Works Department as Traffic Candidates in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways and their services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the Railways noted above their names :—

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr. Harold St. George Gilmore.

North-Western Railway.

Mr. Malcolm Stuart Scott O'Connor.

The 17th January, 1893.

No. 23.—Mr. J Wallace, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Burma, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for six months, in extension of the leave notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 87, dated 10th March, 1892.

No. 24.—Captain C. H. Cowie, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, and Assistant Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, pending further orders.

No. 25.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 9, dated the 10th January, 1893, *for* "F. W. Allen" *read* "F. W. Allum."

The 18th January, 1893.

No. 26.—Mr. F. B. Walker, Chief Engineer, 2nd class, State Railways, and Officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 7th October, 1892.

The 19th January, 1893.

No. 27.—Lieutenant Guy Lubbock, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as and Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, and posted to State Railways. His services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 19th January, 1893.

No. 28.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 0043 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 14th January, 1893.

General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, administered by the Government.

Addition to rules 77 and 87.

Read—

Section 47 (4) of the Indian Railways Act, IX, of 1890.

Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 19th April 1892, promulgating General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Public Works Department notification No. 174, dated the 7th May 1892, publishing in the *Gazette of India* of the 14th May 1892 the circular and the General Rules read above.

Read also—

Letter No. 457 T., dated the 8th December 1892, from the Director General of Railways, proposing certain additions to those rules in regard to the working of station and distant signals on the North Western Railway.

OBSERVATIONS.—It has been represented that, owing to the manner in which station and distant signals are constructed on the North Western railway, the system of signalling in force on that line differs from that laid down in rule 87 of the General Rules referred to above, and that to admit of the present system being continued without contravening the orders on the subject an amendment of rules 77 and 87 is necessary.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased, under section 47 (4) of the Indian Railways Act, IX, of 1890, to sanction the following additions to rules 77 and 87 of the General Rules of 1892 referred to above being applied to the open lines of the North Western railway :—

Rule 77.—At end of this rule before the word "*green*" add the words "*white or.*"

Rule 87.—Add the following as clause (*e*) :—

"Where the station signal is not constructed to show the 'all right signal,' "the signals prescribed in clause (*c*) may be shown to trains

"which are booked to run through the station without stopping,
"and which it is intended should run through without stopping."

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th May 1892, be further notified to the railway servants, and to the public, by a copy thereof, as herein modified, being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the station master of every station on the North Western railway.

Ordered also that this resolution be communicated to the Director General of Railways, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

No. 29 · The following is published for general information :—

No. 0043 R. I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 14th January, 1873.

General Rules for railways under construction.

Read—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).

Public Works Department notification No 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing, in the *Gazette of India*, dated 8th November 1890, the Government of India resolution No 736-R. I, dated the 17th October 1890 and the general rules for working railways under construction and not open for traffic which were framed by the Railway Conference of 1885 and recorded in Appendix M of its proceedings, with rules 7, 16 and 25 as modified in the memorandum accompanying the Government of India letter No. 233-R T., dated the 12th June 1890

Endorsement from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for railways, Lucknow, No. 3190, dated 6th December 1892, forwarding a letter from the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Rohilkhand-Kumaun railway, No $\frac{7}{W}$$_{7}$, dated 3rd December 1892.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent and Chief Engineer of the Rohilkhand-Kumaun railway has applied for leave to adopt on the Dudwa branch of the Rohilkhand-Kumaun railway the general rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods. The rules referred to were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the 'General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for public carriage of passengers, animals or goods,' which were published under the notification referred to in the foregoing observations, to such portion or portions of the Dudwa branch of the Rohilkhand-Kumaun railway as may at this date be under construction, and not open for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that the general rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants, and to the public, by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for railways, Lucknow, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

I 8

The 20th January, 1893

No. 30.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 0047 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

RAILWAY TRAFFIC

Calcutta, the 19th January, 1893

General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Modification of rule 185.

Read—

Section 47 (4) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India circular No 3 Railway, dated the 19th April 1892, promulgating General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government

Public Works Department notification No 174, dated the 7th May 1892, publishing in the *Gazette of India* of the 14th May 1892, the circular and the General Rules read above.

Read also—

Letter No 482 T., dated the 31st December 1892, from the Director General of Railways, recommending that rule 185 of the General Rules referred to, which relates to the provision of screw couplings to goods vehicles attached to passenger or mixed trains, may be modified so as to suit the circumstances of the Eastern Bengal state railway.

OBSERVATIONS.—It has been represented that very few of the goods vehicles on the metre and 2′ 6″ gauge sections of the Eastern Bengal state railway are provided with screw couplings, and that it is therefore desirable to modify rule 185 of the General Rules referred to above in order to avoid light running.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 47 (4) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the following modification of rule 185 of the General Rules of 1892 referred to above being applied to the open lines of the Eastern Bengal state railway system.

RULE 185.—Between the words "vehicles" and "attached" interpolate the words "except those with central buffers"

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 14th May 1892 be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof as herein modified being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the station master of every station on the Eastern Bengal state railway.

Ordered also that this resolution be communicated to the Director General of Railways, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India.*

No. 31.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Dudwa branch of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway.

TELEGRAPH.

The 14th January, 1893

No 18—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following reversions in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th December, 1892, consequent on the return to duty, from privilege leave on that date, of Mr G. W. Sealy, Officiating Engineer and Electrician —

Names	From	To
Harrison, H B.	Offg Engr and Electrician	Superintendent
New, R H	Offg Superintendent	Assistant Supdt.

F L O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 31st October, 1892.

From the 19th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 12th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

The 19th January 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 180 P.—Application in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 14th January 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No 5 of 1893.—Elisha Gray of Highland Park, Lake County, State of Illinois, United States of America, Professor of Physics, for an Improved Mode of, and Apparatus for, transmitting and recording electrically, autographic messages, signals, and markings.

No. 6 of 1893.—Francis Alexander Hudson, of the Seeraha Indigo Concern, Bara, Tirhoot State Railway, Indigo Planter, and of George William Disney, Mozufferpore, Tirhoot State Railway, Civil Engineer, for improved methods for expediting the manufacture of indigo and thereby improving the colour, and apparatus therefor.

No. 7 of 1893.—Colonel H L. Nutt, Indian Staff Corps, Political Superintendent, Sawantvadi, Bombay Presidency, for a Life-saving Apparatus.

No. 8 of 1893.—Edouard Cari-Mantrand and Ludovic Cari-Mantrand, Chemical Engineers, both of Cours Devilliers 61; Amedie Poulain, Merchant, of Grande Rue Marengo 68, and Léon Garbet, Broker, of Rue Sylvabelle 13, all of Marseilles in the Republic of France, for a new method of preserving arachides and other oleaginous seeds or grains

No. 9 of 1893.—John Hern, of 30, Bourke Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Hygienist, for improvements in the construction of sanitary utensils for bed-rooms, dry-earth closets, and house slops.

No. 10 of 1893.—Harry Edwin Abbott and Charles Arthur Turton, Merchants and Agents residing at No. 7, Government Place, Calcutta; together with James Walter Champion Stevens, General Agent of 47, Elliot Road, Calcutta, for a revolving table which is so constructed as to be suitable for advertising purposes to be called "Stevens' Advertising Table."

No. 181 P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 337 of 1891.—Andrew Charles Guy Thompson, Engineer and Planter, of Sagmootea Estate, Nowgong, Assam, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for rolling leaf, more especially tea leaf. (Filed 11th January 1893).

No. 263 of 1892.—Levi Judson Odell, Manufacturer, of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, United States of America, for improvements in type-writing machines. (Filed 6th January 1893.)

No. 268 of 1892.—Alexander Francis Garden Brown, of Swindridge Muir Dalry, in the County of Ayr, Scotland, Gentleman, for improvements in rotary engines, pumps, and blowers (Filed 10th January 1893.)

No. 272 of 1892.—David Laud of 3, Crown Court, Old Broad Street, London, England, Merchant, for improvements in the manufacture of metal barrels and other like vessels. (Filed 7th January 1893.)

No. 280 of 1892.—Heinrich, Count von Pückler of Oberweistritz, Silesia, in the Empire of Germany, Gentleman, for an improved electric apparatus for alluring and destroying insects. (Filed 7th January 1893.)

No. 292 of 1892.—Albert Williams Daw and Zacharias Williams Daw, both of Laurvig, in the Kingdom of Norway, Mining Engineers, for improvements in the construction of the stands or tripods of rock drills, and of the means for mounting such drills thereon, and also of the cradles of such drills. (Filed 10th January 1893).

No. 182 P.—The under-mentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies of the designs have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every design is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee:—

No. 75 of 1892.—Messrs. W. H. Nebel and Co., Bombay, for a design consisting of Saronge with imitation gold or silver arrows and imitation gold or silver flowers woven in the ground; imitation gold or silver palms with silk flowers woven in the four

corners; imitation gold or silver borders, the narrow ones woven lengthwise, the broad ones woven broadwise on silk, half-silk or cotton gauze, and grenadines.

No. 76 of 1892.—Messrs. W. H. Nebel and Co., Bombay, for a design consisting of Saronge with imitation gold or silver arrows and imitation gold or silver flowers woven in the ground; imitation gold or silver borders, the narrow ones woven lengthwise, the broad ones woven broadwise on silk, half-silk or cotton gauze, and grenadines.

No. 183. *Erratum.*—In Notification No. 3472 P., dated the 21st December 1892, Design No. 66 of 1892. For "woven" *read* "embroidered."

No. 184 P.—The fee prescribed in schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 32 of 1888.—Fuckeer Chund Doss, Mistry of Bantra, near Howrah, in the District of Hooghly, for improvements in sugarcane mills. (From 22nd December 1893 to 21st December 1894.)

No 94 of 1888.—William Gadd, of 54, Barton Arcade, Manchester, England, Civil and Consulting Engineer, for improvements relating to the construction of gas-holders. (From 23rd January 1893 to 22nd January 1894)

No 12 of 1889.—Alfred Nobel, Engineer, of 53, Avenue Malakoff, Paris, in the Republic of France, for improvements in the manufacture of explosives. (From 23rd February 1893 to 22nd February 1894.)

No. 41 of 1889.—Fuckeer Chund Doss, Mistry of Bantra, near Howrah, in the District of Hooghly, for improvements in sugarcane mills. (From 26th March 1893 to 25th March 1894.)

No. 93 of 1889.—Charles Joseph Van Depoele, residing at No 57, Center Street, in the City of Lynn, County of Essex, and State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in, and relating to a system of suspended bare wires, traveling connections between the said wires and the motor and switches, etc., in and for electric railways. (From 28th May 1893 to 27th May, 1894.)

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64, Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Mr. H. Royle	Singramari	2nd July, 1892	Officiating Judge, Assam Valley District, 13th December, 1892.	Will left. The deceased was a Tea Planter in the District of Darrang. No application for letters of administration or Probate
Mr. C. A. K. Hoff	Batawalpur	28th November, 1891	District and Sessions Judge, Rae Bareli, 9th December, 1892.	Will left The deceased was an Indigo Planter of the Partabgarh District in the Rae Bareli Judgeship. The widow has applied for Probate
Cornelius Corden Masters.	Bankipore	19th November, 1892	District Judge, Patna, 16th December, 1892	Intestate The deceased was a Barrister at-law Letters of administration granted to his widow.
Mr Charles John Maher	Shahpur	14th December, 1892	District Judge, Shahpur, 17th December, 1892.	Will left The deceased was Civil Surgeon of Shahpur His widow is appointed sole executrix, who has applied for Probate
Mr. Carl Diedrick Beenken.	Moulmein	29th November, 1892	District Judge, Moulmein, 21st December, 1892	Will left Probate has been granted to Executrix.
Mr W Sheriff	Rangoon	3rd October, 1892	Registrar, Recorder's Court Rangoon, 22nd December, 1892	Intestate The deceased was a Guard in the Burma State Railway No application for letters of administration.
Mr I. T Thomson	Simla	24th November, 1892	District Judge, Simla, 23rd December, 1892	Intestate The widow will apply for letters of administration.
Mr. G Rodrigue	Rangoon	12th December, 1892	Registrar, Recorder's Court Rangoon, 22nd December 1892.	Intestate The deceased was a Guard in the Burma State Railway No application for letters of Administration
Mr Charles James Connell.	Bareilly	28th December, 1892	District Judge, Bareilly, 2nd January, 1893.	Will left The deceased was in the Indian Civil Service No application for Probate.
Mr. James Dowdie	Julpaiguri	October, 1892	District Judge, Rungpur, 29th December, 1892.	Will left. The deceased was Manager of Gharikata Tea Estate No application for letters of administration.
" William Hindbough	Allahabad	11th December, 1892	District Judge, Allahabad, 7th January, 1893.	Intestate The deceased was a Driver at Satna No application for letters of administration

F COLLIS SANDES,
Offg. Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA;
The 17th January, 1893

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th January, 1893.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 72,01,076 a. 15 p. 0; Public Deposits at Branches . R 76,93,736 a. 5 p. 1	1,48,94,813	4	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,90,69,440	6	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,01,379	14	6
Sundries	29,42,501	10	0
RUPEES	9,22,08,135	2	10

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	39,73,964	0	0
Other authorized Investments	53,19,982	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,10,66,969	4	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	87,05,761	8	8
Bills discounted and purchased	2,58,58,671	1	0
Balances with other Banks	12,76,782	4	8
Bullion	2,71,030	10	3
Dead Stock	12,29,696	9	6
Stamps	10,376	14	3
Sundries	19,15,404	9	4
	5,96,58,645	1	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . R 97,93,611 a. 1 p. 6; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . R 2,27,55,878 a. 15 p. 6	3,25,49,490	1	0
RUPEES	9,22,08,135	2	10

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 19th January, 1893.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 48·3.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 18th January, 1893.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 11th January, 1893	23,08,491	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	25,61,767	48,70,258
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	2,32,666	
Ditto ditto Government	335	2,33,001
		51,03,259
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	6,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	6,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 18th January, 1893	...	45,03,259
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held in account of the Currency Department	20,30,585	
Ditto ditto Government	24,72,674	45,03,259
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	4,44,348	
Ditto ditto Government	...	4,44,348

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 19th January, 1893.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 28th January, at 2-30 P.M.

Graduates of the University in academic costume are admissible, on presenting themselves at the Senate House, at 1 P.M.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 16th January, 1893.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th January, 1893.

No. 957.—Colonel G. Strahan, R.E., Deputy Surveyor General, Trigonometrical Branch, is granted privilege leave for fourteen days, with effect from the 10th February, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS

Quetta, the 5th January, 1893

No. 1.—Mr. H Humfress, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Zhob Division, is granted leave on medical certificate for twelve months, under Article No. 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of 19th October, 1892

By Order,

J. F. GARWOOD, *Lieut-Col, R E*,
Offg Secy, Agent, Govr Genl, Baluchistan, P W D.

The 10th January, 1893.

No 218—With reference to this office Notification No. 5154, dated the 24th August, 1892, the following transfers and postings among the Extra Assistant Commissioners in Baluchistan are sanctioned, with effect from the dates on which they were actually carried out.—

Diwan Ganpat Rai, C I E., Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Native Assistant, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sibi and the Railway District, *vice* Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C I.E

Diwan Utam Chand, Head Clerk in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Political Agent of Loralai and the Railway District, to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner and as Personal Native Assistant, *vice* Diwan Ganpat Rai, C I E., but to continue to officiate as 2nd Extra Assistant Commissioner in Zhob until the return to duty of Maulvi Abdul Rahim, the substantive incumbent

Lalla Chokha Nand, Mir Munshi in the office of the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner and as Personal Native Assistant until he is relieved by Diwan Utam Chand.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Lieutenant*,
for First Assistant

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Abu, the 11th January, 1893.

No. 331-34-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner hereby invests Munshi Gopi Nath, with effect from the date of his assuming the officiating charge of the office of Tahsildar of Ajmere, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the Ajmere District.

No 39—65.—In conformity with section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that the following is the list of holidays, which are gazetted as public holidays, to be observed in the courts and offices of the Ajmere-Merwara District during the year 1893 —

No	Names of Holidays	Dates	Days of the week	No of days
	Christian Holidays			
1	New Year's Day	1st January	Sunday	1
2	Good Friday	31st March	Friday	1
3	Empress Birthday	24th May	Wednesday	1
4	Christmas Day	25th to 31st Dec	Monday to Sunday	7
			TOTAL	10
	Hindu Holidays			
1	Shiv Ratri	14th Feb	Tuesday	1
2	Holi	2nd and 3rd Mar	Thursday and Friday	2
3	Shil Satni Fair	10th Mar	Friday	1
4	Baisakhi Fair	1st May	Monday	1
5	Raksha Bandhan	7th Aug	Sunday	1
6	Janam Ashtmi	4th Sept	Monday	1
7	Savitri Fair	18th Sept	Monday	1
8	Jaljhulni Akadashi	21st Sept	Thursday	1
9	Anant Chowdas	24th Sept	Sunday	1
10	Dasera	18th to 20th Oct	Wednesday to Friday	3
11	Dipmalika	7th and 8th Nov	Tuesday and Wednesday	2
12	Pushkar Fair	20th to 24th Nov	Monday to Friday	5
			TOTAL	10
	Mohamedan Holidays.			
1	Urs Khwaja Sahib	23rd to 25th Jan	Monday to Wednesday	3
2	Shab Barat	4th Mar	Saturday	1
3	Idul Fitar	18th Apl	Tuesday	1
4	Id ul Zuha	26th June	Monday	1
5	Moharram	22nd to 24th July	Saturday to Monday	3
6	Barawafat	23rd Sept	Saturday	1
			TOTAL	[illegible]0

N B—1 For English and Vernacular Offices, where there are no arrears of work, the last Saturday in every month

2 The last day of every month will be observed as a holiday in the Treasury Office, Ajmere, instead of last Saturday

3. Mohamedan holidays depend on the moon being visible and fall on the day following such event

4 Hindu holidays on account of the eclipse of the sun fall on the day of such eclipse, but when they are for the eclipse of the moon, they fall on the day following

5 Local holidays may be granted for great festivals or fairs at the discretion of the Commissioner, when there are no arrears of work

6. The Civil Court vacation commences on the 1st of August and ends on the 30th September 1893 No fresh suits shall, during that time, be instituted unless they be of an urgent character, but the Courts will be open for the purposes of clearing up cases instituted before 15th July and for disposal of any urgent work

No. 41—190-II.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No 1969-G, dated the 5th ultimo, Munshi Damodar Lal received charge of the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, and Treasury Officer, Ajmere, from Munshi Balmakund Dass on the afternoon of the 24th December, 1892

No. 44—129—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1969-G, dated the 5th December, 1892, Munshi Damodar Lal made over charge of the office of Deputy Magistrate, Kekri, to Munshi Harnam Dass, on the forenoon of the 22nd idem.

The 12th January, 1893.

No. 47—190-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Munshi Damodar Lal,

Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the local limits of the Ajmere District, and with effect from the date of his assuming charge of the duties of Extra Assistant Commissioner.

No. 48-190-*II*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 185 of Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure Code) and under the authority vested in him by section 357 of Act X of 1882 (Code of Criminal Procedure), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify that in all cases in which an appeal is allowed and in all criminal cases to which the provisions of section 356 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are applicable, tried by Munshi Damodar Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by that officer in the English language only.

No. 49-329.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Munshi Harnam Dass, Deputy Magistrate, Kekri. sub. *pro tem.*, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class to be exercised within the local limits of the Ajmere District, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the duties of Deputy Magistrate, Kekri.

The 14th January, 1893.

No. 9-1 *C*—190.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation (No. 1 of 1877), the Chief Commissioner is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint Munshi Damodar Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem*, Ajmere, to be a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class in the District of Ajmere, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties as Extra Assistant Commissioner.

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH, *Captain*,

First Asst. to the Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Dated Calcutta, the 10th January, 1893.

No. 7.—In accordance with the requirement of section 50 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India, the following is published for information.

F. J. JOHNSTONE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made and entered into this twenty-sixth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two between THE BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED (hereinafter called the Company) of the one part and the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the other part. WHEREAS by order of the Government of Bengal acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the twentieth day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two and being notification No. 14 the Company have been empowered to make a tramway Tarkeswar and Mugra both in the district of Hooghly upon the gauge and in the manner described and in accordance with the provisions contained in the schedule thereto annexed and marked A and a copy of the agreement entered into between the Promoters and the Local Authority under the provisions of the Bengal Tramways Act 1883 is set out in the Schedule B annexed to the said order and WHEREAS the Company in pursuance of the provisions of Schedule A of the said order have applied to the Government of Bengal for the acquisition by the Government for the Company under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 of such land as is required for the Tramway and the Government of Bengal in pursuance of section 49 of the said Act X of 1870 have accordingly called upon the Company to enter into such agreement with the Secretary of State as is hereinafter contained Now these present witness that it is hereby mutually covenanted between and by the said parties hereto for themselves their successors and assigns in manner following that is to say—

1. The Company shall pay to the Government of Bengal before the land is transferred to the Company the cost of the said land and all proper costs of the acquisition proceedings including the costs of any references and appeals to court the fees of assessors and the charges for the necessary establishment (an estimate of the charges of establishment which is only to be treated as an approximate estimate and not as limiting the powers of the Secretary of State his successors or assigns to employ a larger establishment if found necessary being hereto annexed by way of schedule and marked A) and the Company shall by way of securing such payment and immediately upon the amount being made known to them deposit with the Government of Bengal the amount that may be estimated by the Collector or Officer to be appointed under Act X of 1870 to make the acquisition as the cost of the land and the costs of the said proceedings and the Government of Bengal shall use and apply the moneys so deposited in paying and satisfying the same costs and the Company shall from time to time deposit such further sum as may be required by the Collector to bring the amount in deposit up to the estimated costs of the land and of the acquisition proceedings.

2. On payment or satisfaction in full by application of the moneys deposited of the cost of such land and the proper costs of the acquisition proceedings and by payment of any balance remaining unsatisfied after such application the land shall at the cost of the Company be conveyed and transferred to the Company by the Secretary of State.

3. The land shall be held by the Company subject to all the terms and provisions set out in Schedules A and B of the above recited order and the time within which and the conditions on which the work of constructing and making the said tramway are to be executed and maintained shall be the time and the conditions prescribed in the said order and the said Schedules A and B thereto and the terms on which the public shall be entitled to use the work shall be those set out in the said Schedule A the Company hereby agreeing with and to the Secretary of State that this agreement

shall take effect in all respects as if the terms provisions and conditions referred to in this clause had been particularly set out at length in this agreement in place of being incorporated herein by reference to the said order and the schedules thereto respectively.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

THE COMMON SEAL of the abovenamed Bengal Provincial Railway Company Limited was hereto affixed in the presence of—

AMRITA LAL ROY,
Secretary.

PEARY MOHUN MOOKERJEE,
BROHMO NATH SEN,
JANKI NATH ROY,
CHUNDI LAL SINHA,
KANAI LAL KHAN,
} *Directors.*

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by—
F. J. JOHNSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, for the Honorable The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of—

W. BANKS GWYTHER,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

F. J. JOHNSTONE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

ALFRED BAKER,
Chief Clerk, P. W. Dept.

The 26th April 1892.

SCHEDULE A.

Approximate scale of establishment charges for the Acquisition of land for the Tarkeswar-Mugra Steam Tramway.

OFFICER.	Rupees.	TOTAL.
		R
1 Sub-Deputy Collector	150	
Travelling allowance	50	
		200
Office Establishment.		
1 Head Clerk and Sarishtadar	40	
1 Second Clerk	30	
1 Head Muharrir	25	
1 Second Muharrir	20	
1 Draftsman	40	
4 Peons at R7 each	28	
		183
Field Establishment.		
2 Amins at R25 each	50	
4 Chainmen at R7 each	28	
		78
Travelling allowance of office and field establishment	30	
		30
Contingencies	5	
		5
Total expenditure for one month	...	496
Total for the year say	...	6,000

(Rupees six thousand only.)

PEARY MOHUN MOOKERJEE,
BROHMO NATH SEN,
JANKI NATH ROY,
CHUNDI LAL SINHA,
KANAI LAL KHAN,
} *Directors.*

Witness :
AMRITA LAL ROY,
Secretary,

The 27th April 1892.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of Deserters or Absentees without leave, from the 21st Hussars Regiment of Cavalry, dated at Secunderabad, this 13th day of January, 1893.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 2642, Private George Smith *alias* Bird. Age,—24 years. Height,—5 feet 6 inches. Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, reddish-brown; Eyes, brown. Trade,—Labourer. Date of Enlistment,—26th June, 1886.	Place of Enlistment,—Woolwich. Parish and County in which born,—Chelmsford, Essex. Date of Desertion or absence,—8th January, 1893. Place of Desertion or absence,—Secunderabad. Marks,—Scar, back of shoulder.
Number, Rank and Name,—No. 3203, Private S A. Jornes. Age,—20 years 4 months. Height,—5 feet 5¼ inches. Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, brown. Trade,—Draper. Date of Enlistment,—21st February, 1893.	Place of Enlistment,—Portsmouth. Parish and County in which born,—Portsmouth, Hampshire. Date of Desertion or absence,—7th January, 1893. Place of Desertion or absence,—Secunderabad. Marks,—Nil.

R. H. MARTIN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commdg. 21st Hussars.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 1st and 2nd October, 1892, the undermentioned idols and articles, valued at R24-8, were discovered buried in the sanctuary of Sri Abimukté swaraswami temple, paimash No. 945 of UthayamârtÂnelapuram village, Tiruturaipunote Taluk, Tanjore District :—

Name of idol, etc.	Metal.	Weight in seers of 24 tolahs.	Estimated value. R. a. p.
1. Somaskandamurthi with Amman on the same pedestal	Copper alloy	120	15 0 0
2. Somaskandamurthi Amman	Ditto	50	6 4 0
3. Asthira Tevor	Bronze	20	1 14 0
4. Gaolathipakâl (two)	Copper alloy	5	0 7 6
5. Chanks (three)	...	...	0 12 0
6. Sandalstone	...	...	0 2 6
		195	24 8 0

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his Office, on the 23rd June, 1893, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,
Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd December, 1892.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,

Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 17th January, 1893

No. 13054.—Lala Sanwal Das Ramasnehi, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, from the 1st February, 1893, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it

2 Lala Dula Mal is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices 4th grade, during the absence of Lala Sanwal Das Ramasnehi, or until further order

The 18th January, 1893

No. 13102—Lala Balmukund acted as Manager, Dead Letter Office, Lahore, from the 1st to the 14th November, 1892, inclusive

Lala Khusi Ram is appointed to act as Manager, Dead Letter Office, Lahore, from the 15th November, 1892, until further orders

The 19th January, 1893

No. 13200.—The following acting appointments are made during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. J. L. Fendall, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade.—

Lala Balmukund to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, from the 15th November to the 12th December, 1892, inclusive

Mr. J. P. Oliver to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, from the 19th December, 1892, until further orders.

Mr. C J Stowell to act as Deputy Post Master, Simla, until further orders.

The 20th January, 1893.

No. 13222.—Babu Praphulla Chandra Banerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for three days, from the 18th December, 1892.

No. 13230.—The appointment of Mr. A. C. W. Lemarchand to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, made in Notification No. 12640, dated 6th January, 1893, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 7th January, 1893, and the appointments of Lalas Mulraj and Balmukund to act as Superintendents of Post Offices, 3rd and 4th grades, respectively, made in Notification No. 8735, dated 4th October, 1892, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 8th October, 1892, will have effect from the 18th September, 1892.

No. 13234.—Lala Harkishen Das, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and two days from the 2nd February, 1893 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lala Har Prasad is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence of Lala Harkishen Das, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir.-Genl of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 17th January, 1893.

Arthur, Geo. H.
Bancer, Mr.
Bushby, J
Caddy, Dr Arnold.
Clarkson, J. G
Coate, E. G
Coelho and Hunter.
Digby, Wm.
Dornton, R C S.
DuBois, Miss
Hart-Bush, Mrs.
Hope, G. W.
Kaudmer, Handelo.
Kemble & Co
McBean, Bowker & Co
Mellwraith, James.
Malvoisin, Mons.
Marderos, Porossiautz
Nation, Fred.
Petter, F. F.
Smith, John
Sinha, Mookerjee & Co
Stanley, G., & Co.
Temple I.
Water & Co., A.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

Addis, A
Ainsworth, Mrs.
Allen, C H
Almeida, J P.
Anderson, Dr
Andrew, H M.
Armstrong, Mrs.
Augustine, S M.
Barnett, R
Barrington, E
Beckett, Miss.
Bell, F
Bell, J Hyslop.
Bentley, Mrs. Walter
Bernhard, B.
Berry, Mrs F R.
Blanleuil, Henri.
Ihler, Paul
Bradley, John
Braumeyer, Dr. Jur Franz
Brewer, Thos.
Brown, M
Bryden Mrs. Edward.
Cartwright, S W.
Charipher, M
Clark, Revd F F.
Conolly, C A.
Cook, S G.
Courjon, Miss.
Crawford, H. E.
Crawley, John G.
Daly, Mrs. W
Davison, Mr M.
Deumolais, S. R.
DeSouza, A
Denholm, John.
Dohse, A.
Douglas, G. P. Home
Drew, Thos. M.
Dwyer, Dr. M. O.
Earl, J S.
Edarling, J B
Edwards, H. Western
Fawns, Miss M.
Forsyth, Mrs.
Forsyth, Dr.
Foster, H F.
Foster, I J
Friedman, J J.
George, J., Esq.
Garrett, F I
Gordon, Douglas
Gash, John A D.
Graydon N. A.
Green, J I
Hamilton, F.
Harwood, H
Hayden, Miss M.
Hennessy A
Hosie, John.
Houston, T K.
Hunter C H
Isaacs, Elias H
Jahel B G
Johnson, Miss Cissie
Johnston, Mrs.
Kane, R J
Kean, R
Kidd, Dr C E.
Kohnspyer, Edmund
Lawrence, Lincoln.
Lefeuvre, John.
Lea J W.
Le Plastrier, C. A.
Lowe, Francis
Landenau, L K.
Lynch, C. P.
Lyons, B.
Macaulay, Capt M
Marlan, F H.
Main, J.
McDonald, D M. K.
McCartie, Surgeon-Major
Medd, G H.
Meldegg, Baron R. V
Merz, Charles.
Mittar, Mrs C. H.
Monteah, J. H.
Moon, E R. P.
Moss, L F.
Munro, Miss
Murphy, J. C
Murphy, C. E.
Murphy, C S
Murphy, M I.
Nation, Fred
Naylor, Mrs H. A.
Newington, Miss
O Donnell, Capt A C
Otton, S D
Peatling, I H
Photographic Apparatus Manufacturer
Pretty, R. N
Pryce, A I
Pyle, Mrs H C.
Reilly, Mrs F A.
Reichlin, Baron
Roberts, H W
Roberts, Mrs R
Roberts Capt R T.
Robinson, Mrs. E A.
Roggs C W
Savi, Henry.
Saxby, Frank
Schmidt, H., Esq
Shaw, Mrs
Shillingford, Mrs.
Slack J H.
Skinner, G E. C
Smith, Mrs A.
Smith, T D.
Sinclair Henry.
Stark, Mr.
Stewart, D G.
Summers, Mr. T.
Tancred, T. S.
Taylor, Wm.
Thompson, I.
Van Opstal, L. S
Walher, H. R.
Walker, H. de R
Watts, Miss.
Walshe, M. A. S.
Webb, F. I
Weichert, W.
Weir, W. H.
Whitelaw, John
Wichmann, Baron.
Wilcox, James
Wilson, Dr. Geo. A.

Registered Letters

Gay, R.
Gregory, John.
London, Mrs. Jessie J.
Newington, D.
Payr, L V.
Smith, Adam.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Airy, W.
Allen, F.
Alexander, H. M.
Armfield, F.
Balch, F.
Bun, D., Col.
Bourne, Dr.
Bulkley, Mrs.
Browastein, R., Mrs.
Bahlk, C., Revd.
Barbour, E. D.
Bradley, W. A.
Bentley, W., Mrs.
Bowen, R.
Baird, Mrs.
Burry, Bishop.
Bulkly, E. Proff.
Clark, F. E., Revd.
Crowe, G. R.
Courtney, G. E.
Carter, J. T., Capt.
Catamia, McLeod.
Clarke, M. S., Mrs.
Crockel, J. S.
Coyne, J. S.
Damoy, C.
Drees, G.
Drew, L. M., C. S.
Dolosazaske, A.
English, J.
Etherington, B., Surgn.
Eddis, A. S., Mrs.
Faulkner, W. A.
Farrer, G.
Fairbanks, W.
Fieldhouse, A., Mrs.
Frankfort, Lord.
Freeling, C.
Furrows, G. S.
Fitzgerald, Lady.
Graves, J. H.
Grand, Mrs.
Ghutner, L.
Greathead, E.
Guinness, H. A. L. S.
Greenberg, J.
Gerrard, J. W.
Huggett, P. H.
Harwood, H. J.
Hudson, W. H.
Hulton, Mrs.
Hatch, H. C.
Hancock, A.
Heaton, J. H.
Heine, F.
Hosking, E.
Hunter, J. M., Col.
Hawkins, H.
Hardt, H.
Innes, J. R.
John, A.
Jech, C.
Jackson, Lt.
Jenson, Revd.
Kulsoom, Bee
Kinlock, C. W.
Kokni, H.
Knowles, G.
Leonardo, F., Mrs.
Lugard, E. J., Col.
Lascelles, J. H.
Mathews, B., Mrs.
Merzback, R.
Maritz, L.
McDermott, A.
Meredith, F.
Morris, L. W.
Manning, T. A.
Marsi, T. S. B.
Mascarenhas, A.
Murray, E. S.
Matta, A., Dr.
Mitchell, R.
Merz, C.
Miles, Drumer.
Machenston, J.
Nation, F.
O'Brian, A.
Oakes, A.
Philips, W. J.
Peterson, A., Mrs.
Prevett, J.
Peters, S. H.
Reuh, A.
Roberts, R. S.
Russell, C. H.
Roberts, Miss.
Rogowski, A.
Sheppard, C. H., Col.
Seymour, L., Mrs.
Skelhorn, J. W.
Southgate, P.
Stoddard, J. L.
Spences, C. J.
Sodd, H.
Schroder, P.
Sharplin, A. C.
Styan, H., Mrs.
Stevans, W. J.
Schnider, F.
Statch, H. C.
Steward, Mrs.
Sykes, A. J.
Steele, W.
Truemayne, S.
Thornton, F. I.
Temel, D., Miss.
Thomas, C.
Tweedie, J.
Turnbull, M. J., Genl.
Thosl, V.
Townee, B. B., Mrs.
Tebalde, Mrs.
Thompson, W. F.
Tufnell, W. F.
Tamoolju, K. M.
Tate, C.
Temple, L., Mrs.
Teroonerk, C., Aiya.
Tychicas, T. W.
Vuiey, Miss.
Wood, Mrs.
Welch, E. T.
Ward, G. W.
Whitehouse, Dr.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 16th January, 1893.

Cook, G. H.
Finlay, Mrs. J. F.
Macmahon, Capt. J. J.
Stephenson, Dr.
Stewart, Col. J. N.

The 21st January, 1803.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1893.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	25th Jan.	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	24th ,,	Ditto
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	21st ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	21st ,,	Ditto.
Colombo and the Australasian Colonies.	27th ,,	*Viâ* Bombay and Tuticorin
Straits, China, and Japan . .	24th ,,	Per Steamer *Chelydra.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	24th ,,	Per Steamer *Patna.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	27th ,,	Per Steamer *Purnea*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	25th ,,	Per Steamer *Kistna*
Port Blair	25th ,,	*Viâ* Madras.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

GEO. ED. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking ***ten pounds*** at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, ***R2-8***; eight-ounce tin, ***R5***; one pound tin, ***R10***. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, ***for cash only*** at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, ***R3***, per eight-ounce tin, ***R6***; per pound tin, ***R12***. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1893.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 20th January, 1893, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1893.

An Act to extend the provisions of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, to the Books of Post Office Savings Banks and Money Order Offices.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the provisions of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, to the books of the savings banks and money order offices of the Post Office; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement

1 (*1*) This Act may be called the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1893; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Addition to definition of "bank" and "banker" in section 2 sub-section (2), of Act XVIII of 1891

2. After clause (*b*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 2 of the said Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, the following clause shall be added, namely — XVIII of 1891.

" (*c*) any post office savings bank or money order office."

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 3.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 7th, 1893.

The unsettled weather which prevailed throughout the north of the Indian region during the previous week continued and extended during the week under review. The barometric recovery which had succeeded the depression of last week continued during January 1st, but on the 2nd pressure was giving way rapidly over a large part of North-Western India, and on the 3rd a deepish depression lay over Rajputana. This depression advanced slowly eastward and rain fell over North-Western and Central India on the 3rd, 4th and 5th, over the central parts of the country only on the 6th, and over the central parts of the country and North-Eastern India on the 7th. Over the Peninsula and Burma the weather has been generally fine, but in the former region some showers fell on a few occasions. At the stations on the North-West Himalayas snow was very continuous during the earlier part of the week and the wind was high and squally. Temperature has been low in North-Western India and Burma and about normal elsewhere.

On January 1st pressure was falling over the Peninsula and generally rising elsewhere. The general distribution was fairly normal, readings being highest in the north-west and lowest in the extreme south. The wind directions also were about the average, but the force was somewhat higher than usual in the extreme north-west and at several places in the Peninsula. Light rain had fallen at Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Negapatam, and light snow at Gnatong, Murree, Cherat, and Srinagar. The chart of the 2nd showed that the barometer was falling rapidly over Sind and Guzerat and slowly in most other parts of the country. Readings were high all over Northern India and low in the extreme south, while a slight depression existed over Guzerat. Northerly winds prevailed over the Bay area, south-easterly and southerly winds over the Bombay Presidency and easterly winds at the central stations, while calms prevailed in the south. Light showers of rain had fallen at several central stations and at Roorkee and

Nellore. On the 3rd a deep depression was shown over Rajputana, the abnormal depression of the barometer at Jeypore being 0·119". Pressure was commencing to recover somewhat over the Indus Valley and Baluchistan and was rising in Bengal, but in all other regions it was falling. Readings were highest in Assam. The depression from Guzerat had advanced into the Central Provinces. The winds were cyclonic over North-West and Central India and were little changed elsewhere. Rain was falling over nearly the whole of the Central Provinces and of the North-Western Provinces, over a large part of the Punjab and at Ajmere and Karrachi. Snow-storms were reported from the North-West Himalayas and Baluchistan. The amounts were generally moderate or small, and Hoshangabad and Pachmarhi were the only stations which received over one inch. By the morning of the 4th the depression had almost filled up, pressure was rising almost everywhere, and a large area of high readings had been developed over the north-west of India. Readings remained lowest in the extreme south and gradients were moderately steep. The cyclonic circulation of the winds was largely broken up, but easterly winds were still reported from several northern stations. Elsewhere the directions were fairly normal. Rain continued over a large part of Central and North-Western India and snow on the North-West Himalayas, but in Baluchistan and Sind the fall had ceased and the weather was clearing. The amounts were heavier than on the previous day. Lucknow received 2½ inches, and Cawnpore, Ludhiana, Amballa, Nagpur, Akola, Bareilly, Jubbulpore, Ranikhet over 1 inch. On the 5th pressure was generally rising except in North-Eastern India. The rise had been rapid in North-Western India and the normal cold weather distribution of pressure had been established, readings being highest over the Punjab, relatively high in Assam and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients were, however, somewhat steeper than usual. Rain was again reported from several stations in the Central and North-Western Provinces, and also from those along the foot of the hills in the Punjab. Snow had again fallen on the Hills. The amounts were, however, smaller again, and no station recorded more than one inch. By the morning of the 6th pressure was falling everywhere, the change being greatest in the north of the Punjab. The general distribution was not, however, much changed, the areas of high pressure as well as that of low pressure occupying approximately the same position as on the preceding day. Gradients were much slighter. The wind directions were very irregular. Light showers were reported from several central stations and from Bareilly and Madras On the 7th pressure was falling over North-Western India and the Peninsula, but was nearly steady elsewhere The general distribution was again unchanged, and the winds over a large part of the country were anticyclonic circulating around the high pressure area in the north-west. Rain had extended eastward and was reported from the Central and North-Western Provinces and from a large part of Bengal. The amounts were moderate or small.

Temperature.—Over a large part of the country the general temperature has been very steady during the week. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

PROVINCE.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—4·8	—3·6	—3·3	—3·1	—2·6	—2·5	—1·7	—3·1
Bengal and Assam	+2·3	+1·5	+0·4	+0·5	+1·0	+1·5	+2·0	+1·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3·0	—0·7	+0·7	+0·4	—0·5	+1·9	+1·6	+0·9
Punjab	—3·8	—1·4	—2·1	—1·9	—2·6	—2·1	—2·3	—2·3
Bombay	+1·3	+1·2	+0·8	—0·7	—0·5	—0·5	—2·7	—0·2
Central Provinces and Berar	+3·5	+4·0	+2·7	—0·7	—0·2	—1·6	—0·9	+1·0
Central India and Guzerat	+0·5	—0·3	—0·2	+0·2	+0·1	—3·2	—3·5	—0·9
Sind and Rajputana	—3·0	—3·0	—1·7	—2·8	—3·9	—3·5	—4·7	—3·2
Madras	+0·2	+0·9	+1·9	+2·1	+0·5	—0·5	+0·7	+0·8
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA	—0·1	—0·2	—0·1	—0·7	—1·0	—1·2	—1·3	—0·6

From the above it will be seen that the mean temperature has been steadily below the normal average over Burma, the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana, and steadily above over Bengal and Madras, while in the remaining provinces the mean temperature has oscillated, generally by small amounts, above and below the average. The greatest abnormal deficiency was 3°·0 in Burma, Sind and Rajputana, and the greatest abnormal excess 1°·3 in Bengal and Assam. The general temperature of the whole of India was below the normal on each day of the week, the variation ranging from only—0°·1 on the 1st January to—1°·3 on the 7th.

Rain — The rainfall table at the close shows that rain has been very fairly general considering the time of year. Out of the fifty-one rainfall divisions twenty-two received effective rainfall during the week, five more received some rain, but the average actual fall for the division was less than one-tenth of an inch, while twenty-four received absolutely no rain. The region which received absolutely no rain included the following divisions:—All the Burma and Assam divisions, East and Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, Malabar, Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, the Deccan, Guzerat, Katthiawar, Rajputana (West), the East Coast (North and Central), Hyderabad (South), and Madras (South and Central). In all the other divisions some rain was received. The average actual rainfall of the different divisions ranges from 2·32 inches in the hill districts of the Punjab and 2·31 inches in the Central Provinces (West) to only 0·01 inch in the west of the Punjab. Of the twenty-seven divisions which received rainfall, twenty-three had more, and only four less, than the normal rainfall of the week. The greatest excess was 2·24 inches in the Central Provinces (West) followed by 2·02 inches in the hill districts of the Punjab, by 1·86 inches in the submontane district of the Punjab, by 1·74 inches in the central division of the Central Provinces, and by 1·43 inches in Berar. Where the rainfall has been deficient, the deficiency has been small and unimportant.

The three concluding columns of the table give in another form the information conveyed by the first three columns.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week :—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount. Inches
North-Western Provinces (East)	Allahabad	Manjhanpur	3·70
Oudh (South)	Unao	Sudder	2·95
Punjab (Central)	Karnal	Rajaund	2·10
„ (Submontane)	Hoshiarpur	Unah	4·30
„ (Hills)	Kangra	Sudder	4·36
„ (N.-W.)	Rawalpindi	Kahota	3·36
Khandesh	Khandesh	Edalabad	2·65
Central Provinces (Central)	Mandla	Tikona	4·96

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 7th January. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 1st Jan. to 7th Jan. 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date, 1st Jan. to 7th Jan.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	0
	Lower Burma	0	0·04	-0·04	0	0·04	-100
	Central ditto	0	0·01	-0·01	0	0·01	-100
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·02	-0·02	0	0·02	-100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·14	-0·14	0	0·14	-100
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·17	-0·17	0	0·17	-100
	Ditto (Bhramaputra)	0	0·15	-0·15	0	0·15	-100
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·11	-0·11	0	0·11	-100
	Central ditto	0·15	0·07	+0·08	0·15	0·07	+114
	North ditto	0·16	0·03	+0·13	0·16	0·03	+433
	Orissa	0	0·04	-0·04	0	0·04	-100
	Chota Nagpur	0·03	0·09	-0·06	0·03	0·09	- 67
	Bihar (South)	0·09	0·05	+0·04	0·09	0·05	+ 80
	Ditto (North)	0·19	0·06	+0·13	0·19	0·06	+200
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·62	0·03	+0·59	0·62	0·03	+1967
	Oudh (South)	1·12	0·05	+1·07	1·12	0·05	+2140
	Ditto (North)	0·78	0·03	+0·75	0·78	0·03	+2500
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·77	0·08	+0·69	0·77	0·08	+863
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·58	0·07	+0·51	0·58	0·07	+729
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	1·11	0·13	+0·98	1·11	0·13	+754
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·71	0·05	+0·66	0·71	0·05	+1320
	Ditto (Central)	0·75	0·06	+0·69	0·75	0·06	+1150
	Ditto (Submontane)	2·03	0·17	+1·86	2·03	0·17	+1094
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	2·32	0·30	+2·02	2·32	0·30	+673
	Ditto (North-West)	0·90	0·24	+0·66	0·90	0·24	+275
	Ditto (West)	0·01	0·05	-0·04	0·01	0·05	- 20
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·09	-0·09	0	0·09	-100
	Madras (South Central)	0·07	0·12	-0·05	0·07	0·12	- 42
	Coorg	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mysore	0	0·03	-0·03	0	0·03	-100
	Konkan	0	0·04	-0·04	0	0·04	-100
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0·03	-0·03	0	0·03	-100
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0·40	0·05	+0·35	0·40	0·05	+700
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·60	0·17	+1·43	1·60	0·17	+841
	Central Provinces (West)	2·31	0·07	+2·24	2·31	0·07	+3200
	Ditto (Central)	1·81	0·07	+1·74	1·81	0·07	+2486
	Ditto (East)	0·39	0·07	+0·32	0·39	0·07	+475
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Katthiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sind	0·11	0·02	+0·09	0·11	0·02	+450
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·67	0·03	+0·64	0·67	0·03	+2133
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·15	0·02	+0·13	0·15	0·02	+650
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·03	-0·03	0	0·03	-100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·04	-0·04	0	0·04	-100
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0·07	-0·07	0	0·07	-100
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	-0·03	0	0·03	-100
	Madras (Central)	0	0·01	-0·01	0	0·01	-100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·08	-0·08	0	0·08	-100
	Ditto (South)	0·09	0·23	-0·14	0·09	0·23	- 61
	Madras (South)	0	0·20	-0·20	0	0·20	-100

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 12th January, 1893.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 14th January.*—Only a few showers fallen near coast. Condition of standing crops unchanged. In southern districts extensive failures under small irrigation sources certain, but fair crops under larger works will be secured. Later dry crops generally poor, but small crops being reaped nearly everywhere. In Northern and West Coast districts crops flourishing and harvest good. Supply of fodder and drinking water generally sufficient. Prices slightly easier generally, but still abnormally high.

Bombay.—*For week ending 18th January.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind. Standing crops damaged by blight, insects or other causes in parts of nine districts, otherwise good. Harvesting of early crops progressing in five, and sowing of late crops in two districts. Preparations for next season commenced in three districts. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 14th January.*—No rain fell in East Bengal and Behar, elsewhere there was a slight fall. The harvesting of winter rice is reported to be finished in some districts, and the outturn is generally good, except, as previously reported, in parts of Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore, and Hooghly. In Hooghly, it is reported that the estimated yield of the crop in the Sadar sub-division and north of the Tarakeswar Railway, in the Serampore sub-division, is not much over three annas, while south of the line it is about twelve annas. The prospects of the spring crops, poppy and tobacco continue to be generally satisfactory. Some of the earlier spring crops and sugarcane are being harvested. Spring rice is being sown, and the preparation of land for the autumn rice and jute is proceeding in the Rajshahi Division. Prices of rice remain stationary. Cattle are in good condition, and fodder and water-supplies sufficient.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 18th January.*—Weather generally cloudy with showers in several districts. The rain was accompanied by hail in Benares, Ballia, and Banda, but not much damage to crops is anticipated. Crops have greatly benefited by the seasonable rainfall, and prospects are good everywhere. Damage to wheat by insects reported from Benares. Pressing of sugarcane and weeding of poppy in progress. Prices steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 18th January.*—Rain has fallen in five districts. Sowings of spring crops nearly over. Weeding in progress. Irrigation continues. Spring crops flourishing and prospects generally reported good. Recent rains have been very beneficial for the time being to the standing crops. Mustard crops reported to have been attacked by insects in parts of Lahore. Condition of cattle is generally reported fair. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts except Peshawar and parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Poppy crops flourishing. Prices rising in Peshawar and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 18th January.*—The weather has been generally clear during the week in two of the northern districts, elsewhere cloudy weather has prevailed with slight rain. Prospects of winter crops remain unaltered.

Burma.—*For week ending 14th January.*—LOWER BURMA: Reaping nearly completed everywhere. Crops prospects unchanged. UPPER

BURMA: Reaping of wet-weather paddy, *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and other millets continues. Ploughing and sowing for dry-weather paddy, Island and cold-weather crops in progress. Prospects on the whole very fair. Crops in Gangaw, Pakokku district, have turned out much better than was expected. The outturn of the *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) crop in Magwe has been considerably diminished owing to the failure of the late rains. The price of paddy has decreased considerably in Pegu, Upper Chindwin, Lower Chindwin and Pakokku; while it has risen in Minbu and (largely) in the Southern Shan States. The rise in price in the Shan States is due to exportation by cartmen returning to Burma. Numbers on relief works: Meiktila, 518.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th January.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of late rice almost over. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 18th January.*—BERAR: Weather fair and cold. Reaping of *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) and picking of cotton continues. Linseed in pod. Spring crops good except in parts of Akola, Ellichpur and Buldana, where injury from recent rain and hail-storm expected. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Sowing of hot weather crops in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Prices—wheat 9¼, coarse rice 9¾, white *juar* 13⅝, yellow *juar* 19, and *tur* 9 seers per current rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 18th January.*—MYSORE: Crops withering in parts of Hassan and Chitaldroog districts; elsewhere in good condition. Prospects favourable. Prices risen in the Kolar district.

COORG: Reaping of rice still in progress. Picking of coffee almost completed. Prices stationary. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Central India.—*For week ending 18th January*—Some rain during week in Baghelkhand only. The late fall has been sufficient in all parts of Central India. Agricultural operations still in progress in most parts. Opium being weeded and watered in Bhopal. Condition of standing crops generally fair and outturn expected to be good, except in Goona. Some damage in Dewas owing to hail. Condition of agricultural stock and pasturage good. Prices still continue high. Opium crop indifferent in Goona.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 18th January.*—Slight rain in Bickaneer. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops generally good. Harvest prospects generally good in Ajmere-Merwara. Outturn of cotton crop is expected to be eight annas in the rupee Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady in eleven States, falling in one and rising in four.

Nepal.—*For week ending 12th January.*—Weather cloudy. Crops and prospects good, but crops require more rain of which there has been very little during the week. Prices stationary.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE AND MONTHLY ALLOWANCE SCHEME FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

No. 239 P., dated 19th January, 1893.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ—

Letter from the Director General of the Post Office of India, No. 11227, dated the 2nd December, 1892, and enclosures.

No. 11227, dated the 2nd December, 1892.

From—The Director-General of the Post Office of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the operations of the Postal Life Insurance and monthly allowance scheme for the year 1891-92.

2. During the year, 157 new policies were granted of the aggregate value of R2,21,000 against 168 policies issued in the previous year for sums amounting in all to R2,46,150, and eight applications for Life Insurance were refused on account of unfavorable medical reports on the lives of the persons who applied for insurance. Of the 157 persons who insured their lives, 41 were servants of the Telegraph Department, and the total value of the policies issued in their favor amounted to R85,100. The remaining 116 persons were Post Office servants, and the aggregate value of their policies was R1,35,900. Compared with the results of the previous year, there was a decrease of 11 in the total number of policies issued during the year under report, and also a decrease in the aggregate value of the policies taken out conjointly by officers of both departments.

3. The total realizations during the year on account of premium on both old and new policies amounted to R65,058 as compared with R58,273 in the previous year; claims were paid to the extent of R14,398 as compared with claims for R16,559 in the preceding year; and 38 policies, representing a gross assurance of R41,750, either lapsed or were surrendered or cancelled. The general results of the past two years are summarised in the table below:—

Life Insurance.	Up to 31st March 1891.	Up to 31st March 1892.
Number of lives insured	1,389	1,546
	R	R
Amount received in premiums	2,52,515	3,17,573
" of Insurance	18,93,025	21,14,025
" of claims met	67,996	82,395

4. The active policies existing on 31st March 1892 numbered 1,824, representing an aggregate assurance of R18,46,500 as detailed below:—

		R	
	1 for	700	effected by a single payment of premium.
	451 „	6,48,850	effected by payment of monthly premiums up to the age of 50.
	448 „	5,96,300	Ditto ditto ditto 55.
	424 „	6,00,650	Ditto ditto during life.
TOTAL	1,324 „	18,46,500	

5. There was no instance during the year of an assurance effected by a single payment, but 108 policies, securing a total assurance of R1,55,000, were issued under the system of paying the premium for a fixed period, of which 86 were taken out by Natives of India, and 22 by Europeans or Eurasians; and 49 policies, for a total sum of R66,000, were issued under the plan of life payments, of which 43 were in favor of Natives of India and 6 in favor of Europeans or Eurasians. The 116 policies taken out by servants of the Post Office may be classified territorially as below:—

46 issued in Lower Bengal and Assam.
34 issued in the Madras Postal Circle
12 issued in the Bombay Postal Circle.
24 issued in other Postal Circles.

116

As usual, the greatest advantage was taken of the scheme in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and Assam.

6. The following statement shows the distribution of Life Insurance policies among the various grades of Post Office Officials:—

Grade in Post Office	Number of Officials on 31st March 1892	Number of Life Insurance Policies held — On the 31st March 1891	Number of Life Insurance Policies held — On the 31st March 1892	Percentage of Lives insured
Superintendents and Inspectors	396	87	97	24·49
Postmasters, Sub-Postmasters and Branch Postmasters	5,056	290	307	6 07
School Masters and other extraneous Agents	3,655	5	5	·13
Clerks	6,501	483	521	7 93
Postmen and Village Postmen	16,914	93	94	·55
Road Establishment	12,384	20	21	·16
Signallers, Clerks and other servants of Combined Offices	1,045	55	66	6 31
TOTAL	46,011	*1,033	†1,111	2 41

* Exclusive of 180 policies held by servants of the Telegraph Department
† Exclusive of 213 policies held by servants of the Telegraph Department

Out of a total of 46,015 servants of all grades of the Department, 1,111 persons or 2 4 per cent had insured their lives on the 31st March 1892, and it will be observed that, as in previous years, the percentage was highest in the grade of Supervising Officers.

7. For several years past, there has been no progress in the direction of monthly allowances, but during the year under report, three new contracts of this character were entered into for an aggregate sum of R23-8. Two of these secured immediate monthly allowances of R9-8 and R4 respectively, and the third a deferred monthly allowance of R10 by payment of monthly subscriptions for a fixed period. On the 31st March 1892, therefore, there were in existence six monthly allowance contracts, representing in all monthly payments of R128-8.

8. The following figures exhibit te financial result of both schemes :—

	R a. p	R a. p.	R a. p.
LIFE INSURANCE.			
Balance including interest on 31st March 1891	...	2,03,802 7 4	
Amount of premiums received during 1891-92	65,058 6 3		
DEDUCT—Amount of claims met .	14,398 5 2		
		50,660 1 1	
Interest for 1891-92		8,081 6 9	
Balance on 31st March 1892 . .	...	...	2,62,543 15 2
MONTHLY ALLOWANCES.			
Balance including interest on 31st March 1891	...	6,006 10 7	
Amount of subscription received during 1891-92	3,275 1 7		
DEDUCT—Claims met	36 0 0		
		3,239 1 7	
Interest for 1891-92		255 3 6	
Balance on 31st March 1892 .	.	.	9 500 15 8
TOTAL BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1892 .	..	. .	2,72,044 14 10

LIABILITIES.	Number	Amount. R a. p	REMARKS
Life policies in existence . .	1,324	18,46,500 0 0	Payment in a lump sum
Monthly allowance in existence—Immediate	3	18 8 0	Of R , R9-8 and R4 one to commence from March 1884, the other from April 1892, and the third from June 1891
Monthly allowance in existence—Deferred	3	110 0 0	One of R10 and two of R50 each. The first to commence from March 1897, and the other two from January 1894 and September 1893 respectively.

9. The subjoined statement gives the ages at which policies were surrendered, or lapsed, or were discharged by payment on death of the persons insured, up to the close of the year under report. At present the ages are batched for periods of five years, but in future the exact age will be given, should it be found possible to collect the necessary information.

Ages at the time of the surrender, lapse or discharge of the Policy.	SURRENDER AT THE AGES MENTIONED IN THE FIRST COLUMN.		LAPSED AT THE AGES MENTIONED IN THE FIRST COLUMN		DISCHARGED BY PAYMENT ON DEATH AT THE AGES MENTIONED IN THE FIRST COLUMN		TOTAL.		NUMBER OF POLICIES OBTAINED AT THE AGES MENTIONED IN THE FIRST COLUMN.			Total number of employés in "Superior" Service on 31st March 1892.
	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1891	During the year 1891-92.	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1891	During the year 1891-92.	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1891.	During the year 1891-92	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1891	During the year 1891-92.	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1891	During the year 1891-92	Total	
Not exceeding 25 years . .	5		16	4	2		23	4	196	27	223	1,394
From 25 to 30 years . . .	26	4	14	8	11	3	53	15	447	50	497	2,451
" 30 to 35 " . . .	19	1	9	10	16		44	11	360	39	399	2,326
" 35 to 40 " . . .	18	2	6	3	7	2	31	7	233	33	266	1,686
" 40 to 45 " . . .	5	2	1	1	6	1	12	4	112	14	126	1,445
" 45 to 50 " . . .	2		1	3	8	2	11	4	36	3	39	915
" 50 to 55 " . . .	1	1	.		1		2	1	6	1	7	368
" 55 to 60 " . . .		.		.	..				.		..	102
Over 60 years				.								4
TOTAL .	76	10	47	28	51	8	176	46	1,389	157	1,546	10,691

10. Under the authority conveyed in Article 867 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Punjab Government authorized the District Board of Gurgaon to purchase an annuity of R9-10-8 per mensem on behalf of a Mohurir in the employment of the Board.

11. The appendices which usually accompany this report are attached.

Statement showing the operation of the Scheme of Life Insurance and Monthly Allowance during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

I.—LIFE INSURANCE.

Circles (arranged according to the total amounts of insurances effected during the year.)	By Payment of Premiums in one sum.				By Payment of Premiums during a fixed period.				By Payment of Premiums during life				Total.			
	Number of lives insured	Amount received in premium	Amount of Insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured	Amount received in premium.	Amount of Insurance	Amount of claims met	Number of lives insured	Amount received in premium.	Amount of Insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured	Amount received in premium.	Amount of Insurance	Amount of claims met.
						R a. p.	R	R a. p.		R. a. p.	R	R a. p.		R a. p.	R	R a. p.
Madras	..	.	.		21	4,901 2 8	20,650	...	13	2,029 11 2	12,100	..	34	6,930 13 10	32 750	.
Bengal		.	.	...	11	6,325 3 8	15 500	1,016 2 4	11	4740 13 9	15 400	4,500 0 0	32	11,066 1 5	30,900	5,516 2 4
Chief Office Calcutta (i.e., Direction and Office of Accounts).		..			2	2,607 7 2	1,000		6	1,321 0 8	11,000	...	8	3,928 7 10	12,000	..
Burma	...	.	...		7	2,349 14 4	10,500	1'8 2 8	1	805 15 0	1,000	...	8	3,245 13 4	11,500	198 2 8
Bombay	.	..			8	3,346 2 3	6,500	1,000 0 0	4	1,700 4 4	4 000	1,500 0 0	12	5,046 6 7	10 500	2,500 0 0
Eastern Bengal	.	...	.		6	1,760 5 4	5 200		3	955 8 4	3 000	...	9	2,715 13 8	8,200	.
Sind		.	.	..	1	654 11 0	1 500		3	176 14 0	6,000	..	4	831 9 0	7,500	
Railway Mail Service	.	...	.	...	4	2 169 3 4	7,000	1,000 0 0		919 6 0*			4	3,188 9 4	7,000	1,000 0 0
Central Provinces	...	...			5	653 6 0	4,550			229 14 0*			5	888 4 0	4,550	
Assam	..			..	2	2,273 5 8	1,500		2	1,378 7 6	2,000	17 9 2	4	3,651 13 2	3,500	17 9 2
Bihar	.	...			3	1,518 5 8	3 000			805 1 8*			3	2,323 7 4	3,000	..
North-Western Provinces		..	..	...	...	1,549 15 6*			1	902 3 0	2 500		1	2,452 2 6	2,500	.
Oudh			..	.	1	324 0 0	1,000	..		49 4 0*		.	1	378 4 0	1,000	...
Rajputana			..	...	..	535 0 0*	..		1	26 4 0	1,000	..	1	561 4 0	1,000	.
Punjab		...	.	.		855 3 4*	..	16b 7 0	.	267 1 4		.	..	1,162 4 8		166 7 0
Central India				.		360 15 10*						..	.	360 15 10		
Telegraph Department					37	12,800 10 7	77,100	5,000 0 0	4	3,630 9 2	8,000	...	41	16,431 3 9	85,100	5,000 0 0
Total of 1891-92		..		.	†108	45,030 0 4	1,55,000	8,380 12	149	20,028 5 11	66,000	6,017 9 2	167	65,058 6 3	2,21,000	14,396 5 2
Total of 1890-91			.	..	104	40,661 14 7	1,51,200	7,559 5 4	64	17,611 2 8	94,950	9,000 0 0	168	58,273 1 3	2,46,150	16,559 5 4
Increase or Decrease	.				4	4,368 1 9	3,80	821 6 8	.. 15	2,417 3 3	28,950	.. 2,983 6 10	11	6,785 5 0 ..	25,150	2,161 0 2

* These figures represent the premiums realised during the year for policies issued in previous years.

	Native	European or Eurasian.
† 1890-91	83	22
*1891-92	86	22
‡ 1890-91	40	15
‡ 1891 92	43	6

II.—Monthly Allowances.

Circle.	Immediate monthly allowance secured by payment of single subscription.				Deferred monthly allowance secured by payment of monthly subscription.				Total.			
	Number of subscribers.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Claims of monthly allowances met.	Number of subscribers.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Claims of monthly allowances met.	Number of subscribers.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Claims of monthly allowances met.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Chief Office, Calcutta (*i.e.*, Direction and Office of Accounts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	1	956 6 11	9 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	956 6 11	9 8 0	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	1	356 2 8	4 0 0	36 0 0	1	...	10 0 0	...	2	356 2 8	14 0 0	36 0 0
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraph Department	...	...	...	...	...	1,962 8 0	...	...	...	1,962 8 0	...	...
Total of 1891-92	2	1,312 9 7	13 8 0	36 0 0	1	1,962 8 0	10 0 0	...	3	3,275 1 7	23 8 0	36 0 0
Total of 1890-91	...	...	...	60 0 0	...	1,962 8 0	...	...	...	1,962 8 0	...	60 0 0
Increase	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	1,312 9 7	...	...
or Decrease	...	...	...	24 0 0*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0 0*

* The purchaser of an immediate monthly allowance not having drawn his allowance during the year, the charge in 1891-92 shows a decrease in comparison with that of 1890-91. If he had drawn his allowance as it fell due, there would have been an increase in the charge of the year to the extent of R36.

ABSTRACT.

Circles (arranged in order of balances on 31st March 1892 as shown in column 6.)	Life Insurance.					Monthly Allowance.				
	Balance on 1st April 1891.	Premiums received.	Total.	Claims paid.	Balance on 31st March 1892.	Balance on 1st April 1891.	Subscriptions received.	Total.	Claims paid.	Balance on 31st March 1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bengal	68,765 10 2	19,697 5 2	88,462 15 4	5,516 3 4	82,946 13 0	663 8 10	...	663 8 10	...	663 8 10
Madras	16,348 9 8	9,416 12 8	25,765 6 4	3,000 0 0	22,765 6 4	...	...	......	...	...
Bombay	18,807 14 9	7,355 11 5	26,143 10 2	3,500 0 0	22,663 10 2	24 2 7	......	24 2 7	...	24 2 7
Assam	16,015 11 7	4,601 14 9	20,617 10 4	17 9 2	20,600 1 2	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	13,720 8 0	6,244 9 10	19,965 1 10	199 3 8	19,766 15 2	...	778 0 8	778 0 8	36 0 0	742 0 8
Bihar	10,865 6 0	2,793 12 4	13,659 2 4	...	13,659 2 4	......	...	......	...	......
Eastern Bengal	9,957 9 5	3,001 1 0	12,958 10 5	...	12,958 10 5	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	7,063 0 8	3,834 4 7	10,896 5 3	...	10,896 5 3	759 6 0	590 10 0	1,350 0 0	......	1,350 0 0
Punjab	10,068 2 1	2,695 10 10	12,763 12 11	2,166 7 0	10,597 5 11	2,454 2 8	1,906 6 11	4,360 9 7	...	4,360 9 7
Central Provinces	5,120 7 11	1,499 9 8	6,620 1 7	...	6,620 1 7	......	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	3,379 14 9	621 4 0	4,001 2 9	...	4,001 2 9	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	3,198 2 0	701 6 10	3,899 8 10	.	3,899 8 10	11 7 4	.	11 7 4	...	11 7 4
Central India	1,639 13 1	360 15 10	1,990 11 11	...	1,990 11 11	1,518 12 0	.	1,518 12 0	...	1,518 12 0
Sind	—432 0 6	2,233 15 4	1,811 14 10	.	1,811 14 10	78 12 10	...	78 12 10	......	78 12 10
Total	1,84,517 13 7	65,058 6 3	2,49,576 2 10	14,398 5 2	2,35,177 13 8	5,510 4 8	3,275 1 7	8,785 5 10	36 0 0	8,749 5 10
Interest	19,284 10 9	...			27,366 1 6	496 6 4	...	...	...	751 9 10
Total	2,03,802 7 4	65,058 6 3	2,49,576 2 10	14,398 5 2	2,62,543 15 2	6,006 10 7	3,275 1 7	8,785 5 10	36 0 0	9,500 15 8
Total of 1890-91		58,273 1 3		16,559 5 4		...	1,963 8 0	..	60 0 0	.
Increase	......	6,786 5 0	..	..	....	....	1,313 9 7	..	...	.....
or Decrease	.....	......	.....	2,161 0 2	..	......	.....	.....	24 0 0	......

	Life Insurance Policies issued		Monthly allowance contracts issued.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		R a. p.		R a. p.
Balance of 1890-91	1,213	16,81,250 0 0	3	105 0 0
Issued during the year	157	2,21,000 0 0	3	23 8 0
Total	1,370	19,02,250 0 0	6	128 8 0
Deduct—Discharged during the year	8	14,000 0 0	......	.....
Lapsed, surrendered, and cancelled, as per details below	38	41,750 0 0	.....	...
Balance of 1891-92	1,324	18,46,500 0 0	6	128 8 0

Details relating to surrendered, lapsed, or cancelled Policies and Contracts.

	Surrendered.		Lapsed.		Cancelled.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number	Amount
		R		R		R		R
Bengal	2	1,000	7	7,250	......	.....	9	8,250
Bombay	1	1,000	.....	..	......	.....	1	1,000
Madras	.....	......	2	1,000	......	......	2	1,000
North-Western Provinces	...	. .	1	50	.....	....	1	50
Punjab	1	2,000	.. .	.	...	......	1	2,000
Assam	1	500	5	2,150	.....	.....	6	2,650
Bihar	....	.	1	500	...	..	1	500
Burma	1	4,000	2	5,000	..	...	3	9,000
Central Provinces	... .	.	5	300	. ....	.....	5	300
Eastern Bengal	.	..	2	4,500	.....	......	2	4,500
Railway Mail Service	. .	.	1	500	......	......	1	500
Telegraph Department	4	6,000	. . .	......	2	6,000	6	12,000
Total	10	14,500	26	21,250	2	6,000	38	41,750

A.—LIFE INSURANCE.

Statement shewing (1) present ages on 31st March 1892 of lives insured, (2) number of lives insured of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of premiums paid in lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods or for life, and (4) the amount insured, during the period from February 1884 to March 1892.

LIVES INSURED BY SINGLE PAYMENT.

Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Amount of premiums paid (lumped together.) R a. p.	Amount insured (lumped together.) R a. p.
21	......	......	......
22	......	......	......
23	......	......	......
24	......	......	......
25	......	......	......
26	......	......	......
27	......	......	......
28	......	......	......
29	......	......	......
30	......	......	......
31	......	......	......
32	......	......	......
33	......	......	......
34	......	......	......
35	......	......	......
36	......	......	......
37	......	......	......
38	......	......	......
39	......	......	......
40	......	......	......
41	......	......	......
42	......	......	......
43	......	......	......
44	......	......	......
45	......	......	......
46	......	......	......
47	......	......	......
48	......	......	......
49	......	......	......
50	......	......	......
51	......	......	......
52	......	......	......
53	......	......	......
54	......	......	......
55	......	......	......
56	......	......	......
57	......	......	......
58	......	......	......
59	......	......	......
60	1	469 0 0	700 0 0
Total	1	469 0 0	700 0 0

LIVES INSURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY PREMIUMS FOR STATED PERIODS.

Until the age of 50.

Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premiums payable (lumped together.) R a. p.	Amount insured (lumped together.) R a. p.
21	1	1 15 8	1,000 0 0
22	1	3 15 4	2,000 0 0
23	6	13 2 10	6,600 0 0
24	16	55 14 0	27,200 0 0
25	10	43 1 4	19,000 0 0
26	16	47 8 0	21,600 0 0
27	25	95 9 0	42,150 0 0
28	23	114 11 5	47,250 0 0
29	27	84 7 2	31,950 0 0
30	29	94 0 0	37,450 0 0
31	27	116 7 8	44,400 0 0
32	29	116 12 2	39,100 0 0
33	16	28 1 4	11,750 0 0
34	38	102 11 3	36,400 0 0
35	17	78 11 6	26,650 0 0
36	35	140 12 6	46,150 0 0
37	14	68 2 6	19,400 0 0
38	19	79 6 1	23,950 0 0
39	17	51 2 4	21,000 0 0
40	19	137 5 11	37,650 0 0
41	11	50 11 9	11,600 0 0
42	15	98 14 1	22,250 0 0
43	9	50 10 5	10,350 0 0
44	9	128 3 8	25,500 0 0
45	4	69 6 8	10,000 0 0
46	5	65 3 6	10,450 0 0
47	5	53 8 6	7,050 0 0
48	5	42 10 8	5,200 0 0
49	1	23 6 4	2,000 0 0
50	1	......	100 0 0
51	......	......	......
52	1	......	2,000 0 0
Total	461	2,083 8 7	6,48,850 0 0

Until the age of 55.

Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premiums payable (lumped together.) R a. p.	Amount insured (lumped together.) R a. p.
21	......	......	......
22	1	1 14 0	1,000 0 0
23	3	11 5 8	6,000 0 0
24	6	13 4 6	7,000 0 0
25	9	19 13 6	9,500 0 0
26	11	34 12 8	17,000 0 0
27	12	30 11 2	14,200 0 0
28	26	84 4 10	38,000 0 0
29	20	62 15 10	26,800 0 0
30	26	84 0 9	34,550 0 0
31	23	71 1 10	28,350 0 0
32	32	97 9 0	39,000 0 0
33	23	75 6 4	27,900 0 0
34	31	92 6 9	33,200 0 0
35	15	49 12 0	17,000 0 0
36	32	108 5 11	34,300 0 0
37	20	68 2 7	23,400 0 0
38	22	121 0 5	34,750 0 0
39	15	66 2 2	20,200 0 0
40	21	108 12 7	28,650 0 0
41	13	69 9 8	18,600 0 0
42	18	94 2 3	23,750 0 0
43	13	49 9 6	13,200 0 0
44	12	74 6 1	19,750 0 0
45	8	82 6 4	17,000 0 0
46	13	95 6 8	20,000 0 0
47	8	69 11 0	12,500 0 0
48	6	67 8 0	12,200 0 0
49	1	18 12 0	2,000 0 0
50	3	21 4 0	4,000 0 0
51	3	62 14 8	10,000 0 0
52	2	28 2 0	4,500 0 0
Total	448	1,919 10 8	5,96,300 0 0

LIVES INSURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY PREMIUMS FOR LIFE.

Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premiums payable (lumped together.) R a. p.	Amount insured (lumped together.) R a. p.
21	......	......	......
22	......	......	......
23	2	4 10 2	2,500 0 0
24	2	9 6 0	5,000 0 0
25	3	7 6 4	4,000 0 0
26	12	31 9 10	16,500 0 0
27	9	19 10 4	10,100 0 0
28	15	27 14 8	14,000 0 0
29	21	54 13 4	26,900 0 0
30	21	69 3 2	29,150 0 0
31	19	57 4 0	26,100 0 0
32	16	67 15 6	29,500 0 0
33	22	80 0 0	35,200 0 0
34	26	96 11 3	39,300 0 0
35	16	42 12 10	17,050 0 0
36	22	80 0 8	30,900 0 0
37	14	43 2 0	16,050 0 0
38	18	69 13 0	25,380 0 0
39	19	63 5 1	23,140 0 0
40	19	80 5 4	26,650 0 0
41	17	82 14 5	26,400 0 0
42	13	85 9 6	21,000 0 0
43	21	111 6 2	34,200 0 0
44	18	59 13 5	16,750 0 0
45	10	48 8 8	14,650 0 0
46	14	85 6 9	23,650 0 0
47	7	40 4 4	14,000 0 0
48	7	39 15 8	10,000 0 0
49	11	67 0 2	16,070 0 0
50	10	80 12 6	18,750 0 0
51	3	28 10 0	15,700 0 0
52	2	4 11 10	1,000 0 0
53	6	41 7 6	8,900 0 0
54	6	36 7 6	8,650 0 0
55	2	5 1 8	1,000 0 0
56	2	7 9 8	1,500 0 0
Total	424	1,710 11 3	6,00,650 0 0

ABSTRACT.

		R
Lives assured by payment of premium in one sum	1 for	700
" " " up to age of 50	461 "	6,48,850
" " " " 55	448 "	5,96,300
" " " during life	424 "	6,00,650
	1,334	18,46,500

B.—MONTHLY ALLOWANCES.

Statement showing (1) the present ages (on 31st March 1892) of those in receipt of monthly allowances and of those subscribing for deferred allowances, (2) the number of subscribers of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of subscriptions paid in lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods (with notes showing when the subscriptions cease and monthly allowances commence), and (4) the amount of monthly allowances secured, during the period from February 1884 to March 1892.

Immediate monthly allowance secured by payment of single subscription				Deferred monthly allowance secured by payment of monthly subscription						
Present ages of those in receipt of monthly allowances	Number of those that are of the same age	Amount of subscription paid in lump sum	Amount of monthly allowances secured	Present ages of subscribers	Number of subscribers of the same age	Amount of subscription payable monthly	Amount of monthly allowances secured	Period for which subscription is payable	Age when subscription will cease	Date when monthly allowance is to commence.
		R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p			
31	1	1,063 12 10	5 0 0	...	...	...	.	......	...	March 1884.
...	...	...	...	33	1	23 15 4	10 0 0	5 years.	38	March 1897
...	...	..	...	49	1	84 6 0	50 0 0	5 years.	51	January 1894
...	...	...	...	51	1	79 2 8	50 0 0	5 years.	53	September 1893.
57	1	956 6 11	9 8 0	.	...	...	...	......	...	April 1892.
61	1	356 2 8	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	...	June 1891.
TOTAL	3	2,376 6 5	18 8 0	...	3	187 8 0	110 0 0	....	...	.. ...

ORDERED, that these papers be published in the Supplement to the "*Gazette of India*" for general information.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first nine months of the official year 1892-93, and of the twenty-one preceding years.

(In Thousands of Rupees)

FOR THE NINE MONTHS, APRIL TO DECEMBER.

YEAR.	Bengal. On Imports of Liquors	Bengal. On other Imports.	Bengal. On Exports	Bengal. Total Revenue	Bombay. On Imports of Liquors	Bombay. On other Imports.	Bombay. On Exports.	Bombay. Total Revenue.	Sindh. On Imports of Liquors	Sindh. On other Imports.	Sindh. On Exports	Sindh. Total Revenue	Madras. On Imports of Liquors	Madras. On other Imports	Madras. On Exports	Madras. Total Revenue	Burma. On Imports of Liquors.	Burma. On other Imports	Burma. On Exports	Burma. Total Revenue.	Total British India. On Imports of Liquors	Total British India. On other Imports	Total British India. Total Import Revenue	Total British India. Export Revenue	Total British India. Total Revenue.	YEAR.
1871-72	7,65	55,99	16,59	80,23	5,00	33,67	3,10	41,77	93	93	1,38	3,24	2,66	8,93	9,93	21,51	1,17	3,16	12,78	17,11	17,41	1,02,67	1,20,08	43,78	1,63,86	1871-72
1872-73	9,08	52,55	18,12	79,75	3,93	31,83	2,59	38,35	31	92	1,62	3,75	2,88	8 68	7,96	19,52	2,19	3,54	22,31	28,04	18,39	97,52	1,16,41	52,60	1,69,01	1872-73
1873-74	7,79	51 64	14,08	73,51	4,51	34,03	2,64	41,18	90	77	90	2,57	2,70	10,74	9,87	22,81	2,38	3,46	16.41	22,25	18,28	1,00,14	1,18,42	43,90	1,62,32	1873-74
1874-75	8,85	53,68	11,14	78,67	4,97	34,99	3,01	42,97	86	63	1,10	2,59	2,71	10,17	9,64	22 52	2,92	5,10	11,22	19,24	20,31	1 09,57	1,29,88	36,11	1,65,99	1874-75
1875-76	9,37	57,45	11,65	78,47	4,95	30,55	3,77	39,27	97	79	1,02	2,78	3,15	10,41	8,60	22,16	2,97	3 67	19,35	25,89	21,31	1,02,87	1,24,18	44,39	1,68,57	1875-76
1876-77	9,65	49,49	10,93	70,07	6,18	31,26	83	38,27	1,16	58	20	1 94	4,11	9.06	5 63	18,80	3,14	3,80	13,59	20 53	24.24	94,19	1,18,43	31,18	1,49,61	1876-77
1877-78	10,71	59 44	13,04	83,19	6,31	35,95	77	43,03	1,49	70	32	2,51	4,06	6,58	1,54	12,18	3,62	4,60	10,17	18,39	26,19	1,07,27	1,33,46	25,84	1,59,30	1877-78
1878-79	9,68	49,72	11,62	71,02	6,28	33,26	1,54	41,08	1,42	44	19	2,05	4,03	6,81	3,39	14 23	4,92	5,07	15,33	25,32	26,33	95,30	1,21,63	32,07	1,53,70	1878-79
1879-80	9,04	46,91	7,68	63 63	7,04	28,75	1,46	37,25	2,40	55	19	3,14	3,90	6,93	5,28	16,11	5,07	4,91	18,00	27,98	27,45	88,05	1,15,50	32,61	1,48,11	1879-80
1880-81	9,73	45,62	9,27	64,62	6,36	40,98	1,77	49,11	3,39	86	18	4,43	3,92	7,99	5,89	17 80	3,51	5,94	21,87	31,32	26,91	1,01,39	1,28,30	38 98	1,67,28	1880-81
1881-82	9,61	40,83	1,24	61,68	7,43	35,08	1,21	43,72	2,83	97	26	4,06	3,66	7,24	3,63	14,53	5,10	5,87	25,38	36,35	28,63	89,99	1,18,62	41,72	1,60,34	1881-82
1882-83	10,40	11	11,91	22,42	7,36	-1,04*	1,15	7,47	2,59	3	44	3,06	4,04	2	2,88	6,94	5,73	6	30,23	36,02	30,12	—82*	29 30	46,61	75,91	1882-83
1883-84	10,45	22	12,98	23,65	7,96	41	1,08	9,45	2,64	4	38	3,06	3,73	7	3,88	7,68	5,77	11	21,97	27,85	30,55	85	31,40	40,29	71,69	1883-84
1884-85	9,13	26	8,16	17,55	7,70	33	1,39	9,42	2,87	5	43	3,35	3,57	4	3,78	7,39	5,67	4	16,07	21,78	28,94	72	29,66	29,83	59,49	1884-85
1885-86	9,73	22	10,08	20,03	8,90	40	88	10,18	3,17	5	59	3,81	3,65	8	2,72	6,45	4,65	4	25,40	30,09	30,10	79	30,89	39,67	70,56	1885-86
1886-87	9,79	37	8 08	18,24	9,00	42	1,05	10,47	3,82	9	70	4,61	4,64	13	3 96	8,73	6,42	9	21,86	28,37	33 67	1,10	34 77	35,65	70,42	1886-87
1887-88	9,52	38	10,72	20 62	10,63	40	1,38	12,41	3,61	6	59	4,26	7,48	6	3,26	10,80	6,67	2	22,14	28,83	37 91	92	38,83	38,09	76,92	1887-88
1888-89	11,04	4,85	0,63	26,52	10,88	3,04	1,10	15,02	3,83	65	33	4,81	7,74	71	3,74	12 19	6,32	77	14,91	22,00	39,81	10,02	49,83	30,71	80,54	1888-89
1889-90	10,70	6,97	8,39	26,06	11,61	2,42	1 34	15,37	4,09	51	45	5,05	7,60	53	5,09	13,27	6,29	1,87	24 99	33,15	40,29	12,35	52,64	40,26	92,90	1889-90
1890-91	12,08	6,96	11,75	30,69	12,71	3,29	1,22	17,22	4,60	81	59	6,00	8,40	82	3 38	12,60	6,65	30	36,08	43,01	44,42	12,08	56,50	53,02	1,09,52	1890-91
1891-92	11,75	8,14	12,39	32,28	12,27	3,41	93	16,61	4,42	65	52	5,59	7,70	83	2,72	11,26	6 38	70	28,68	35 96	42,72	13,73	56,45	45,25	1,01,70	1891-92
1892-93	12,74	8,62	11,01	32,37	12,05	3,67	1,50	17,82	4,27	40	57	5,24	7,67	33	3,19	11,19	6,90	53	21,95	29,38	44,23	13,55	57,78	38,22	96,00	1892-93

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*)
Calcutta, 16th January 1893

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley Present fortnight.	Barley Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or Cholum (Sorghum vulgare). Present fortnight.	Jowar or Cholum Past fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum). Present fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu Past fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (Eleusine coro-cana) Present fortnight.	Marua or Ragi Past fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (Setaria italica). Present fortnight.	Kangni Past fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (Cicer arietinum). Present fortnight.	Gram Past fortnight.	Maize (Zea Mays). Present fortnight.	Maize Past fortnight.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan pea (Cajanus indicus.) Present fortnight.	Arhar Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 10	10 14	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	438 0	438 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	..	.	..	..	11 13	11 4	13 4	12 9		‡	...	...	...	...	..		..		...	...	..	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	..	..	8 1	8 1	9 11	9 11	6 5	6 5	.	...	...	..	..		10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	280 0	280 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	..	..	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 14	10 14	‡	‡	...	...	...	...	..	..	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 0	9 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 0	9 8	9 0	...	..	...	...	...	..	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	130 0	130 0	15 0	14 0
Thôngwa	...		..	...	5 10	5 10	9 4	9 4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		..	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	..	...	11 12	12 2	12 5	12 4	...	...	...	...	.	...		.	10 9	10 9	...	...	..	‡	211 2	211 2	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	7 0		...	..	7 0	7 0	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 8	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	..	...	...		9 15	8 5		8 5	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 3	10 3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo			...	...	9 11	10 0	11 7	12 0		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 8		...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	‡	..	...	10 9	9 1	11 8	10 9	‡	‡	...	..	..	..	..	..	9 13	9 13	28 3	‡	6 14	...	392 0	392 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	11 6	11 6	...	..	9 8	9 8	10 4	10 4	21 5	22 6	...	...	...	..	..	...	10 15	10 15	20 0	20 13	8 11	8 9	70 0	70 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo		..	...	...	8 10	7 11	10 0	9 5		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 5	...	.	10 0	7 2	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	9 5	9 5	28 10	28 10	...	...	...	..	...	..	13 8	13 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	6 11	7 2	7 2	8 14	10 11	10 11	...	...	...		...	...	11 0	13 9	12 13	16 0	4 3	5 13	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	13 15	14 6	17 4	18 0		‡	...	...	...	...	...		.	..	...	...	..	...	469 11	469 11	12 7	11 9
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 7	11 0	10 9	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...		...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	.	..		10 8	10 0	11 8	11 0	...	..	.	.	.	.	..	.	9 0	9 0	...	.	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 0	12 0	8 14	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	11 7	11 4	...	...	...	...	128 0	108 0	10 12	10 10
Cachar	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	..	..	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 4	6 12	6 1	7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	6 3	7 4
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrup	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	6 8	..	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	..	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...		...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	..	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	..	...	...	.	.	.	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	8 4	9 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 5	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 10
Noakhali	...		...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 10	8 8	13 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	9 8
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 8	8 0	10 13½	10 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 13½
Dacca	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 8	9 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
24-Parganas	11 8	11 4	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	...	...	17 8	17 0	280 0	280 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 [illegible]	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	166 0	166 0	10 10½	10 10½
Calcutta	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 1	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	17 0	15 5	12 4	12 4	...	...	4 12	6 8	13 0	14 0	19 0	17 15	15 4	15 4	85 0	85 0	11 0	11 0
Hooghly	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nadia (Krishnagar)	12 8	11 13½	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 6	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	14 14	...	...	17 12½	17 12½	128 0		10 10½	10 10½
Jessore	10 8	10 8	...		8 8	9 0	1[illegible] 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 2
Faridpur	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 4	10 0	12 14	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 4	19 8	19 8	13 14	14 [illegible]	320 0	320 0	11 0	10 0
Burdwan	11 12	11 8	...	...	9 3	9 0	11 10	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 8	...	...	20 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Birbhum	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 0	10 4	10 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	200 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	8 8	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Senthal Parganas	11 0	10 8	...	...	9 0	9 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	24 0	23 0	13 0	13 4	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	13 4	13 8	...	...	6 12	0 12	13 4	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 12	17 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	10 14	12 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 0	10 8 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 15	9 15
Rajshahi	12 12	13 8	15 12	15 12	9 0	9 0	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 14	16 14	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Dinajpur	11 4	11 4	15 12	15 12	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	9 13	13 2	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12†	17 11†	...	...	16 7	15 1	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 12	11 12	...	16 0	8 8	8 8	14 0 to 15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	24 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	8 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 11 0	9 0		10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 11 8	15 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	...	11 0 to 13 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	12 0 to 15 0	[illegible] 8 to 15 0	160 0	140 0 to 160 0	9 8	9 8
Palamau	10 11	10 11	13 8	12 6		10 11	15 12	12 6	...	...	...	...	31 8	25 5	...	...	11 8	10 2	27 0	26 7	...	...	...	...	9 7	8 7
Hazáribágh	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 [illegible]	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 8	22 0	16 0	15 8	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

† Kalai. ‡ Not sold. (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihar, south—																										
Monghyr	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	8 8 to 9 0	8 8 to 9 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	23 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Gaya	12 8	12 8	17 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	11 0	20 4	...	...	17 8	22 8	23 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	21 0	19 0	11 0	10 8	16 0	14 8	30 0	28 0	..	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	25 0	21 0	19 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bihar, north—																										
Purnea	10 0	12 0	...	...	12 8	8 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	12 10	12 10	9 7	10 1	13 4	12 10	...	...	...	25 4	...	...	...		15 12	15 12	27 12	25 4	15 12	16 6	176 0	176 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	12 10	12 11	12 1	17 10	11 0	11 0	15 6	15 14	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 8	17 0	16 8	17 0	17 10	27 0	26 6	17 0	17 10	176 0	176 0	10 0	10 8
Muzaffarpur	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	..	18 0	18 0	26 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	13 8	13 10	16 8	16 0	9 8	9 0	13 12	13 4	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	23 4	23 0	18 8	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 8
Champaran	10 12	11 8	14 4	14 8	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 0	...	...	16 0	15 4	26 8	25 8	16 4	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 12
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 4½	13 4½	18 0	17 9½	9 8	9 8	11 15	11 6	19 12½	18 6½	18 4½	17 13½	19 4	19 8	16 13	16 15	18 2	18 2	23 0½	21 13	20 5	20 5	122 8	125 0	9 12	9 12
Ghazipur	14 8	14 3	19 5	17 13	8 6	8 6	12 4	10 5	24 7	24 7	18 0	16 12	..	21 14	15 7	15 7	19 5	16 9	21 4	20 10	20 10	20 10	180 4	180 4	10 0	10 0
Jaunpur	13 4	13 0	19 8	18 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	10 4	22 8	22 0	21 0	..	21 0	25 0			22 8	21 0	16 0	...	21 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Allahabad	12 0	12 0	18 12	18 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 4	20 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	95 0	85 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	17 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	7 8	8 0	11 0	13 8	28 0	28 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	...	...	17 0	26 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Fatehpur	12 0	12 8	19 0	19 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	21 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 12
Hamírpur	17 4	17 8	21 0	19 8	9 0	9 0	12 4	12 0	25 4	23 0	21 14	22 0	...	...	...		23 8	23 0	..	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Jalaun	17 8	17 8	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 8	14 8	23 0	21 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	26 0	24 0	22 8	20 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	15 2	15 2	22 8	22 8	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	20 8	20 8	22 8	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 4	20 4	20 12	20 12	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 8
Farukhabad	14 8	13 12	19 8	19 12	5 0	5 4	9 0	8 0	22 8	21 4	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	..	24 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 4	22 0	130 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Mainpuri	15 4	15 8	21 8	21 8	4 8	4 0	8 0	10 0	22 0	20 8	21 0	21 0	...	..			21 0	20 12	24 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	15 12	15 12	25 4	24 8	6 8	6 8	13 0	13 8	25 8	25 8	22 4	21 8	21 8	22 8	10 4	10 8	23 8	24 8	31 0	30 8	17 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 8	16 8	25 4	24 0	7 4	7 0	9 8	12 0	21 8	21 0	19 0	20 12	...	..	..	..	23 8	23 0	...	...	27 4	27 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	24 8	23 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	26 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 8	24 0	23 0	15 8	15 8	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	14 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	29 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	..	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	27 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	15 0	14 12	23 0	23 0	5 4	5 4	8 8	9 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	24 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	145 0	155 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	15 8	15 4	25 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	25 8	23 0	22 0	22 0	.	..	14 0	14 0	24 8	24 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Submontane—																										
Ballia	16 4	14 12	19 0	19 12	9 12	9 12	14 12	14 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	23 4	16 0	16 0	19 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	19 8	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	13 5	13 5	18 4	18 2	7 8	7 8	14 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	15 0	15 8	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 15	13 15	...	..	...	...	19 12	19 12	14 6	14 6	16 10	16 10	19 12	19 12	18 14	18 14	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	9 8	10 0	32 0‡	32 0‡	14 0	14 0	..	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	18 0	24 0	...	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	14 12	14 12	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	24 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	20 0	23 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	21 8	21 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	16 0	15 12	22 0	21 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	...	24 0	24 0	23 8	21 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Pilibhit	14 1	14 1	22 8	22 4	12 8	11 14	13 12	13 12	17 8	...	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	21 4	23 12	23 12	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 14

Station																										
Bareilly	13 8	13 3	20 9	19 6	5 14	5 14	11 12	12 0	21 2	21 1½	19 6	19 6	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 11	19 1	22 4	21 12	20 9	20 9	125 0	125 0	10 9	10 9
Moradabad	14 6	14 6	20 8	19 2	6 8	6 8	11 4	11 4	22 2	22 0	20 12	20 12	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 15	21 8	23 5	23 12	22 1	21 12	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Naini Tal	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 [illegible]
Almora	9 8	10 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	...	..	.	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	9 0‖	9 0‖	160 0	160 0	7 0	8 0
Bijnor	14 1	14 1	21 6	20 4	10 11	10 2	12 15	12 15	20 4	...	19 2	19 11	.	.	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 6	20 4	20 4	...	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 4
Muzaffarnagar	14 6	14 7	22 0	22 0	5 8	6 9	11 8	11 8	24 0	22 0	18 8	16 9	9 14	9 14	6 9	6 9	22 0	22 0	19 9	17 10	13 3	13 3	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 [illegible]
Meerut	14 8	24 8	22 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	18 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	22 8	22 0	20 8	20 0	21 8	21 8	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Saháranpur*	12 12	13 0	19 0	18 0	6 6	7 8	10 10	10 0	23 8	22 0	21 8	20 0	21 8	20 0	17 0	16 0	20 12	20 0	21 8	20 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	10 12
Dehra Dún	12 10	12 4	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...		17 12	17 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	...	..	...	.	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	13 8	14 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	15 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160* 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	15 0	15 8	22 8	21 8	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 0	25 8	25 0	19 8	19 0	31 0	31 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 8	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	13 8	13 8	20 8	21 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 8	24 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	18 0	21 8	21 4	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	22 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 8	13 4	20 8	20 8	6 0	6 0	13 8	13 8	26 0	22 8	21 8	20 8	...	...	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 8	24 0	21 8	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	15 8	15 8	22 0	22 0	8 *	8 0	17 8	17 0	26 12	25 0	23 12	23 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	28 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 0	13 4	19 8	18 12	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	..	18 8	18 0	...	...	15 0	15 8	20 8	20 8	24 0	25 0	20 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	13 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	22 8	21 0	26 0	25 0	20 8	19 0	20 8	20 8	26 0	25 0	21 12	21 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	15 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 4	29 0	29 0	23 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 12	15 12	23 0	23 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	13 0	30 0	27 0	19 0	17 0	33 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	28 8	30 0	22 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 4
Sitapur	15 8	15 0	24 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	23 0	24 0	28 0	27 0	29 0	27 0	24 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	..	14 0	14 0	31 0	30 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	150 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	14 10	24 6	20 0	9 6	8 12	10 15	10 0	20 10	18 12	16 4	16 4*	...	...	...	...	20 10	20 0	23 15	21 14	20 5	22 14	...	...	13 4	13 2
Bánswára	18 2	17 8	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	16 4	15 0	18 12	18 12		.	...	...	...	...	26 4	25 0	37 8	40 0	17 8	17 8	.	...	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 2½	10 2½	14 13½	14 7¼	7 0½	7 8	7 6¾	7 13	18 12	19 8½	10 15	11 11½	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	14 1	14 1	12 1¼	21 1½	20 5	9 6	9 6	160 0	160 0	9 9	9 6
Sirohee	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	19 0	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	10 8½	11 2	17 1	16 14	6 2	.	7 2	7 6½	19 1	18 1	15 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 15		..	...	...	175 0	220 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	11 13	11 13	19 0	19 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	9 10	23 5	25 0	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	.	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	9 11	10 4	15 0	15 0	5 12	5 12	6 12	6 12		.	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	17 8	16 0	9 8	9 8		.	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 4	11 8	18 0	18 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	18 8	18 0	†	†	†	†	18 12	18 0	20 4	25 0	†	†	*	*	13 0	14 0
Boondee	19 8	18 8	28 0	27 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	7 8	32 0	31 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kotah	19 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	35 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	..	...	18 8	18 8	30 0	30 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	15 12½	15 11	21 12½	24 8½	7 1	7 1	10 3	10 3	22 6	12 6	14 10	15 0	...	...	22 2	24 5	16 14	16 11	22 4	22 10	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	9 6	9 6
Tonk	17 7	16 4	25 4	22 8	6 8	6 8	8 12	7 8	28 4	28 0	24 8	22 4	...	...	...	...	20 8	18 0	24 0	22 12	...	..	85 0	85 0	11 4	11 2
Jeypore	13 8	13 4	21 4	20 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	22 8	20 8	17 8	17 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	20-8 to 24 8	20-0 to 21 8	21 0	21 8	25 0	24 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	16 4	16 4	23 12	23 12	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	22 12	22 8	21 4	20 10	...	...	15 0	15 0	26 4	23 12	...	...	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	16 4	16 5	26 11½	25 14	8 2½	8 3	9 0¾	9 5	26 7¾	23 1½	25 6	24 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	25 12	26 12¼	...	...	27 6¾	28 7¼	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13½
Bhurtpore	15 0	15 8	25 8	25 0	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	27 12	25 8	23 10	23 12	...	...	9 12	9 12	25 2	25 8	21 0	21 0	24 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	14 13	15 3	25 0	24 10	7 4	7 4	8 10	8 9	28 3	27 9	25 5	25 10	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 6	23 13	26 8	25 12	29 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	14 8	14 4	18 12	18 1	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	27 11	26 8	22 8	18 6	...	...	...	...	16 8½	14 5	..	..	.	..	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6
Nusseerabad Cantonment	12 8	12 9	...	..	6 13	7 0	7 5	7 8	22 11	20 0	15 5	16 0	...	†	...	...	18 13	17 14	...	...	20 0	20 0	80 0	93 5	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	.	..	10 0	11 0	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	§	¶	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	8 9	8 9		.	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	.	...	..	.	260 0	260 0	13 5	13 5
Anádra	10 10	10 10	14 0	14 0	6 0	5 12	7 0	7 0	.	..	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	10 0	9 8	...	..	12 0	11 8
Shahpoora	11 9½	11 10	16 6	15 11	8 4	7 4	9 0	8 8	22 5	21 0	17 8½	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 5	14 0	21 10	22 3	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 13
Western—																										
Jodhpore	9 11 and 11 9	9 6 and 11 9	15 0	15 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	20 0 and 21 14	20 0 and 21 14	15 0	13 12	...	...	...	..	16 4 and 16 9	15 15 and 16 4	19 6	18 12	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 6	8 4	...	.	7 8	7 0	8 12	8 10	15 12	15 0	14 12	13 4	...	..	..	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	9 6	9 0	..	..	3 0	3 0	6 8	6 8	.	...	15 9	15 6	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	..	...	10 0	9 0	100 0	40 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Neemuch Cantonment	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	16 0	...	†	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	20 0	19 8	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	.	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	..	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	16 11¾	16 11¾	23 14½	23 6	7 7	7 7	8 8	8 12¼	21 4	21 4	22 5	21 12½	...	...	12 12	12 12	19 6¼	19 6¼	21 4	21 12½	17 10½	17 0½	143 12	170 0	12 1¼	12 3½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Six pies per bundle. ‖ Husked. ¶ Nine pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	14 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	11 0	13 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	14 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	13 0
Montgomery	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	300 0	300 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	15 0	15 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	29 0	30 0	23 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	25 0	24 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	15 0	15 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	29 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	†	†	14 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	31 0	30 0	25 0	26 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	14 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 8
Ludhiána	13 0	15 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	13 0
Jullundur	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hoshiárpur	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	11 0
Gurdáspur	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 0
Amritsar	12 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	13 0	†	†	17 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	85 0	90 0	13 0	10 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	11 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	9 0	8 0	100 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	20 0	‡	18 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Gujránwála	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	14 0	†	†	12 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Gujrát	11 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	12 0	13 0
Jhelum	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	●	●	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	●	†	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	24 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	●	●	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	60 0	58 0	12 12	12 8
Hazára	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	‡	‡	13 0	15 0	†	†	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	†	†	78 0	75 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	10 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	†	†	19 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	75 0	80 0	36 0	35 0
Kohát	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	‡	‡	105 0	105 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	11 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	11 8	12 0
Mooltan	11 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Bannu	13 0	13 0	19 0	22 0	...	..	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	115 0	115 0	35 0	35 0
Muzaffargarh	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	23 0	22 8
Sind and Baluchistan																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	16 8	15 0	6 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	‡	‡	91 7	98 0	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	17 0	17 8	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	‡	‡	106 10	106 10	12 0	12 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	14 5	14 0		..	11 8	12 8	13 0	13 12	15 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	‡	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	...	...	27 5	28 0	142 2	140 3	13 0	13 8
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	11 13	12 0		...	8 0	8 0	10 10	10 0	17 7	18 0	18 5	16 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	..	140 11	142 0	12 0	[illegible] 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 0	10 8	...	...	8 14	8 0	9 8	12 8	22 4	20 0	21 12	22 0	...	...	...	..	14 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	11 0
Quetta	10 0	9 8	15 0	15 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	5 0	5 0	13 4	13 8	1	16 8	8 0	‡	57 0	60 0	8 0	8 0

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	..	10 2	10 2	13 2	13 2	14 4	14 11	11 4	11 5	19 12	19 15	..		11 8	11 10	...	..	.	*	208 0	208 0	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10		...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	13 2	13 2	13 14	10 8	10 7	16 7	..		11 13	11 2	..	...	...	*	109 11	109 11	11 4	10 6
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4			7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12		*	...		11 14	11 14	...			*	89 5	89 5	11 14	11 14
Bombay	8 0	8 0	.	.	7 2	7 2	7 15	7 15	13 1	13 1	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	.	.	12 9	12 12	...	...	11 4	11 4	58 4	58 4	11 3	11 3
Tanna	9 2	9 2	...	..	7 6	7 6	9 4	10 3	*	12 12	13 8	14 6	19 0	19 13			12 7	12 7	..	...	*	*	81 3	99 1	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	9 10	9 10			11 5	11 12	12 4	13 3	22 14	22 14	19 13	18 15	26 10	26 10			10 1	8 11	.		10 10	10 10	80 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Belgaum	9 8	9 8		.	11 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	21 8	21 0	22 0	17 8	26 0	26 0	..	...	11 0	11 0	..		11 0	11 0	73 6	83 3	11 4	11 8
Satara	0 2	10 2		.	9 10	9 14	10 2	9 10	17 5	15 4	6 12	15 5	*	*	.	..	9 3	9 3	.	...	*	*	114 0	114 0	11 4	11 4
Sholapur	10 11	10 4	.	.	8 9	9 1	0 14	10 6	22 5	23 4	22 0	21 9	*	*	...		10 13	10 12	...	..	12 12	12 12	64 0	60 15	11 6	11 8
Bijapur	10 10	10 5			6 15	6 15	10 7	10 7	24 2	26 13	25 3	25 8		*	..	...	10 4	10 11	..	...		*	64 0	64 0	10 9	10 9
Poona	8 10	8 10	.		7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	15 4	15 4	12 10	12 10	16 6	16 6		..	11 8	11 8	..		10 13	10 13	67 7	67 7	11 2	11 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	11 9	10 0	.	...	8 13	7 0	10 9	8 0	20 10	17 0	16 1	14 0		*	...	...	12 8	13 0	..	.	14 12	14 0	80 0	64 0	12 6	13 0
Násik	12 8	12 3	.	..	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	21 0	19 10	16 4	16 15	23 0	21 14	...	...	13 13	12 12	...	...	..	*	106 0	128 0	13 4	12 12
Dhulia (Khandesh)	12 4	12 4		...	7 4	7 4	9 0	9 6	22 12	22 12	19 12	19 12	...	*	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	..	16 14	16 4	80 0	91 0	11 6	11 6
Guzerat—																										
Surat	9 4	9 4	..		6 8	6 8	7 6	7 6	13 14	13 14	12 15	12 15	.	*	...	.	11 2	11 2	..		13 14	13 14	74 0	74 0	12 0	12 0
Broach	11 0	11 0		.	7 8	7 8	10 0	10	17 12	17 2	16 0	16 0	*	*	...	.	1 0	11 0		...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	10 0	10 8			8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8		*	14 0	14 4	20 0	20 0	...	.	8 0	8 0				*	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	8 5	8 5	..		6 5	6 14	8 0	7 7	16 0	15 7	13 3	3 12	18 5	17 2	...	..	9 2	9 2	..	...	.	11 7	90 7	91 7	10 14	10 14
Ahmadabad	10 8	11 0	...		9 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	17 8	19 0	17 0	16 8		*	...	.	16 0	16 0		...	13 8	13 8	80 0	80 0	13 12	13 12
Godhra (Panch Mahals)	8 8	8 0			8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0		*	16 0	16 0	24 0	*		..	16 0	11 0	.	.	15 8	10 0	183 0	183 0	13 0	13 0
Deesa Cantonment	11 0	11 2		.	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	*	...	...	13 4	13 4	..	.	.	10 0	142 3	140 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rajkot	12 0	12 4			6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	13 8	13 12	..	*	...		13 8	12 12	...	...	..	*	90 0	80 0	75 0	70 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	13 7	13 7	.	.	6 12	6 12	11 13	11 13	22 9	22 8			.	..	..	..	14 3	14 3	.	.	11 10	11 10	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 5
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant	11 8	11 8	.	..	9 0	9 0	11 0	0 8	20 0	2 8	21 0	21 0	..	*	...	...	13 0	14 0	.	...	...	*	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 0
Hoshangabad	14 4	14 3		.	9 0	7 0	10 6	10 6	18 14	16 13			...	...	..	..	16 9	16 9	..	...	12 5	12 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	13 15	13 15	.		.	.	9 10	9 9	17 4	17 4		...	...	...	..	...	13 8	12 11	..	...	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	0 14	10 5	...		8 0	7 4	11 7	10 0	14 6	13 1	.	...	..	...	...	...	12 11	11 11	..	..	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nagpur	11 14	11 14			0 1	10 0	11 4	11 4	17 8	16 14	..	..	...	...	.	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 0	10 10	95 0	95 0	10 0	10 0
Wardha	13 5	13 5			10 0	10 0	12 5	11 7	17 2	17 3	.	...	...	...	..	...	13 5	13 5		...	13 5	13 5	110 0	110 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 13	10 10			8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	.		..	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	.	..	19 3	19 3	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	12 11	12 11			9 6	9 6	9 11	9 11	..	...		...	...	...	...	..	16 8	16 7	...	..	18 0	18 0	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 2	17 2	.	.	12	2 0	13 2	12 10	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	16 10	16 10	.	..	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	14 0	13 0		...	0 4	10 0	12 8	12 8	9 0	18 0		..	...	...	...		19 0	17 0	...		13 0	13 0	110 0	1 0 0	9 4	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	17 8	17 4	26 0	25 0	8 0	7-0&8-8	14 0	15 4	23 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 4	19 12	.	...	24 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 12
Mandla	16 0	16 0	...	.	11 0	11 8	14 0	12 0		..		...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	..	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	.	8 0	8 10	11 8	11 8	...		...	..	..	...	.	..	13 9	12 7	..	...	9 2	9 2	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Balaghát	11 13	11 13			11 13	1 13	15 2	15 1		..	..	...	..	..	..	..	18 0	18 0	..	...	11 4	11 4	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandara	12 8	12 8			..		2 8	12 8			.	.	...	..	...	...	16 0	15 0	..	...	10 0	0 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	11 12	10 14					13 6	11 11	14 13	16 5	...	..	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 8
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	13 5	13 5	..		12 5	12 5	16 15	16 15		.	.	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	..	..	12 0	11 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Raipur	13 10	2 14		.	9 2	11 5	13 10	13 10		.	...	.	..	..	..	...	12 12	15 15	...	...	10 15	10 15	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	11 6	11 6	.	...	12 4	12 4	14 14	14 14		..	.	...	.	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	..	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 5	9 5
Berar—																										
Buldana	14 8	14 4	.	..	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	1 0	18 0	19 0	...	..		...	13 0	14 0	...	..	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Basim	13 13	13 10	...		7 12	7 12	10 5	10 0	21 5	2 5	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	14 6	13 5	...	...	13 12	12 8	80 0	80 0	9 6	9 8
Akola	12 0	11 0	.		7 0	7 0	10 0	0 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	..		...	12 0	11 0	...	..	11 0	10 0	87 0	87 0	0 0	10 0
Ellichpur	12 0	11 0	...	.	5 0	0 0	- 0	8	13 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	..	...	11 0	12 0		...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	12 0	11 8	..	.	7 0	7 0	8 10	8 8	17 3	17 0	13 3	13 10	.	.	...	..	11 5	12 4	...	...	11 0	11 0	74 0	81 0	10 0	8 10
Wun	10 0	10 0			6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	16 0	..	.	..	...	...	..	11 0	11 0	..	..	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	8 8	8 14	Nil	*	6 2	6 1-	8 4	8 1	4 7	14 7	18 13	16 12	24 14	23 0	Nil.	*	10 3	9 0	Nil.	*	13 8	11 4	120 0	75 0	9 4	9 2
Bolaram	9 5	9 5	Nil	*	7 8	7 0	8 2	7 14	6 8	16 3	Nil	*	Nil	*	Nil.	*	9 9	8 13	Nil.	*	..	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 0	8 0	Nil.	*	7 8	7 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	18 8	18 0	Nil	*	Nil.	*	11 0	11 0	Nil.	*		*	80 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1892—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice, best sort		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (Sorgnum vulgare).		Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum).		Marua or Ragi (Eleusine coracana).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (Setaria italica).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (Cicer arietinum).		Maize (Zea Mays)		Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (Catanus indicus).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 6	10 2	11 2	10 14	*	*	*	*	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 1	11 11
S. Canara	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 10	10 0	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	21 13	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	13 5	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	17 3	19 2	19 2	19 2	19 11	22 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 3	11 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 0	8 0	16 14	16 14	19 10	19 10	15 13	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 2	10 2
Salem	7 3	7 11	...	...	8 14	9 6	9 6	9 14	16 6	18 3	15 3	19 5	17 2	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196 13	196 13	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	8 10	8 10	...	...	8 10	9 10	9 3	10 0	20 10	19 10	20 11	18 13	23 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 2	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 11	6 11	...	...	10 3	9 10	11 5	10 13	18 0	17 0	18 13	16 14	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 3	10 13	15 13	15 13	18 2	21 0	18 13	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	6 11	7 0	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 11	11 2	19 3	18 8	20 0	16 14	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	145 13	11 11	12 2
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 0	9 2	...	...	10 8	12 0	11 10	13 8	*	*	*	*	24 2	24 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 0	104 0	11 0	11 0
Vizagapatam	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	22 11	23 13	24 13	24 13	24 3	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	11 11	11 11
Godávari	7 3	7 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 8	12 0	17 5	17 5	22 0	22 14	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 8	10 14
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 14	11 8	11 10	12 2	15 13	14 3	*	*	20 14	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 3	7 3	...	...	10 2	11 11	11 2	12 11	17 8	18 8	18 13	19 11	19 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 3	9 6	9 11	10 0	*	17 10	*	19 13	16 6	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 13	9 13	*	*	*	*	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	7 2	7 2	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 5	10 11	20 0	22 13	16 8	14 14	20 8	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	6 3	6 3	...	...	8 11	10 14	9 10	12 5	*	*	15 6	23 2	15 14	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	5 14	6 10	...	...	7 14	9 10	8 13	11 5	*	*	13 13	18 14	14 5	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	7 3	9 0	7 10	9 6	14 0	16 2	13 5	19 2	15 2	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 6	8 11	9 10	10 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	7 6	7 13	...	...	7 10	9 3	7 13	9 11	13 13	16 3	13 3	14 11	14 0	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 12	6 4	7 4	6 8	7 12	7 12	9 0	8 12	19 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	24 0	16 0	12 0	9 0	8 12	...	...	9 12	9 8	114 0	111 0	9 8	9 4
Bangalore	8 0	7 14	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 13	19 5	...	...	22 9	23 6	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 8
Kolar	7 8	7 8	6 4	6 4	9 4	9 4	10 0	9 12	23 0	29 0	24 0	30 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	8 12	...	21 0	10 4	10 4	150 0	150 0	9 12	9 12
Túmkúr	8 0	8 0	7 4	7 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 8	17 0	20 0	...	...	25 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	11 8	340 0	340 0	10 0	9 8
Hassan	...	...	7 8	7 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	36 0	32 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 8	11 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	...	7 14	8 6	8 15	12 10	12 10	27 5	26 4	...	...	31 0	31 8	...	...	8 6	8 15	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 15	8 15
Chitaldroog	8 8	8 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	9 4	10 8	10 8	32 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	34 0	32 0	24 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	7 0	7 8	6 8	8 0	10 0	9 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	28 0	...	...	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	8 4
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch).

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS

No XXXIX OF 1892-93

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

N.B—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892* audited figures have been used as far as possible

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92	First nine days of January 1892			Week ending 7th January 1893			Earnings from 1st April 1891 to 9th January 1892.	Earnings from 1st April 1892 to 7th January 1893	Increases in 1892-93	Decreases in 1892-93
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings.					
			Total	Per mile open.		Total	Per mile open per week				
State lines worked by companies	R	Miles	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (a)	590	1,634	11,25,120	689	1,634	9 10 241	557	3,82,71,604	3,73,62,545		9,09,059
Bengal Nágpur	150	831	2,00,812	24-	831	1,3 ,227	157	46,01,404	41,5- 8 1		4,48,003
Indian Midland	127	752	1,19,075	158	752	86,312	117	35 98,843	36,99,513	1,00,670	
Metre gauge											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	5,37,296	321	1,674	4,30,000	257	1,62 81,-62	1,64,47,850	1,60,577	
South Indian	150	948	1,82,448	192	1,043	1 70,335	163	56 2-,840	60,21,8 5	3,99,015	
Southern Mahratta (h)	86	1,044	1,13,713	109	1,107	96,700	87	36,5 ,985	33,38 0 0		2,61,385
Bengal and North Western (b)	130	739	90,042	122	755	98,260	130	36,93,719	39,23,361	2 20,642	
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	14,263	72	215	12,516	58	3,97 744	4,04,816	1,0-,072	
Total	250	7,819	23,82,763	305	8 011	19,42,651	242	7,61,2-,421	7 55,0 350		6,21,071
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (c)	264	2,424	7,10,208	293	2 511	4,75 727	189	2,58 04,465	1,89 48,581		68,55,884
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	2,11,251	305	692	1,47,234	213	66,01,367	62,39,702		3,6- 265
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	284	777	-,42,242	286	777	2,15,090	277	93,54 033	94 07 267	53,228	
Bengal Central (d)	117	125	18,042	144	125	14,950	120	5,86,579	5,9 ,152	5,573	
Metre gauge—											
Burma (e)	203	609	1,83,639	302	715	1,34,255	188	41,21,362	48,51,549	7,30,187	
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	47	28	1,415	51	28	1,157	41	52,1-7	54,373	2, 46	
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	561	70	8	5-8	66	13 701	13,8-1	120	
Total	-51	4,063	13,47 556	289	4,850	9,88,941	204	4,65,34,240	4,01,67,445		63,66,795
Lines worked by guaranteed companies											
Standard gauge											
Great Indian Peninsula (f)	572	1,492	9,87,51-	662	1,490	8,13,187	540	3,28,84,191	2,88,15,878		40,68,313
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	506	461	3,41,030	740	461	2,86 000	620	1 06,64,346	1,06,56 398		7,948
Madras	2 0	840	2,-7,215	270	840	2,07,15-	-47	72,77,965	73,7- 41	94 449	
Total	408	2,793	15 55,757	557	2,791	13,06,339	468	5,05,20,502	4,06,44,630		39,81 312
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	2 0	15,27	52,80,084	346	15,658	4-,37 931	271	17,34 83,163	16,25,13,485		1,09,60,678
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge											
Delhi Umballa Kalka	129	162	-1,614	133	162	17,360	108	8,39,471	8,34,321		5 150
Tarakeshwar	258	--	6,258	264	2-	5,048	2-9	2,18 786	2,14,979		3,807
Metre gauge											
Rohilkhand Kumaun (Company's section	114	67	5,737	86	67	4,291	64	3 08,270	3 43 15	34,945	
Dibru Sadiya	198	78	11 953	153	75	8,523	109	3,9 263	3,9 ,6-4		645
Total	135	3-9	45 52-	135	329	35, 25	107	17 58,796	17,54,133	25,313	
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	53,753	152	354	53,902	153	21 23,864	20,54 560		69,304
The Gaekwar's Petlad	91	13	915	77	13	1,320	102	45,106	47,888		218
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec)	86	311	29,774	96	331	34,599	105	10,56,430	11,25 01	68,571	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	50	93	5 416	58	93	5,830	63	1,59,305	1,94,930	35 6-5	
Kolhápur	55	29	1,822	63	29	1,872	65	(g) 60, 01	61,,30	9,137	
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,209	60	72	4,820	67	1,53,( )	1 83,857	30,165	
Total	107	872	96,050	110	892	1,0-,433	115	36,31 001	36,75,572	73,971	
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency											
Standard gauge—											
Rajpura Bhátinda	118	108	14,446	134	105	9,013	83	5,01,138	3,71,099		1,30 039
Lines owned and worked by native states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	83	334	30 124	90	331	26 682	80	10,87 937	12,17,684	1,29 747	
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	26,004	98	291	15 700	54	5,33 3 4	6,90,739	1,57,435	
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	6,605	71	94	5 289	56	2,43,742	2,42,062		1 680
Total	76	719	65,423	91	719	47,071	66	18,64,953	21,50 485	2,85 502	
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,303	55,07,574	318	17,700	44,32,276	250	18,12,09,681	17,04,94,780		1,07,14,901

(a) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(b) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company
(c) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways
(d) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(e) Includes the Mu Valley state railway
(f) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways
(g) Total receipts from 21st April 1891 to 9th January 1892
(h) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section, from 1st January 1893

F. B. HEBBERT, *M Inst, C E*,
Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th January, 1893

Printed and published for the Government of India *at the* Government Central Printing Office, *Calcutta*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 2.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1893.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th January, 1893

No. 5.—His Excellency the Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Chapter 67, Section 10, and the Statute 55 and 56 Vict., Chapter 14, Section 1, has been pleased to nominate Mr. Charles Cecil Stevens, I.C S., Member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC

Calcutta, the 12th January, 1893

No. 53.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to confer the privilege of private entrée to Government House upon Nawab Abdul Latif, Bahadur, C I E

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 9th January, 1893.

No. 13.—The services of Mr. S. W. Cox on, Assistant Commissioner, 4th grade, in Burma, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces

The 12th January, 1893.

No. 17.—Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st December, 1892.

MEDICAL.

The 9th January, 1893.

No. 10.—The services of the undermentioned Medical Officers of the Bengal Establishment, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by the Notifications in the Home Department marginally noted, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government:—

No. 356, dated the 19th May, 1890.
No 441, dated the 3rd July, 1890.

Surgeon-Captain L. G. Fischer.
" L. J. Pisani.

PORT BLAIR.

The 12th January, 1893.

No. 36.—Mr. M. V. Portman, Officiating Third Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, has obtained privilege leave for 19 days, with effect from the 9th February, 1893.

No. 38.—Mr. R. Wimberley, Officiating Fourth Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, has been granted privilege leave for 18 days, with effect from the 29th December, 1892.

JAILS.

The 12th January, 1893.

No. 25—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 33 of the Prisoners' Act, 1871, as amended by Act IX of 1882, the Governor General in Council hereby appoints the jail at Insein to be a place to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

EDUCATION.

The 13th January, 1893.

No. 12.—The Governor General in Council in pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta:—

Mr. F. J. Johnstone, M.I.C.E, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department.
The Ven'ble Welbore MacCarthy, Archdeacon of Calcutta.
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Joubert, M.B., F.R.C.S., Eng., Indian Medical Service.
Abul Hasan Khan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta.
Mr. Charles Robert Wilson, M.A. (Oxon.), Bengal Education Department.
Babu Nilratan Sarkar, M.A., M.D.
Babu Ram Charan Mitra, M.A, B.L., Junior Government Pleader, High Court, Calcutta.
Babu Narendralal De, M.A., B.L., General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 9th January, 1893.

No. 33-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the provisional appointment of M. Brottle, attached to the French Consulate at Port Said, as Acting Vice-Consul for France at Aden.

The 10th January, 1893.

No. 45-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Arnold Andreas Rudolf Böning as Acting Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bassein, during the absence of Mr. Wilhelm Löning.

No. 69-E.—The services of Mr J. F. H. Collet, Executive Engineer recently employed in the Kashmir State, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st January, 1893.

No. 109-I.—Captain H. V. Cox, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 21st Madras Infantry, is appointed to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops, with effect from the 5th September, 1892.

The 12th January, 1893.

No. 48-G.—The services of 2nd Lieutenant E. T. Carwithen, Officiating Squadron Officer (on probation), 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he is struck off the strength of the regiment.

The 13th January, 1893.

No. 57-G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of M. Georges Gaume as Consular Agent for France at Karachi, *vice* M. E. De Baillon.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 13th January, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 18.—Lieutenant G. C. McD. Birdwood, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Bombay Lancers, is appointed to officiate in the Army Remount Department, with effect from the 3rd December, 1892, *vice* Major H. N. Webb, who has vacated.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 19.—Colonel W. W. Biscoe, General List, Cavalry, officiating Colonel on the Staff, to be Colonel on the Staff, *vice* Colonel H. A.

Little, C.B., who has vacated that appointment. Dated 4th January, 1893.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 20.—The following appointments are made in the Judge Advocate General's Department :—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Prideaux, Bombay General List, Infantry, Assistant Judge Advocate General, and officiating Deputy Judge Advocate General, to be Deputy Judge Advocate General, *vice* Colonel W. Hughes-Hallett, Indian Staff Corps, whose extended tenure of appointment has expired ;

Captain W. Lambert, Indian Staff Corps, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, officiating Assistant Judge Advocate General, to be Assistant Judge Advocate General, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Prideaux,—

with effect from the 5th January, 1893.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 21.—Mr. E. O'Brien Smith, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is appointed Assistant to the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, and promoted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, with effect from the 28th March, 1892.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 22.—Captain C. H. L. F. Wilson, Royal Artillery, to be Ordnance Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 5th January, 1893, *vice* Captain C. T. Bell, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, promoted.

STAFF CORPS.

No 23.—Lieutenant Cecil Norris Baker, Lincolnshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 16th August, 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 24.—The services of 2nd grade Assistant Apothecary Thomas Neil McCue, Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, are dispensed with on account of unfitness for the military service.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 25.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

Captain C. E. W. Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 6th Bengal Cavalry, (u. p. a.) for six months under rule VIII of the regulations of 1875.

No. 26.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the staff corps ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant C. A. Luck, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—8th year commenced 16th November, 1892.

Lieutenant E. J. M. Wood, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year. Pension service,—7th year commenced 25th August, 1892.

No. 27.—Colonel T. C. Manderson, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Military Works Department, is granted furlough in and out of India, (p. a.) for nine months under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, with effect from the date of quitting his station.

No. 28.—Captain A. C MacDonnell, Royal Engineers, Military Works Department, is granted leave out of India, (p a.) for one year under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British army serving in India.

No 29.—Major P. R. Bairnsfather, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 14th Bengal Lancers, is granted extension of leave, (p. a.) for the 4th December, 1892.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 30.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 16th December, 1892, pages 7397, 7398 and 7399.

India Office, 16th December, 1892.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services, and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 2nd October, 1892.

Alexander Thomas Seton Abercrombie Rind, C.M.G.
O'Moore Creagh, V.C.
Herbert Anthony Sawyer.

Dated 16th October, 1892.

Edward Lloyd.
Dudley Elphinstone Gouldsbury.
William Henry Lyster.
Francis Crichton Maltby.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 19th October, 1892.

Ivar MacIvor
Lawrence Jameson Torrie.
Roderick William McLeod.
Walter Francis Courtenay Chichele Plowden.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 22nd October, 1892.

Hugh Daly, C.I.E.
John Archibald Houison-Crawfurd
Harry Troup Brown.
Frederick Weston Peile Macdonald.
Charles Mailing Cartwright.
Benjamin Holloway.
Fitzjames Maine Edwards.
Walter Sinclair Delamain.
Alfred Woodrow Stanley Wingate.
Turenne Jermyn.
William Maxwell Carpendale

Francis Hardinge Eliott
Clarence Yule Crommelin.
Frank Duncan.
Alexander Grierson Davidson.
Arthur Philip Desborough Harris.
Arthur Nicholls.
Richard Pennefather Warren.
Henry Gerard Burton.
Sydney Moore Mason.
Charles Henry Uvedale Price.
James Marshall Stewart.
Havelock Hudson.
Percy Holland.
George Ranier Crawford.
Claye Ross Ross.
Leonard John Mathias.
Charles Clements Reid.
Albert Edward Woods.
William George Hatherell.
Oliver Goldsmith Ievers.
Edward Henry Bernard.
Folliott Churchill
Walter Edward Brett.

To be Lieutenants

Lieutenant Alfred Turner Rowlandson, from the Royal Lancaster Regiment. Dated 17th February, 1891, but to rank from 25th August, 1886

Lieutenant Owen Charles Argles, from the West India Regiment. Dated 16th November, 1890, but to rank from 25th August, 1886

Lieutenant Charles Annesley Wilbraham Ford, from the Durham Light Infantry. Dated 22nd June, 1891, but to rank from 3rd July, 1889

Lieutenant Harold Robert Baker, from the West India Regiment Dated 1st February, 1891, but to rank from 31st July, 1889.

Lieutenant Frederick Charles Rampini, from the South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 13th March, 1891, but to rank from 27th October, 1889.

Lieutenant Ernest Codrington, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 22nd June, 1891, but to rank from 7th January, 1890.

Lieutenant John Lewis Randolph Gordon, from the Worcestershire Regiment. Dated 19th July, 1891, but to rank from 7th March, 1890.

Lieutenant Augustus Hodson Cooke, from the East Surrey Regiment Dated 14th January, 1891, but to rank from 14th May, 1890.

Lieutenant James Scott Grove, from the Gloucestershire Regiment. Dated 20th December, 1890, but to rank from 1st October, 1890.

Lieutenant William Alfred Hill, from the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 24th January, 1891, but to rank from 15th October, 1890.

Second-Lieutenant Francis Edward Geoghegan, from the Gloucestershire Regiment. Dated 12th February, 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Alexander Arthur West, from the Gloucestershire Regiment. Dated 12th February, 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Hector Lachlan Stewart MacLean, from the Northumberland Fusiliers. Dated 17th February, 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Mansfield Elliot Nuttall, from the Lancashire Fusiliers. Dated 27th February, 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Edward William Keily from the Connaught Rangers. Dated 7th April, 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Harry Sumner Garratt, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 10th July, 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Guy Moberly, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 15th July 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Robert Lee Morris, from the 1st Dragoon Guards. Dated 31st July, 1891.

Second-Lieutenant George Murray Rolland, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 11th August, 1891.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 1st October, 1892.

Mathew Denis Moriarty, M.D.
Gordon Price, M.D.
Edward Bovill
Bartholomew O'Brien, M D.
Henry Walter Hill.
Zalmoor Allee Ahmed, M D.
William Arthur Gilligan.
William Edwin Griffiths.

Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors.

Dated 2nd October, 1892.

George Michael James Giles.
Arthur Robert Wyatt Sedgefield.
Edwin Francis Horatio Dobson
Johnston Shearer.
Syed Hassan.
Hem Chandra Banerji
Shambu Chandra Nandi.
Francis Samuel Peck
William Deane.

* * * * *

BENGAL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTALISHMENT.

To be Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenant.

Apothecary, first grade, Alfred Birthright Eates. Dated 25th July, 1892.

* * * * *

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officer:—

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel James Davidson, Bombay Medical Establishment. Dated 3rd December, 1892.

The Queen has also approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officer.—

Captain Charles Frederic Sievwright, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 14th October, 1892

PROMOTIONS.

No. 31.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval.—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 11th January, 1893.

Sir Charles Henry Leslie, *Bart.*
George Wemyss Anson.

Frederick Drummond Battye.
Bowes Thorpe Montague Gompertz.
Montague James.
John James Money-Simons.

Captain to be Major. Dated 1st January, 1893.

Edward James Fandon Wood.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major Kenneth Mackenzie Downie, M.D., to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel on completion of 20 years' full pay service, with effect from the 29th December, 1892.

NATIVE ARMY

No. 32—*4th Bengal Cavalry*—

Kot-Dafadar Kanya Rám to be Jemadar, *vice* Fateh Singh, resigned, with effect from the 12th November, 1892.

No. 33—*16th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Bodhi Misr to be Subadar, and Havildar Kunjbehari Chaube to be Jemadar, *vice* Gobind Parshad Misr, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th November, 1892.

No. 34—*45th Bengal Infantry*—

Color-Havildar Harnám Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Jiwand Singh (1st), transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October, 1892.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 35.—It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:—

I.—In place of Colonel F. J. Keen, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, who succeeded to the colonel's allowance on the 4th August 1892.

COLONEL ARTHUR POWER PALMER, C.B., INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	20th February, 1857.
Lieutenant	30th April, 1858.
Captain	20th February, 1869.
Major	20th February, 1877.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	22nd November, 1879.
Lieutenant-Colonel	20th February, 1883.
Colonel in the Army	22nd November, 1883.

Appointments.

Regimental duty,—37th and 5th Bengal Native Infantry, April to August, 1857.
Attached to a Native Battery of Artillery, 1857-58.
In command of a Sikh Levy, March to June, 1858.
Regimental duty,—Hodson's Horse, as Adjutant and officiating 2nd-in-command, 1858—60.
Regimental duty,—With the 5th Bengal European Regiment, 12th Irregular Cavalry, and other Corps, 1860—62.
Regimental duty,—10th Bengal Lancers, as Adjutant, 1862—69.
Regimental duty,—9th Bengal Cavalry, as Squadron Commander, 1869—72.
Brigade-Major, Multan, Umballa, and Daphla Field Force, 1872—76.
On special duty (under the Foreign Department) in Achin, 1876-77.
Regimental duty,—9th Bengal Cavalry, as Squadron commander and officiating 2nd-in-command, 1877-78.
Superintendent, Transport Department, Kurram Valley, 1878-79.
Regimental duty,—9th Bengal Cavalry, as officiating Commandant, June to September, 1879.
Road Commandant, Kurram Valley, 1879-80.
Assistant Adjutant-General, Kurram Force, April to October, 1880.
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut and Allahabad, 1880—85.
Regimental duty,—9th Bengal Cavalry, as Commandant, 1885—88.
Colonel on the Staff, Faizabad and Sialkot, 1888—92.
Commanding the Myingyan District, with the rank of Brigadier-General, 1892.

War Services.

India, 1857—59.—Campaign in Oudh, including the action of Nawabganj and several minor affairs (slightly wounded).—(Mentioned in Despatches: medal.)
North-West Frontier, 1863-64.—Action with the Mohmands at Shabkadar.—(India medal and clasp.)
Abyssinia, 1868.—(Medal.)
North-East Frontier, 1874-75.—Expedition against the Daphlas.—(Mentioned in Despatches.)
Achin, 1876-77.—On special duty under the Foreign Department, attached to the Dutch forces in the field.—(Mentioned in the Dutch General's Despatches: medal and two clasps.)
Afghanistan, 1878—80.—Forcing of the Peiwar Kotal (in command of Turi Levies) and expedition into the Khost Valley.—(Mentioned in Despatches. Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel: medal and clasp.)
Soudan, 1885.—Operations at Suakin.—(Mentioned in Despatches: medal and clasp C.B.)

II.—In place of Colonel W. H. Mackesy, Indian Staff Corps, who succeeded to the colonel's allowance on the 11th August, 1892.

COLONEL ALEXANDER GEORGE ROSS, C.B., INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	4th November, 1857.
Lieutenant	12th December, 1859.
Captain	4th November, 1869.
Major	4th November, 1877.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	22nd November, 1879.
Lieutenant-Colonel	4th November, 1883.
Colonel in the Army	22nd November, 1883.

Appointments.

Attached to the 35th and 79th Foot, 1858-59.
Regimental duty,—Agra Levy and 6th Punjab Infantry, 1859—61.
Regimental duty,—1st Sikh Infantry, as Adjutant, Wing Officer and Officiating 2nd-in-Command 1861—67.
In command of the Lahore Division of Land Transport Train in Abyssinia, 1867-68.

Regimental duty,—1st Sikh Infantry, as Wing Officer, 1868-69.

Officiating Staff Officer, Punjab Frontier Force, 1869—71.

Regimental duty,—1st Sikh Infantry, as Wing Officer and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 1873-74.

On Famine Relief duty in Behar and Tirhut, March to September, 1874.

Appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force, in 1875, but did not take up the appointment.

Regimental duty,—1st Sikh Infantry, as 2nd-in-Command and Officiating Commandant, 1877—85.

Regimental duty,—1st Sikh Infantry, as Commandant, 1885—92.

War Services.

India, 1858-59—Affairs near Arrah, operations in Oudh, including the storming of Rampur Kassiah, the passage of the Gogra at Faizabad, and minor affairs—(Medal.)

Abyssinia, 1867-68.—Capture of Magdala.—(Mentioned in Despatches: medal.)

North-West Frontier, 1877-78.—Expedition against the Jowaki Afridis.—(Mentioned in Despatches: India medal and clasp.)

Afghanistan, 1878-79.—Capture of Ali Masjid—(Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel: medal and clasp.)

North-West Frontier, 1881.—Expedition against the Mahsud Waziris.—(Mentioned in Despatches.)

North-West Frontier, 1889.—Surprise of the Jowaki village of Shindand.

North-West Frontier, 1890.—Expedition against the Sheranis,—commanded the Eastern Column.—(Mentioned in Despatches.)

No. 36.—It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified.—

In place of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. F. MacDowall, retired, late Indian Medical Service, deceased—17th January, 1892.

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL J. PINKERTON, M.D., INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE, BOMBAY, SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Dates of Commissions.

Assistant Surgeon	4th August, 1855.
Surgeon	4th August, 1867
Surgeon-Major	1st July, 1873
Brigade-Surgeon	27th November, 1879
Deputy Surgeon General	1st May, 1883.
Surgeon-General	20th February, 1888.

Appointments.

General duty, Aden, April to October, 1856.

In charge of sick details from Aden to Bombay, October to December, 1856.

Indian Navy, Bombay Harbour and Persian Gulf, December, 1856, to October, 1858.

Acting Civil Surgeon and Registrar of Marriages, Broach, October, 1858, to September, 1859.

Medical charge, 2nd Bombay Native Infantry (Grenadiers), September to October, 1859.

Officiating Port Surgeon, Bombay, March to May, 1861.

Medical charge, Wing, 20th Bombay Native Infantry, May to November, 1861.

Medical charge, Wing, 8th Bombay Infantry, November, 1861, to March, 1863.

Acting Superintendent of Vaccination, Sind Circle, March, 1863, to May, 1868.

Superintendent-General of Vaccination, Bombay Presidency, April, 1868, to November, 1876.

Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Northern Deccan Registration District, November, 1876, to March, 1877.

Surgeon, European General Hospital, Bombay, March, 1877, to April, 1881.

Acting Deputy Surgeon-General, Sind, April to July, 1881.

Surgeon, European General Hospital, Bombay, July, 1881, to August, 1882.

Deputy Surgeon-General, Sind, August, 1882, to February, 1888.

Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, February, 1888, to date.

Additional Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, from 29th June, 1892.

War Services.

Persia, 1856-57.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 37.—The undermentioned Non Commissioned Officer of the Body Guard of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is granted a medal inscribed 'For Meritorious Service" with annuity, under the provisions of clause 64, India Army Circulars, 1890:—

No. 58 Kot-Dafadar Ghaus Khan, *vice* Dafadar Ali Bakhsh, His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard, pensioned.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

No 38.—*Calcutta Naval Volunteers*—

Messrs. William Bryant, Robert Stewart Shannon Maclachlan, and John Beith Macfadyen to be Sub-Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

No. 39.—*Calcutta Light Horse*—

Captain John Frederick Macnair to be Major, *vice* Bourdillon, resigned.

Lieutenant William Kearnes Eddis to be Captain, *vice* Macnair, promoted.

Lieutenant George Charles Hodgson to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant Ebenezer Henry to be Lieutenant, *vice* Eddis, promoted.

Mr. Charles Robert Stephenson Walker to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Henry, promoted.

Mr James Henry Apjohn to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 40.—*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Charles Lewis Taylor to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

Messrs. Francis John Pope, Granville Mills, James Stuart Forbes, and Allan Robert Jacobson, to be Second-Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

No 41.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Henry Hoyne-Fox to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Elrington.

No. 42.—*Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps*—

Mr. Herbert Cecil Vincent Sage to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Anderson, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 43.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain W. Collingwood resigns his commission.

Captain W. A. Dring resigns his commission.

No. 44.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant A. D. Anthony resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No 2.—Commander T. H Butterworth, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Marine Transport Officer, Mandalay, *vice* Commander F. M. Barwick, Royal Indian Marine.

No. 3.—The following appointment has been made to the Royal Indian Marine by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 28th June, 1892:—

To be Sub-Lieutenant

Walford Charles Taylor.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 4—The leave granted to Sub Lieutenant D. F. Vines, Royal Indian Marine, in G. G. O No 36 of 1892, had effect from the 2nd June, instead of the 26th May, 1892.

E H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th January, 1893.

Under clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 7th and the 13th January, 1893 —

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease	Testate or intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Staff Corps (2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent)	Captain. A. G. Davidson	30th December, 1892	Jalna.		
Military Works Department	Conductor J. Russell	31st December, 1892	Meean Meer.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 24th December, 1892, and the 13th January, 1893.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Alexander Allan (a)	Surgeon-Colonel.	Medical Staff	5th September, 1892.	Will left	593 1 6	...	12th March, 1893.

(*a*) *Widow*—
Mrs. M. B. Allan,
Kilteam Nile Grove, Edinburgh.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 12th January, 1893.

No. 171-A.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December, 1892, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

Circles of Issue.	Whole Amount of Notes in circulation.	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	R	R	R	R
Calcutta .	9,53,28,110	2.00,32,011	40,46,811	2,40,78,822
Allahabad .	1,40,87,575	2,00,55,615	...	2,00,55,615
Lahore .	1,46,81,010	1,90,17,150	..	1,90,17,150
Bombay .	8,56,65,270	6,92,10,105	28,47,698	7,20,57,803
Kurrachee .	87,77,860	48,90,870	...	48,90,870
Madras .	2,91.76,910	1,24,07,220	26,000	1,24,33,220
Calicut .	10,85,320	3.50,730	...	3.50,730
Rangoon .	1,17,17,055	2,82,99,900	...	2,82,99,900
Total .	26,05,09,110	17,42,63,601	69,20,509	18,11,84,110
Deduct.—Amount received at Calcutta but not paid at Bombay.				6,75,000
Net Total .				18,05,09,110
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R8,15,95,000 held under Section 19 of the Act				8,00,00,000
GRAND TOTAL .				26,05,09,110

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th January, 1893.

No. 8.—The services of Mr. F. W. Carne, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment under the Patiala State.

The 10th January, 1893.

No. 9.—The services of Mr. F. W. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, which were lent to the South Indian Railway Company, are placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways for employment on the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.

No. 10.—Captain C. S. Rose, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is granted furlough in India on medical certificate under rule IX note (i) of the Military Leave Rules of 1868, from the 3rd October to the 4th November, 1892, inclusive.

No. 11.—It is hereby notified for information, in continuation of Government of India Notification No 135, dated 12th April, 1892, that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has, in Railway despatch No. 115, dated 1st December, 1892, accorded sanction to the revised estimate. amounting to R30,05,147, of the cost of constructing the Section of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway from Dharmavaram to the Mysore frontier beyond Hindupur

The 11th January, 1893.

No. 13.—Mr. Horace Bell, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Director-General of Railways and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E, or until further orders.

The 12th January, 1893.

No. 14.—Mr. C. E. Ross, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

No. 15.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 0039 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 11th January, 1893.

General rules for railways under construction.

Read—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890),

Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 8th November 1890, the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the general rules for working railways under construction and not open for traffic which were framed by the Railway Conference of 1888, and recorded in Appendix M. of its proceedings, with rules 7, 16, and 25 as modified in the memorandum accompanying the Government of India letter No. 233 R. T, dated the 12th June 1890.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for railways, Central Division, No. 1817 T., dated 10th December 1892.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company has applied for leave to adopt on the Jharsuguda-Sambulpur branch of the Bengal-Nagpur railway the "General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods." The General Rules referred to were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the "General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for public carriage of passengers, animals or goods," which were published under the notification referred to in the foregoing observations, to such portion or portions of the Jharsuguda-Sambulpur branch of the Bengal-Nagpur railway as may at this date be under construction and not open for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants, and to the public, by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered also that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for railways, Central Division, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

No. 16.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on such portion or portions of the Jharsuguda-Sambulpur branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway as are under construction at this date

The 13th January, 1893.

No. 17.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 69 E, dated the 10th January, 1893, the services of Mr J. I H. Collet, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub *pro tem.*, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the Lucknow-Rae Bareilly-Benares Railway.

TELEGRAPH

The 10th January, 1893.

No. 12.—Mr. A W. Foord, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, officiated as a Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, for the period from 14th November, 1892, to 12th December, 1892, both days inclusive.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1893.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 31st October, 1892.

From the 19th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 12th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

The 12th January 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No 105 *P*.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending 7th January 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

No. 1 of 1893.—Jacques Aime Vagner, of No 42 Boulevarde Magenta, Paris, in the Republic of France, Engineer, for a novel system of burner for mineral oil.

No 2 of 1893.—Donald Norman Reid, Indigo Planter of Moniarah Indigo Factory, Gopaulgunge, Sarun, for an improved method in heating the water used during the indigo steeping process in the manufacture of Indigo.

No 3 of 1893.—The Pneumatic Tyre and Booth's Cycle Agency, Limited, of Dublin, Ireland, for improvements in rubber tyres and metal rims or felloes of wheels for cycles and other light vehicles.

No. 4 of 1893.—N. Potschinsky of Odessa in the Empire of Russia, Colonel of Engineers, at present residing at De Keyser's Royal Hotel, London, England, for new or improved method of, and means for automatically taking and indicating soundings for purposes of navigation, applicable also for taking and indicating soundings for hydrographical, topographical, geological and like purposes.

No. 106 *P*.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment

of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 67 of 1892.—Charles Lampitt, of Nelson Villa, Bounds Green Road, Southgate in Middlesex, England, Engineer and Millwright, for a new or improved mechanical device for separating, grading, cleaning, and sorting barley and other grain, also applicable for other purposes (Filed 6th January 1893)

No. 121 of 1892.—William van der Heyden of Yokohama, Japan, Medicinæ Doctor, for improvements of human dwellings. (Filed 5th January 1893.)

No 193 of 1892.—Edward Waller Stoney, Civil Engineer of Madras, for an invention to be called E. W Stoney's Patent Safety T. Switch handle. (Filed 19th December 1892.)

No 259 of 1892.—Daniel Edward Bishop, of New York, County and State of New York, United States of America, for a rail joint (Filed 6th January 1893)

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col, R E ,*

Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th January, 1893

LIABILITIES	R	a	p	R	a	p
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	90 57,193	2	2	1,87,50,662	3	1
Public Deposits at Branches	96,93,469	0	11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,92,92,691	13	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.				5,46,347	4	5
Sundries				29,72,791	6	9
RUPEES				9,64,62,492	11	8

ASSETS	R	a	p	R	a	p
Government Securities				46 05 348	0	0
Other authorized Investments				54 27 952	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,16,75,833	4	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				86,91 020	6	9
Bills discounted and purchased				2,57 84 893	15	7
Balances with other Banks				11,03 114	4	4
Bullion				2,71,254	9	9
Dead Stock				12 29 856	9	7
Stamps				10,352	12	2
Sundries				20,04 087	8	4
				6,09,53,707	11	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	88,77,951	13	7	3,55,08,725	0	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,66,30,773	2	11			
RUPEES				9 64,62,492	11	8

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 12th January, 1893

E J BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent

Percentage 49 6.

No. 1661.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1892-93.	April 1891 to Sept. 1891.	April 1892 to Sept 1892.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I	Land Revenue*	25,379,900	9,078,800	9,137,700	58,900	...
II	Opium	7,634,600	3,955,200	4,336,600	381,400	...
III	Salt	8,544,700	4,235,300	4,045,300	...	190,000
IV	Stamps	4,229,600	2,216,000	2,266,500	50,500	...
V	Excise	5,102,400	2,519,100	2,537,900	18,800	...
VI	Provincial Rates	3,623,100	1,433,400	1,463,200	29,800	...
VII	Customs	1,691,800	787,800	702,700	...	85,100
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,645,200	876,700	872,900	...	3,800
IX	Forest	1,567,200	523,300	646,600	123,300	...
X	Registration	392,200	215,600	233,900	18,300	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	762,100	245,600	242,000	..	3,600
XII	Interest	873,500	443,400	454,200	10,800	...
XIII	Post Office	1,498,400	726,300	736,700	10,400	...
XIV	Telegraph	884,300	432,600	417,000	...	15,600
XV	Mint	227,000	59,200	139,600	80,400	...
XVI	Law and Justice — Courts of Law	364,500	189,600	191,300	1,700	...
	Law and Justice — Jails	310,600	110,700	97,200	...	13,500
XVII	Police	366,500	181,400	171,300	...	10,100
XVIII	Marine	219,500	90,700	80,800	...	9,900
XIX	Education	213,500	98,200	96,200	..	2,000
XX	Medical	60,900	23,900	25,500	1,600	...
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	76,700	41,600	41,500	...	100
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	206,300	89,900	84,600	...	5,300
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	74,000	30,900	29,300	.	1,600
XXIV	Exchange	178,500	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	349,800	141,400	136,600	.	4,800
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Receipts)	15,543,600	7,862,800	7,488,200	..	374,600
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,260,000	2,228,400	1,916,400	...	312,000
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	27,500	11,200	13,300	2,100	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works Direct Receipts	1,323,200	722,200	815,400	93,200	...
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	189,100	86,200	82,600	..	3,600
XXXI	Military Works	42,100	20,200	20,900	700	...
XXXII	Civil Works	522,700	233,100	228,700	...	4,400
XXXIII	Army: Effective	627,400	322,800	330,200	7,400	...
	,, Non-effective	54,300	29,800	30,000	200	...
		88,066,700	40,253,300	40,112,800	...	140,700
	England, including Army, Public Works, etc. £	200,800	125,900	105,400	...	20,500
	Exchange added to Revenue Rx.	100,400	51,100	61,000	9,900	...
	GRAND TOTAL	88,367,900	40,430,300	40,279,000	...	151,300

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 13th January, 1893.

six months of the year 1892-93, as compared with the corresponding period of 1891-92.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1892-93	April 1891 to Sept 1891.	April 1892 to Sept 1892	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx*	*Rx*	*Rx*	*Rx*
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	242,700	130,600	126 300	.	4,300
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,515,700	441,000	406 700	..	34,300
3	Land Revenue	4,029,900	1,777,200	1,821,300	44,100	.
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,233,900	1,620,000	1,351,300		268 700
5	Salt (do. do.)	497,200	262,600	264,800	2,200	
6	Stamps	80,300	45,200	46 300	1,100	
7	Excise	206,100	62,500	67,500	5,000	.
8	Provincial Rates	59,500	30,100	29,600		500
9	Customs	142,200	65,900	71,800	5,900	.
10	Assessed Taxes	31,800	14,500	16 000	1,500	..
11	Forest	968,000	326 300	348,800	22,500	...
12	Registration	213 800	106,500	110 300	3,800	.
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt *	4,156,600	2,074,200	2,191,300	117,100	
14	Do on other Obligations	506,300	42,900	45 200	2,300	
15	Post Office	1,410,000	629,300	651,600	22,300	
16	Telegraph	642,700	275,400	287,600	12,200	
17	Mint	95,800	41,200	50 000	8,800	..
18	General Administration	1,458 600	680,500	709 800	29,300	
19	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2,854,300	1,399,500	1,432,800	33,300	.
	{ Jails	906,900	449,400	454 000	4,600	.
20	Police	3,910,000	1,834 800	1,876 600	41 800	
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	513,600	193 400	222,800	29,400	
22	Education	1,494,300	613,000	634,400	21,400	...
23	Ecclesiastical	168,700	79 400	82,400	3,000	...
24	Medical	918,700	416,300	442,100	25,800	..
25	Political	735,400	310,800	378 500	67,700	...
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	414,400	367 900	281 600	...	86,300
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	500,400	250,800	242,100	...	8,700
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,000	600	400	.	200
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	875,300	415,700	430,600	14,900	...
30	Stationery and Printing	506,600	279,100	290,400	11,300	..
32	Miscellaneous	203,700	112,900	111,500		1,400
33	Famine Relief	130,000	3,400	43 800	40 400	
34	Construction of Protective Railways	1,011,700		632,500	632,500	..
35	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,000	39,000	32,100	..	6,900
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	301,500	35,800	82,600	46,900	...
38	State Railways (Working Expenses)	7,876,500	3,844,300	3,861,800	17,500	...
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	37,200	4,900	9 300	4,400	
39	Guaranteed Companies (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	600,000	627 600	515,000	..	112,600
	Interest	38,600	18,800	1,500		17,300
40	Subsidized Companies (Land, etc)	44 900	20,600	14,500	..	6 100
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	60,000	54 400	31,100		23,300
42	Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses)	771,000	377,200	384,900	7,700	
43	" Minor Works and Navigation	1,008,000	445,500	536 400	90,000	
44	Military Works	1,126,200	453 800	420,600	.	33,200
45	Civil Works	4,606,300	1,716,200	1,754,000	37,800	
46	Army Effective	14,082,100	7,211 400	7,058,000		153,400
	" Non-effective	924,600	460,200	459,400		800
47	Special Defence Works	270,900	104 800	117,500	12,700	
		65,457,400	30 767,700	31,438,400	670,700	
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, etc £	15,950,400	7,357,500	7 611,600	254,100	
	Exchange charged as Expenditure Rx	7,975,200	2,983,900	4,409,200	1,425,300	
		89,383,000	41,109,100	43,459,200	2,350,100	
	Deduct—Provincial Deficits	1,161,700	71 500	82 400		10,900
		88,221,300	41,037,600	43,376,800	2,339,200	
	***Expenditure not charged to Revenue*—**					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
48	State Railways	1,412,000	653,000	790 900	137,900	...
49	Irrigation Works	544,500	284,100	191,000	.	93,100
	In England—					
48	State Railways £	1,382,000	397,000	454,700	57 700	
49	Irrigation Works £	3,700	3,100	1,400		1,700
50	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities £			.		
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue Rx	692,800	162,300	264,200	101,900	.
		4,035,000	1,499,500	1,702,200	202,700	
	GRAND TOTAL	92,256,300	42,537,100	45,079,900	2,541,900	

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

R. N. RAY,
Offg. Dy. Comptroller-General.

R. LOGAN,
Offg. Comptroller-General

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December, 1892.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent Transfer Loan of 1853-54	4 per cent Loans: Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1855	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	4½ per cent Loans: Of 1870	Of 1878	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent Portion.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent Portion	5 per cent Loan of 1856-57	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 15th December, 1892	55,200	12,34,027	21,63,500	3,54,66,400	15,98,31 9	4,03,30,400	1,90,99,600	25,81,25,827	36,000	2,23,700	61,89,100	64,48,800	1,34,800	31,200	26,47,95,827
Add—															
Amount of 3/4 notes transferred to 6/4 in London	...	...	.	...	2,100	...	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
Amount of 3/4 notes transferred to 6/4 in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of 3/4 notes transferred to 6/4 in London	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st December, 1892	...	...	...	10,000	35,000	21,600	500	67,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,100
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st December, 1892		..	...	17,000	2,31,000	5,400	..	2,53,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,53,400
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st December, 1892	...	.	...	20,000	6,000	15,300	500	41,800	...	1,000	3,500	4,500	...	...	46,300
	55,200	12,34,027	21,63,500	3,55,13,400	16,01,06,000	4,03,72,700	1,91,00,600	25,84,90,227	36,000	2,24,700	61,92,600	64,53,300	1,34,800	31,200	26,51,64,727
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	2,134	1,000	1,20,000	2,09,700	3,21,800	..	6,54,634	..	...	...	...	..	...	6,54,634
Balance on 31st December, 1892	55,200	12,31,893	21,62,500	3,53,93,400	15,98,96,300	4,00,50,900	1,91,00,600	25,78,35,593	36,000	2,24,700	61,92,600	64,53,300	1,34,800	31,200	26,45,10,093

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867 to 31st Oct. 1892, enfaced from India 8,0[illegible] lakhs; re-transferred from London 6,753 lakhs
" 1st Nov., 1892, to 15th Nov. " ditto 10 " ditto 34 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 1 " ditto 9 "
" 1st Dec. " " 15th Dec. " ditto 12 " ditto 7 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 3 " ditto 6 "

8,100 lakhs. 6,809 lakhs.
6,809 "

Balance against India 1,291 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 5th January, 1893.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 11th January, 1803.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 4th January, 1893 . .	27,41,470	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	28,28,125	
ADD—		55,69,595
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	2,07,878	
Ditto ditto Government	150	
		2,08,028
DEDUCT—		57,77,623
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	9,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	7,365	
		9,07,365
Balance on the evening of the 11th January, 1893 . .	...	48,70,258
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held in account of the Currency Department	23,08,491	
Ditto ditto Government	25,61,767	
		48,70,258
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	.	
		...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 12th January, 1893

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 6th January, 1893.

No. 94.—With reference to this Office Notifications No. 4740, dated the 8th August, 1892, and No. 6904, dated the 4th November, 1892, Muhammad Khan, Deputy Inspector of Police, Quetta-Pishin District, was appointed to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, from the 1st September to the 30th November, 1892, both dates inclusive, *vice* Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 6th January, 1893.

No. 25-269.—The Chief Commissioner having accepted the resignation by Rae Bahadur Seth Samir Mull of his appointment as Honorary Magistrate, Ajmere, his name is hereby struck out from this Office Notification No. 146, dated the 10th February, 1885

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH, *Captain,*
First Asst. to the Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th January, 1893.

No. 2.—Lieutenant H. J. Hare, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 18, on the 29th December, 1892.

The 11th January, 1893.

No. 3.—Mr. J. C. Mills, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, a further extension of extraordinary leave on medical certificate, without pay, for one month, in continuation of that published in Director-General of Railways' Notification No. 54 of the 24th October, 1892.

The 13th January, 1893.

No. 4.—Lieutenant W. J. McElhinny, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 18, on the 5th January, 1893.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director-General.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col, R.E.,*

Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 10th January, 1893.

No. 12759.—Babu Banka Bihari Ghosh is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, from the 28th December, 1892, until further orders.

A. U FANSHAWE,

Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 10th January, 1893.

Anderson, Vety. Col J
Allen, George.
Boric & Co
Briggs, Charles.
Buckley, Mrs. Sara.
Bushby J
Comyn & Co.
Comyn, A. H.
Dodd, Egton & Co.
Dorman, R C. S
Gardiner, Mrs
Goldenberg, Mrs. R
Jameson G J.
Johannis, Co., Ld.
Lagree, G. I.
Lorenzo Mauco
Ogilvie, Louis.
Raedel, Charles R
Reich, Mr
Sialkote & Co
Streeter, Miss
Temple, Mrs H L
Verink, H. L.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

Addis, A
Ainsworth, Mrs.
Allen, C H
Anderson, Dr.
Andrews, H. M.
Archord, H A.
Armstrong, Mrs.
Asser, R. V
Augustine, S M.
Anson, Ernest.
Barrington, E.
Beckett, Miss.
Barton, H A
Bell, J. Hyslop.
Bentley, Mrs. Walter.
Bernhard, B
Berry, Mrs F. R.
Blanleuil, Henri.
Bradley, John
Braumeyer, Dr Jur. Franz
Brewer, Thos.
Brown, M
Bryah, C H.
Bryden, Mrs. Edward
Cartwright, S. W.
Carter, Miss
Charipher, M
Clark, Revd F. E.
Conolly, C A.
Cook, S G.
Courjon, Mrs.
Chapman, Miss G E.
Crawford, H L.
Crawley, John G.
Deamrolus, Mr
DeSouza, A S R.
Denholm John.
Dickson, Sam.
Dohse, A.
Douglas, G. P. Home
Drew, Thos M
Dwyer, Dr. M O
Farl, J S.
Edarling, J B.
Edwards, H. Western.
Fawns, Miss M.
Forsyth, Mrs.
Forsyth, Dr.
Foster, H. E.
Foster, F J
Freedman, J J.
George, J., Esq.
Garrett, F L.
Gordon, Douglas.
Gush, John A D.
Graydon, N A.
Hamilton, F
Harris, Gordon
Harwood, H.
Head, J Alban.
Hennessy, A
Hosie, John
Houston, U K.
Hunter, C. H
Isaacs, Elias H.
Jahel, B G
Jackson, Miss Amy.
Johnson, Miss Cissie.
Johnston, Mrs.
Kane, R J
Kean, R
Kidd, Dr C E
Lawrence, Lincoln.
Lobo, M. B
LeFeuvre, John.
Lea, J W.
Le Plastrier, C. A.
Lynch, C P.
Lyons, B.
Macaulay, Capt. M.
Maclan, F H.
Madden, John
Mann, John.
McDonald. D. M K.
McCartie, Surgeon-Major
Medd, G. H.
Meldegg, Baron R. V
Merz, Charles.
Mittar, Mrs C H
Monteith, J H.
Munro, Miss
Murphy, J C
Murphy, C F.
Murphy, C S.
Murphy, M F.
Nation, Fred.
Naylor, Mrs H. A
Newington, Mrs.
Newman, F
O Donnell, Capt A C.
Ogilvie, Louis.
Otton, S D.
Peatling, I H.
Photographic Apparatus Manufacturer.
Pretty, R. N.
Pryce, A. F
Pyle, Mrs. H C.
Reilly, Mrs. I A
Raja of Chamba, H H
Reichlin, Baron.
Roberts, Mrs R
Roberts Capt R J
Robinson, Mrs. E A.
Roggs, C. W.
Savi, Henry.
Saxby, Frank.
Serebrunk, M
Stebbing, Capt. A.
Schmidt, H., Esq
Shaw, Mrs
Shillingford, Mrs.
Slack, J H.
Skinner, G E. C
Smith, I D
Sinclair, Henry.
Solm, Mrs M
Stack, Mr.
Summers, Mr. T.
Taylor, Wm.
Thompson, L.
Van Opstal, L. S.
Walher, H. R
Walker, H. de R.
Ward, G. W.
Watts, Miss.
Walshe, M A. S.
Wehb, F T
Weir, W. H.
Whitelaw, John.
Wichmann, Baron.
Wilson, Dr. Geo A.
Zeplin, Mr. or Mrs. Thos.

Registered Letters.

Gay, R.
Guest, Esq
Gregory, John.
London, Mr. Jessie J.
Newington, D
Payr, L. V.
Sunth, Adam.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Airy, W.
Allen, D.
Armstrong, A. R.
Abas Khan.
Alexander, H. N.
Ahmed Pacha, Madam.
Bun, D., Col.
Beram Jung.
Bulkley, Mrs.
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Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 9th January, 1893.

Bradley, Miss.
Brandon, C J S.
Cook, G H
Finlay, Mrs J. F.
Mann, P. W.
Palott, Mrs.
Power, Miss M.
Robinson, W. H
Stephen, Dr.
Stewart, Col. J. N.
Williams, Gunner

G. E. WALKER,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 14th January, 1893.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1893.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	18th Jan.	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	17th "	Ditto
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan	23rd "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania	23rd "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	14th "	Per French Str. *Niemen.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	17th "	Per Steamer *A Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein .	17th "	Per Steamer *Ethiopia.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	20th "	Per Steamer *Palamcotta*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	18th "	Per Steamer *Katoria.*
Port Blair	17th "	*Viâ* Rangoon.

N B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P M

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P M, and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P M On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P M, and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P M for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night

GEO. ED WALKER,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* eight-ounce tin, *R5;* one pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্ত আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিনকোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২।০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ॥০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows.—

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¼ "	R 4,	"	R 4-8

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বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৬৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৸০

॥ আধ " " ৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮॥০

। সিকি " " ৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪॥০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাইন ও সিনকোনাডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকট শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা সাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1893.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Result of Votes on the proposal submitted in Circular No. 4, dated 23rd September, 1892.

Subject.	Yes.	No.
1. Whether Rule 8 and Bye-law 5A be modified as proposed in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Circular.	923 wholly 13 modified	20
2. Whether Rule 34 be altered as proposed in paragraph 4.	931	24
3. Whether the addition to Rule 47 be made as proposed in paragraphs 5 to 7.	879 wholly 31 modified	55

By Order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,

Secretary.

CALCUTTA,

The 30th December, 1892.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Fifty-fifth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 28th January 1893, at 3 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By Order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,

Secretary.

CALCUTTA,

The 2nd January, 1893.

NOTICE.

Whereas share certificates Nos. 58 and 91, the former representing 108 shares, *viz.*, Nos. 931 to 1110, and the latter representing 108 shares, Nos. 1111 to 1218, in the East Hopetown Estate Company, Limited, standing in the name of the late Dr. H. S. Smith, were deposited with the late Mr. Hyde Wallaston, Manager of the Agra Savings Bank, Limited, and have been mislaid, and are not forthcoming,—Notice is hereby given to any person having the above share certificates in his possession, to notify the fact, and the manner in which he came into such possession, to the undersigned within one month from this date, failing which, application will be made to the East Hopetown Estate Company, Limited, to cancel the above-named share certificates and to issue fresh certificates in lieu of them.

J. H. CONDON, M.D., *Executor,*
for *the Executors of the Estate of the late Dr. H. S. Smith,* viz.,

A. B. PATTERSON, C.S.

J. H. CONDON, M.D.

MUSSOORIE,

The 6th December, 1892.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Arthur Worthington Maude in our Firm ceased as on 30th June, 1892.

HALL, WILSON & CO.

COCANADA,

The 18th November, 1892.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Arthur Worthington Maude in our Firms at Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam ceased as on 30th June, 1892.

STUART, HALL & CO.

VIZAGAPATAM,

The 18th November, 1892.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1893.

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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22:—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th January 1893:—

NO. 1 OF 1893.

A Bill for Settling Bonds of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay producing an annual income of one lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees and a Mansion-house and hereditaments called "Petit Hall" in the Island of Bombay, the property of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, so as to accompany and support the title and dignity of a Baronet lately conferred by Her Present Majesty Queen Victoria on him for and during the term of his natural life, and from and immediately after his decease to hold to his second son, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Esquire, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and in default of such issue with remainder to the heirs male of the body of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and for other purposes connected therewith.

WHEREAS by Letters Patent of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, dated at Westminster on or about the first day of September in the fifty-fourth year of Her Reign, and by Warrant under the Queen's sign-manual, Her said Majesty made known that she, of Her special Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, had erected, appointed and created her trusty and well beloved Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, of "Petit Hall," in the Island of Bombay, Knight, to the dignity, state and degree of a Baronet, and him, the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit for Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, she did erect, appoint and create a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland by the said Letters Patent, to hold to him, for and during the term of his natural life, and from and immediately after his decease to hold to Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Esquire, second son of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten, and in default of such issue with remainder to the heirs male of the body of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit lawfully begotten and to be begotten;

And whereas in fulfilment of an engagement in that behalf made with Her Majesty's Government the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit is desirous of settling in perpetuity such property on himself and on the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit and the heirs male of their respective bodies who may succeed to the said Baronetcy, as shall be adequate to support the dignity of the title conferred on him and them as aforesaid;

And whereas the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit is seised of a Mansion-house and hereditaments situate in the Island of Bombay called "Petit Hall," and has an absolute estate of inheritance therein, and is desirous, in fulfilment of the aforesaid engagement, of settling bonds or debentures of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay producing an annual income of one lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees, and the said Mansion-house and hereditaments, to the uses, upon the trusts and for the purposes hereinafter limited and declared, concerning the same respectively;

And whereas the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit is also desirous that the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit and the heirs male of his body, and

also the heirs male of the body of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, to whom the said title and dignity of Baronet shall descend, shall, at the time of such descent upon them respectively, take and bear the names of "Dinshaw Manockjee Petit" in lieu of any other name or names whatever which they respectively may bear at the time of such descent on them respectively; and he is also desirous that the Accountant-General, Bombay, the Collector of Bombay and the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, all for the time being, shall be trustees of the aforesaid Municipal bonds, Mansion-house and hereditaments, and be likewise the trustees for carrying into execution the general purposes and powers of this Act, with relation to the same securities and also with relation to the same Mansion-house and hereditaments;

And whereas the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit is desirous of settling the said bonds and the said Mansion-house and hereditaments so as aforesaid agreed to be settled by him for the purpose of supporting the dignity of the said Baronetcy, to the uses, upon the trusts and for the purposes hereinafter limited and declared concerning the same respectively;

And whereas it is expedient that the aforesaid purposes should be effected by an Act of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations;

It is enacted as follows:—

Incorporation of trustees

1. That Arthur Frederick Cox, Esquire, the Accountant General of Bombay, James MacNabb Campbell, Esquire, the Collector of Bombay, and Charles Philip Cooper, Esquire, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, and their successors, the Accountant-General of Bombay, the Collector of Bombay, and the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, for the time being, shall be and they are hereby created a Corporation with perpetual succession and a common seal under the style and title of "The Trustees of the Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Baronetcy," and that the said Arthur Frederick Cox, James MacNabb Campbell, and Charles Philip Cooper, and their said successors (hereinafter styled "The Corporation)," shall be and they are hereby constituted, as such Corporation, the Trustees for executing the powers and purposes of this Act.

Heirs of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit to take his name.

2. The said Framjee Dinshaw Petit and the heirs male of his body and all other the heirs male of the body of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, to whom the said title and dignity shall descend, pursuant to the limitations of the Patent whereby the said dignity was granted, shall take upon themselves respectively the names of "Dinshaw Manockjee Petit" in lieu and in the place of any other name or names whatever; and the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit and also such heirs male of his body and all such other the heirs male of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit severally and successively, shall be called by the names of "Dinshaw Manockjee Petit," and by those names shall name, style and write themselves, respectively, upon all occasions whatever.

Vesting and application of income of estate.

3 Immediately from and after the passing of this Act, bonds of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay producing an annual income of not less than one lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees shall be transferred into the name of the Corporation, who shall hold the same upon the trusts and for the purposes hereinafter expressed concerning the same. (that is to say,) upon trust to continue to hold the said bonds until the same shall be discharged by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay or shall be sold by the said Trustees at their discretion, and on such discharge or sale to invest the sum to be received on such occasion in or on any stocks, funds or securities of or the principal or interest of which is guaranteed by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or the Government of India; and in like manner, as often as the same shall become necessary, to alter, vary and change such stocks, funds and securities for others of the same or like nature; and upon further trust from time to time to pay and apply the dividends, interest and annual income of the said bonds, stocks, funds and securities unto and for the benefit of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit during his natural life; and from and immediately after his decease for the benefit of the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit if he shall survive the said Dinshaw Manockjee Petit during his natural life; and from and immediately after the death of the survivor of them the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Framjee Dinshaw Petit for the benefit of the person who, as heir male of the body of the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit or of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, as the case may be, shall for the time being have succeeded to and be in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent as aforesaid notwithstanding any rule of law or equity to the contrary, and upon failure and in default of heirs male of the body of the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, to whom the same title and dignity of Baronet may descend, upon trust for the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, his executors, administrators and assigns, which ultimate remainder or reversion it shall be lawful for the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, his executors, administrators and assigns, at any time or times, during the continuance of the said title and dignity of Baronet, and until there shall be a failure of heirs male of the body of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit as aforesaid to assign, transfer, bequeath and dispose of by deed or will or other assurance or assurances

Application of income during minority

4. The Corporation during the minority of any person for the time being entitled to and in enjoyment of the said dignity of Baronet under the limitations of the said Letters Patent shall pay and apply for and towards the maintenance, education and benefit of such Baronet, in each and every year during such his minority as aforesaid, so much only of the annual interest dividends and income of the said Trust Funds and premises as the Corporation shall in their discretion think proper, and shall from time to time invest the residue of the said annual dividends, interest and income of the said Trust Funds and premises in and upon stocks, funds and securities of or the principal or interest of which is guaranteed by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or the Government of India, and shall upon such Baronet attaining his majority pay over, transfer

and assign to him or as he shall direct and for his absolute benefit the said investments and all accumulations thereof.

5. The Mansion-house and other hereditaments called "Petit Hall" situate in the Island of Bombay, with their rights, members and appurtenances, of which the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit is seised to him and his heirs, shall, by force of this Act, from and immediately after the passing thereof, stand limited unto and to the use of the Corporation upon the trusts hereinafter declared, (that is to say,) upon trust for the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit for and during the term of his natural life and from and immediately after his decease upon trust for the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit for and during the term of his natural life, provided he shall survive the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and from and immediately after the decease of the survivor of them the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Framjee Dinshaw Petit upon trust for the heirs male of the body of the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit who may succeed to the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent as aforesaid, and, upon failure and default of heirs male of the body of the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit to whom the same title and dignity of Baronet may descend as aforesaid, upon trust for the heirs male of the body of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit who may succeed to the said title, and upon failure and default of such last-mentioned heirs male upon trust for the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, his heirs and assigns for ever, which ultimate remainder or reversion it shall be lawful for the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and his heirs and assigns at any time or times during the continuance of the said title and dignity of Baronet, and until there shall be a failure of heirs male of the body of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, as aforesaid, to grant, convey, devise and dispose of by deed or will or by any other assurance or assurances by which such an estate in remainder or reversion is capable by law of being conveyed or disposed of by Parsee inhabitants of British India.

Mansion-house limited to the use of the Baronet for the time being.

6 Provided always that in case any person to whom for the time being the said title of Baronet shall have descended shall, for the space of one whole year after he shall by virtue of this Act become entitled to the dividends, interest and income of the said stocks, funds and securities, or to the possession or receipt of the rents and profits of the said hereditaments, or being then under age shall for the space of one whole year after he shall attain the age of twenty-one years, refuse or neglect to use the names of "Dinshaw Manockjee Petit" as hereinbefore enacted, or in case any such person having so used those names shall, for the space of six calendar months consecutively during his natural life, discontinue so to use such names, then, in any or either of the said cases, the estate or interest in the said trust funds and premises of the person who shall so refuse or neglect to use or having used shall so discontinue to use the said names of "Dinshaw Manockjee Petit" shall during the remainder of his respective natural life be suspended; and that, during any and every such suspension, the dividends, interest and income of the said stocks, funds and securities, and the possession and actual occupation and also the rents and profits of the said hereditaments shall devolve and belong to the person who, as heir male of the body of the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit or the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, as the case may be, would have succeeded to and been in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent in case the person so refusing or neglecting to use or discontinuing to use the said names of "Dinshaw Manockjee Petit" had departed this life; but if there should be no such heir male, then to the person or persons who would be entitled to the same in case there had then been a total failure of issue male of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.

Devolution of interest where beneficiary refuses, neglects or discontinues to use the names Dinshaw Manockjee Petit

7. It shall be lawful for the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and for any person upon whom the said title of Baronet shall from time to time descend when in the actual enjoyment of the said title, and who shall not refuse, neglect or discontinue to use, for the respective periods hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, the said names of "Dinshaw Manockjee Petit" as hereinbefore enacted, either before or after his marriage with any woman or women by any deed or deeds, writing or writings, with or without power of revocation to be by him sealed and delivered in the presence of two or more credible witnesses (but subject and without prejudice to any annuity or annuities, if any, which shall be then subsisting and payable by virtue of any appointment made under and in pursuance of this present power), to limit and appoint unto any woman or women whom he shall marry for her or their life or lives, and for her or their jointure or jointures in bar of dower or other legal or customary rights any annuity or yearly sum not exceeding the sum of ten thousand rupees, clear of all taxes, charges and deductions whatsoever to commence and take effect immediately after the decease of the person limiting or appointing the same and to be issuing and payable out of the dividends, interests and annual income of the said stocks, funds and securities, and to be paid and payable by equal half-yearly payments on the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December, the first of the said half-yearly payments to be made on the half-yearly day which shall first happen after the decease of the person who shall have appointed such annuity or yearly sum: Provided always that in case any person on whom such title shall descend shall have refused or neglected to use the names of "Dinshaw Manockjee Petit" or shall discontinue to use such names for six calendar months consecutively during his natural life, every such limitation and appointment, either previously or afterwards made by him, shall be and become inoperative and invalid, and no such annuity thereby created or appointed shall take effect or be payable, or chargeable, on the said stocks, funds and securities, notwithstanding any such limitation or appointment.

Power to charge estate for jointure of widow.

8. Provided always that the said dividends, interest and annual income of the said stocks, funds and securities shall not at one and the

Limitation to amount of jointure.

same time be subject to the payment of more than the yearly sum of twenty thousand rupees for or in respect of any jointure or jointures which shall be made in pursuance of the power hereinbefore contained, so that if by virtue of or under the same power the said dividends, interest and annual income would, in case this present provision had not been inserted, be charged at any one time with a greater yearly sum for jointures in the whole than the yearly sum of twenty thousand rupees, the yearly sum which shall occasion such excess or such part thereof as shall occasion the same shall during the time of such excess abate and not be payable.

Exclusion of wives from interest in Mansion-house.

9. The said Mansion-house and hereditaments called "Petit Hall," with their rights, members and appurtenances, shall not be subject to any right, interest or estate whatsoever which the wife of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit or Framjee Dinshaw Petit or the wives of any of the persons who shall successively become entitled thereto may or might have or claim to have in the said Mansion-house and hereditaments under any custom or law of the Parsees, or otherwise howsoever.

Limitation of transfers to life of transferor.

10. Save as regards the ultimate remainders or reversions, hereinbefore limited in trust for the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns respectively, so long as the said title and dignity of Baronet shall endure, and until there shall be a failure of heirs male of the body of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, to whom the said title and dignity of Baronet might descend pursuant to the limitations of the Patent whereby the said dignity was granted, neither the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit nor the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit nor any of the heirs male of their respective bodies in whose favour trusts are hereinbefore declared of the dividends, interest and annual income of the said bonds, stocks funds and securities or of the said Mansion-house and hereditaments called 'Petit Hall," shall transfer, dispose of, alien, convey, charge or encumber the said bonds, stocks, funds, and securities or any part thereof, or the dividends, interest and annual income thereof or of any part thereof, or the said Mansion-house or hereditaments, or any part thereof, for any greater or larger estate, interest or time than during his natural life, and for such portion thereof only as he shall continue to use the names of "Dinshaw Manockjee Petit," nor shall any such person as aforesaid either alone or jointly with any other or others of them or with any other person or persons whomsoever have any power to discontinue or bar the estates tail hereinbefore limited in trust for the heirs male of the respective bodies of the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, or either of them, or any estate or interest hereby or herein created or declared in trust or for the benefit of any person or persons for whose benefit trusts are declared by this Act of the dividends, interest and annual income of the said bonds, stocks, funds and securities, or of the said Mansion-house, hereditaments and the rents and profits thereof, or to prevent any such person or persons from succeeding to, holding or enjoying, receiving or taking the same premises according to the true intent of the provisions hereinbefore contained, nor shall the same premises or any of them be held by any Court of law or equity to have vested in any such person as aforesaid for any greater estate or interest than during his life and only during such portion thereof as he shall continue to use the names of "Dinshaw Manockjee Petit," and every attempt to make any conveyance, assignment or assurance contrary to the intention of this Act shall be, and is hereby, declared and enacted to be void.

Addition of stocks, funds or securities to estate

11. If at any time or times hereafter the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit or any other person or persons shall be desirous of augmenting the funds and securities for the time being subject to the trusts of this Act, and for that purpose and with that intent shall at his or her own expense transfer and deliver to the Corporation any stocks, funds or securities of or the principal or interest of which is guaranteed by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or the Government of India, then and as often as the same shall happen the said Corporation may, with the previous consent of the Governor of Bombay in Council, accept such stocks, funds and securities, and the same shall thenceforth be held by the said Corporation upon the same trusts as are declared by this Act with regard to the said bonds of the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay, or upon such of them as shall then be subsisting and capable of taking effect.

Addition of immoveable property to estate

12. With the previous consent of the Governor of Bombay in Council it shall also be lawful for the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and for every person on whom the said title and dignity of Baronet shall descend, and for any other person or persons to appropriate to the further support of the dignity of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent any immoveable property in the Presidency of Bombay suitable for that purpose, and wherein he, she or they shall possess an absolute estate of inheritance free from incumbrances, and upon every such occasion it shall be lawful for the Governor of Bombay in Council by a resolution of the Government of Bombay to declare that any such immoveable property shall be held by the Corporation upon the trusts declared by this Act, in which case such last-mentioned immoveable property shall thenceforth by virtue of this Act be vested in the Corporation upon the said trusts or such of them as shall then be subsisting or capable of taking effect in the same manner and to the same effect as if such immoveable property had originally been included and described in this Act.

Insurance of Mansion-house, and application of moneys received in respect of insurance.

13. The Corporation shall keep the said Mansion-house called "Petit Hall," and all the outbuildings and offices thereof, and also all other messuages or buildings which may from time to time be added thereto or substituted therefor, or which may hereafter become subject to any of the trusts of this Act, adequately insured in the name of the said Corporation or of the persons for the time being constituting the same against loss or damage by fire, and may apply any portion of the income of the funds for the

tion being subject to the trusts of this Act to the purpose, and in case the hereditaments and premises so insured or any part thereof shall be destroyed or damaged by fire, the moneys received in respect of such insurance shall either be laid out under the direction of the said Corporation in re-building or reinstating the hereditaments and premises so destroyed or damaged by fire, or, upon the application of the person for the time being entitled to and in the enjoyment of the said dignity of Baronet and with the consent of the Governor of Bombay in Council, to be notified by a resolution of the Government of Bombay, may be laid out in the purchase of other hereditaments in the Presidency of Bombay suitable for the support of the dignity of the said title, in which last-mentioned case the hereditaments so purchased shall immediately from and after the completion of the purchase thereof be and become subject to the uses and trusts of this Act or such of them as shall then be subsisting and capable of taking effect in the same manner and to the same effect as if such last mentioned hereditaments had expressly been named or described in the fifth section of this Act. Until such insurance moneys shall have been so laid out the Corporation may invest the same or any part thereof in any of the Government securities specified in section 17.

Mansion-house and other hereditaments to be kept in repair.

14. The said Mansion-house and premises called "Petit Hall," and all additions thereto, and also all other messuages and hereditaments which from time to time may be or become subject to the trusts declared by this Act, or any of them, shall be kept in good repair, order and condition by and at the expense of the person for the time being in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent and in case any such person shall at any time neglect or refuse to keep the said Mansion-house, hereditaments and premises or any of them in such good order and condition, it shall be lawful for the Corporation to keep or cause the same to be kept in good order and condition and to defray the expense incident thereto from the income of the funds for the time being subject to the provisions of this Act.

Power of Corporation to sell or exchange Mansion-house or other hereditaments.

15. The Corporation shall hold the said Mansion-house and hereditaments known as "Petit Hall," and also any other hereditaments for the time being vested in them by virtue of this Act, upon trust with the consent of the person entitled to and in the actual enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent, and with the consent of the Governor of Bombay in Council to be notified as aforesaid, to sell or exchange for other lands or hereditaments in the Presidency of Bombay the said Mansion-house and hereditaments, and also any other such hereditaments as aforesaid, and upon any such exchange to give or receive any money for equality of exchange.

Powers of Corporation in respect of such sale or exchange.

16. And it is hereby declared that any such sale as aforesaid may be made either by public auction or private contract, and that the Corporation may make any stipulations as to title or evidence or commencement of title or otherwise in any conditions of sale or contract for sale or exchange of the said hereditaments or any part thereof, and may buy in or rescind or vary any contract for sale or exchange and re-sell or re-exchange without being responsible for any loss occasioned thereby.

Investment of moneys received on such sale or exchange.

17. And it is hereby declared that the said Corporation shall receive all moneys which may become payable upon any such sale or exchange as aforesaid, and with all convenient speed invest the same either in the purchase of any stocks, funds or securities of or the principal and interest of which is guaranteed by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or the Government of India, or in the purchase of other lands or hereditaments situate in the Presidency of Bombay and suitable for the support of the dignity of the said title, yet so as that every such purchase of lands or hereditaments be made with the consent in writing of the person then entitled to and in the actual enjoyment of the said title.

Investments and lands resulting from such sale or exchange to be held on trusts declared by this Act.

18. And it is hereby declared that the stocks, funds and securities and the lands or hereditaments, respectively, so to be purchased or taken in exchange as aforesaid shall from and immediately after the completion of the purchase or exchange thereof, respectively, be held upon the trusts in and by this Act declared of and concerning the said bonds of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay and the said Mansion-house and premises called "Petit Hall," respectively, or such of them, respectively, as may then be subsisting and capable of taking effect.

Reimbursement of expenses of Corporation

19. It shall be lawful for the Corporation out of the money which shall come to their hands by virtue of the trusts and provisions of this Act to retain and reimburse themselves all costs, damages and expenses which they shall or may sustain, expend or disburse in or about the execution of the aforesaid powers, trusts and provisions, or in relation thereto.

Saving existing rights.

20. Saving always to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Her heirs and successors, and to all and every other person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, and his, her and their respective heirs, successors, executors and administrators and every of them (other than and except the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, his devisees, heirs and assigns), all such estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever of, into, out of or upon the said Mansion-house and hereditaments called "Petit Hall," or any part or parts thereof, as they, every or any of them, had before the passing of this Act, and would, could or might have had, held or enjoyed in case this Act had not been passed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to settle the endowment of the Baronetcy conferred on Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.

It has been framed on the lines of Act XX of 1860 and has been settled in concert with Sir Dinshaw's advisers and the Government of Bombay.

ALEX. EDW. MILLER.

The 11th January, 1893

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th January 1893:—

No. 2 OF 1893.

Bill to Amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.

XV of 1882

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1893; and

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of

Amendment of section 7, Act XV, 1882

XV of 1882

2. (1) For the proviso to the first paragraph of section 7 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, herein referred to as "the said Act," the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that no person shall be appointed to be a Judge of such Court, or be authorised to exercise the powers of a Judge of such Court, unless he is of five years' standing—

(a) as a barrister of England or Ireland, or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, or

(b) as an advocate, vakil or attorney of a High Court of Judicature established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, or

24 & 25 Vict., c. 104

(c) as a Judge of a Court of Civil Judicature, or

(d) partly in one and partly in another of such capacities:

and that no person other than a barrister, member of the Faculty of Advocates or advocate of a High Court of such standing as aforesaid shall be appointed to be Chief Judge of such Court."

(2) The last paragraph of section 7 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

Substitution of new section for section 9, Act XV, 1882 and temporary continuance of existing procedure and practice.

3. For section 9 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Procedure and practice of Small Cause Court.

"9. (1) The High Court may from time to time, by rules having the force of law,—

(a) prescribe the procedure to be followed and the practice to be observed by the Small Cause Court either in supersession of or in addition to any provisions which were prescribed with respect to the procedure or practice of the Small Cause Court on or before the thirty-first day of December, 1892, in or under the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, or any other enactment for the time being in force, and

XV of 1882

(b) cancel or vary any such rule or rules.

"Rules made under this section may provide, among other matters, for the exercise by one or more of the Judges of the Small Cause Court of any powers conferred on the Small Cause Court by this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force."

(2) The law, and any rules and declarations made, or purporting to be made, thereunder, with respect to procedure or practice, in force, or treated as in force, in the Small Cause Court on the thirty-first day of December, 1892, shall be in force, unless and until cancelled or varied by rules made by the High Court under this section.

Addition to section 18, Act XV, 1882.

4. After section 18 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

Plaintiff may abandon suit against defendant resident out of jurisdiction.

"18A. The Small Cause Court may allow a plaintiff at or before the first hearing of a suit in which a several liability is alleged on a cause of action arising either wholly or in part within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court to abandon the suit as against any defendant who does not reside or carry on business or personally work for gain within such local limits, and to sue for a decree against such defendants only as do so reside, carry on business or personally work for gain."

Addition to section 19, Act XV, 1882.

5 After section 19 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely.—

Return of plaint

"19A When the right of a plaintiff and the relief claimed by him in the Small Cause Court depend upon the proof or disproof of any right to or interest in immoveable property or any other title which the Court cannot finally determine, the Court may at any stage of the proceedings return the plaint to be presented to a Court having jurisdiction to determine the title. When the Court so returns a plaint, it shall comply with the provisions of the second paragraph of section 57 of the Code of Civil Procedure and make such order with respect to costs as it may think just, and the Court shall, for the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, be deemed to have been unable to entertain the suit by reason of defect of jurisdiction. When a plaint so returned is afterwards presented to a High Court, credit shall be given to the plaintiff for the amount of the court-fee paid in the Small Cause Court in respect of the plaint in the levy of any fees which according to the practice of the High Court are credited to the Government.

XIV of 1882

XV of 1877

Repeal of Act XV, 1882, section 23 and Second Schedule.

6. Section 23 of and the second schedule to the said Act are hereby repealed.

Substitution of new Chapter for Chapter VI, Act XV, 1882.

7. For Chapter VI of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"CHAPTER VI.

"NEW TRIALS AND APPEALS.

General finality of decrees and orders of Small Cause Court

"37. Save as otherwise provided by this Chapter or by any other enactment for the time being in force, every decree and order of the Small Cause Court in a suit shall be final and conclusive.

New trial of contested cases.

"38. Where a suit has been contested, the Small Cause Court may, on the application of either party made within eight days from the date of the decree or order in the suit (not being a decree passed under section 522 of the Code of Civil Procedure), order a new trial to be held, or alter, set aside or reverse the decree or order, upon such terms as it thinks reasonable, and may, in the meantime, stay the proceedings:

XIV of 1882.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any suit in which an appeal to the High Court would lie under the next section of this Act.

Explanation.—Every suit shall be deemed to be contested in which the decree is made otherwise than by consent of or in default of appearance by the defendant.

Appeal from decrees and orders in certain cases

"39. Save as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie to the High Court from every decree of the Small Cause Court made in any suit of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one thousand rupees.

Rules with respect to decrees and orders appealable under the last foregoing section.

"40. (*1*) When hearing any suit in which an appeal from the decree to be made therein would lie under the last foregoing section to the High Court, the Judge of the Small Cause Court shall record a memorandum of the substance of the evidence and a statement of the grounds of his decision.

"(*2*) The period of limitation for an appeal to the High Court under the last foregoing section shall be the same as that provided by law for an appeal from a decree of the High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, and the High Court shall have all the same powers and jurisdiction in respect of and incidental to every such appeal, as if it were an appeal from a decree of such Court in the exercise of such original jurisdiction."

Investigation of claims to attached property to constitute trial of suit

8. In the construction of section 14 of the said Act the investigation of any claim preferred to or objection made to the attachment of any property attached in execution of a decree of the Small Cause Court shall be deemed to be the trial of a suit.

Fees leviable on plaints or for processes.

9. Notwithstanding anything contained in Chapter X of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare by notification in the local official Gazette—

XV of 1882.

(*1*) that the fees to be levied on plaints presented to the Small Cause Court shall be regulated by Chapter III and Schedule I of the Court-fees Act, 1870; or

VII of 1870.

(*2*) that the fees to be levied for serving or executing processes issued by the Small Cause Court or served or executed under its direction or control shall be regulated by Chapter IV of the Court-fees Act, 1870;

and thereupon the fees leviable on plaints or for processes, as the case may be, shall be regulated accordingly.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. THE object of section 2 of the Bill for the introduction of which leave is asked is to determine, more precisely than Act XV of 1882 does, the qualifications of the persons who may be appointed to be, or to exercise the powers of, Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes.

2. The effect of section 3 will be to leave to the High Court all powers of making rules with respect to the procedure and practice of Presidency Small Cause Courts.

It is based on the opinion expressed, by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in the following paragraph of their Registrar's letter No. 1383, dated the 1st June, 1891:—

"2. It seems to the Judges convenient, in the first place, to advert to the enquiry contained in the twelfth paragraph of your letter under reply, and I am to say, with reference thereto, that they concur with His Excellency in Council in thinking that it is desirable, while retaining the Code of Civil Procedure as a basis, to have the procedure of the Small Cause Court regulated by the High Court. The exact application of the provisions of the Statute 44 & 45 Victoria, chapter 68, section 27, would not, the Judges think, quite attain the desired object. They presume, however, that that enactment has been referred to rather as furnishing an analogy than as providing an exact precedent, and they desire, therefore, to recommend that the High Court be empowered to frame by rules having the force of law a procedure for the Small Cause Court either in supersession of or in addition to, the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, and from time to time to modify such procedure as experience may suggest The undertaking is no doubt one of considerable difficulty; but the Judges are prepared to accept the responsibility, being satisfied that this is the most practical mode of arriving at a procedure which shall be found satisfactory and adapted to the purposes of the Small Cause Court."

3. Section 4 of the Bill has been suggested by the following remarks in a letter addressed to the Government of Bombay by Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay:—

"16. In regard to the amendment of the present Act, we think that section 18 should be so amended as to enable the Court to allow a plaintiff at or before the first hearing to strike out the name of any defendant resident beyond the jurisdiction, and take a decree against such defendants as are resident within the jurisdiction, in such suits as there is a several liability, on a cause of action arising within the jurisdiction.

"17. It not unfrequently happens that a plaintiff, in the belief that all his defendants are resident within the jurisdiction, files a suit against them. without previously obtaining the leave of the Court, on a cause of action arising wholly within the jurisdiction, on which they are jointly and severally liable. But when he comes to serve them with the summons he finds that, though some are still resident within the jurisdiction, others had left Bombay before the institution of the suit, and cannot be shown to have acquiesced in it. As the law at present stands, the suit must now wholly fail against all the defendants, and the plaintiff be put to the expense of instituting a new suit (if it be not time-barred) either against all the defendants, after obtaining the leave of the Court, or against the resident defendants only without such leave. But in many cases the plaintiff is too late even to adopt this course, and loses his whole claim, the new suit being barred by limitation. The proposed amendment, which could be introduced by means of a proviso after clause (*c*), would enable him to obtain a decree in the original suit at least against the resident defendants."

In order, however, to prevent cases of improper severance it is provided that the plaintiff must purchase this privilege by abandoning his claim against the non-resident defendants.

4. Section 5 of the Bill, based on section 23 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, has reference to the following remarks in Mr. Hart's letter already referred to:—

"20. On the question of jurisdiction, moreover, some of my colleagues with myself are of opinion that section 19 should be so amended as to debar this Court from the cognizance of suits involving any *question* of title to immoveable property. Clauses (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) and (*g*) prevent us from entertaining suits for the *determination of rights* in immoveable property. One object of this doubtless is to prevent the time of a Small Cause Court, which ought to be occupied in the speedy determination of petty litigation, being taken up by the protracted hearings generally involved in adjudication on questions of title to immoveable property, which, though insignificant in themselves, may have far-reaching consequences, and are therefore generally keenly contested and can very rarely be summarily disposed of. But under the present law an equal amount of time is liable to be lost over a suit (*e g.*) for rent, in which the defendant raises a question of title Some of us think, having regard to the general policy of section 19 and to the anomaly involved in obliging a Court expressly debarred from jurisdiction to determine rights in immoveable property yet to determine questions indirectly involving such rights, which moreover in many instances are doubtless tentatively raised for the very purpose of obtaining indirectly the decision directly forbidden by the Legislature, that so soon as the Court is assured that there is a *bond fide* question of title involved in any suit it should be enabled to decline the jurisdiction. This it could do if to clause (*g*) were added some such words as 'or in which any question arises involving any such right or interest.'

21. I ought to add, however, that on this particular point we are not unanimous. The Fourth Judge, Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, whose opinion has a peculiar value as that of an officer of long experience, both as a pleader and a Judge in this Court, considers that the amendment of section 19 ought to be rather in the direction of extending than of curtailing the jurisdiction of this Court, because the restrictions already

imposed have the effect of denying justice to poor litigants with small claims on those causes of action in which jurisdiction is withheld from this Court who are unable to incur the expense of a High Court suit. I had better quote his own words :—

'As suggestions have been invited on other matters, I take this opportunity of prominently bringing to the notice of Government a serious defect in the existing law. Section 19 of Act XV of 1882, among other things, bars the cognizance of the following classes of suits :—

(1) suits for the recovery of immoveable property ;

(2) suits for the determination of any other right to immoveable property ;

(3) suits for general average loss and suits on policies of insurance on sea-going vessels ;

(4) suits for a dissolution of partnership or for an account of partnership transactions ;

(5) suits for compensation for libel, slander, malicious prosecution or breach of promise of marriage.

'These suits are not filed in the High Court, for the obvious reason that the aggrieved parties could not afford the luxury of a High Court action. The result is a practical denial of justice in such cases. The Court had jurisdiction to entertain these demands, but it was taken away by the Act of 1882.'

"22. The great objection—to my mind an insuperable one—to Mr. Hormusji's suggestion is that without a material addition to its strength the Court could not undertake the disposal of such cases and remain what it was originally intended to be—a Court of summary procedure for the speedy determination of petty litigation. As it is at present constituted the Judges have not time for the trial of lengthy cases, nor is there in the office an establishment sufficient for the taking of long and complicated accounts. It is true that under the old Act we used to try some of the cases mentioned by Mr. Hormusji from the cognizance of which we are debarred by our present Act. But my experience of such cases was that they invariably took several days in trial. By the present Act our monetary jurisdiction was doubled. This, coupled with the annually increasing litigation in our Court, so increased the work, while no increase of the staff was contemplated, that it was absolutely necessary to limit as much as possible that class of cases which took the longest time to try. It is this consideration, I apprehend, that lies at the bottom of the restriction imposed upon our jurisdiction by section 19. Having in view the general utility of our Court to the public at large in its primary and most necessary character of a Court of summary procedure for the cheap, speedy and final determination of petty litigation, which is mostly concerned with the recovery of small debts, though I yield to none in the desire to afford cheap justice to all, I should, in the interests of the majority of litigants, be most unwilling to adopt Mr. Hormusji's suggestion to extend the jurisdiction of this Court so as to include cases of this class, except upon the terms of an addition to the staff of Judges and the strength of the office establishment. But if this cannot be given, and it should be thought right to give effect to Mr. Hormusji's proposal in the interest of those poor plaintiffs who are unable to meet the expense of a High Court suit in petty cases of ejectment, etc, I think it would be found necessary to reduce the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction of the Court in order to enable it to deal with the increase of work so occasioned."

5. The amendment of section 38 of the Act contained in section 7 of the Bill is suggested by the following paragraph of the letter from Mr. Hart to which reference has already been made :—

"23. Another suggestion, in which we are unanimous, is that section 37 should be so amended as to make it apparent that the limitation of eight days within which application must be made for a new trial is not to be applied in the case of decrees and orders made *ex parte*, or to decrees and dismissals by default. As the section stands, it apparently overrides the previous enactment of the Limitation Act, which allows a longer period in the case of a suit determined *ex parte* for an application for a new trial. Construed literally, too, in the case of a decree *ex parte*, it would be necessary for the defendant to apply within eight days of the *date of the decree*, though he may not come to know of the existence of the suit till long after the expiration of that time. I think the insertion of the word 'contested' before the word 'suit,' wherever the latter occurs in section 37, would suffice to give effect to our recommendation. Applications for re-hearing in uncontested matters would then fall within the general law of limitation as regards the time within which they must be made. But of course the Court would still exercise a discretion as to refusing them when made unless satisfied that there were sufficient grounds for the non-appearance of the party making it, and the mere fact of the application would not necessarily operate in stay of execution."

6. The other provisions of section 7 of the Bill are founded upon the following paragraph of a letter, No. 1774 (Judicial), dated the 3rd September, 1891, from the Government of Madras :—

"3. It will be observed from the letters of the authorities consulted that there is a general consensus of opinion that—

(1) the Small Cause Court should retain the power it at present possesses of trying summarily suits between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 in value ;

(2) there should be an appeal to the High Court in the case of all suits exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value ;

(3) sections 38 to 40 of Act XV of 1882 should be repealed.

With these opinions His Excellency in Council is in complete accord, and the first in particular he strongly endorses. As regards the institution of regular appeals against decrees in suits valued at more than Rs. 1,000, I am to invite attention to paragraph 6 of the High Court's letter, from which it will be observed that the present system of recording notes of evidence in the Small Cause Court is considered sufficient for the purposes of the Appellate Court."

7. Sections 8 and 9 of the Bill have been inserted at the suggestion of the Government of Madras.

The 11th January, 1893.

ALEX. EDW. MILLER.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th January, 1893 :—

No. 3 OF 1893.

THE HABITUAL OFFENDERS BILL.

CONTENTS.

A Bill to provide for the more effectual surveillance and control of habitual offenders, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the more effectual surveillance and control of habitual offenders, and for certain other matters hereinafter appearing ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Habitual Offenders Act, 1893.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(3) It shall come into force on the

Security for good behaviour of habitual offenders.

2. In section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for the words "receives information that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction is an habitual robber, house-breaker or thief, or an habitual receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen, or that he habitually commits extortion, or in order to the committing of extortion habitually puts or attempts to put persons in fear of injury," the following shall be substituted, namely :—"receives information that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction— X of 1882.

(a) is by habit a robber, house-breaker or thief, or

(b) is by habit a receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen, or

(c) habitually protects or harbours thieves or aids in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, or

(d) habitually commits mischief or extortion, or

(e) in order to the committing of extortion, habitually puts or attempts to put persons in fear of injury, or

(f) is of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community."

Power to order police surveillance instead of taking security for good behaviour

3. When any Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, or any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, has required any person referred to in section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as amended by this Act, to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for his good behaviour, X of 1882.

he may, if he shall think fit, instead of making an order under section 118 of that Code requiring such person to execute a bond as aforesaid, order that he be placed under police surveillance for any term not exceeding three years.

Power to order police surveillance in default of security for good behaviour.

4. Should any person ordered under section 118 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to give security for good behaviour fail to give such security at or before the commencement of the period for which such security has been ordered to be given, the Magistrate who made the order requiring security may, instead of directing that the person be committed to, or detained in, prison under section 123 of the same Code, order that he be placed under police surveillance for any term not exceeding three years. X of 1882.

Power to declare convicted persons to be "habitual offenders" for the purposes of sections 6 and 7.

5. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, and XLV of 1860.

(a) he is proved to have been previously convicted of any such offence, and

(b) the Court or Magistrate is satisfied, upon the evidence produced before him or it that he habitually commits crime, or depends on crime as a means of livelihood,

the Court or Magistrate may make an order declaring him, for the purposes of sections 6 and 7 of this Act, to be an habitual offender.

Power of convicting Court to order habitual offender to be placed under police surveillance in addition to sentence of imprisonment or transportation

6 (1) Any High Court, Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, or any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may, if it or he shall think fit, when passing a sentence of imprisonment or transportation on an habitual offender, order that he be placed under police surveillance for any term not exceeding seven years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

[Cf Act X of 1882, s. 349.]

(2) Whenever a Magistrate of the first clas who has not been specially empowered under sub-section (1), or a Magistrate of the second or third class has passed a sentence of imprisonment on an habitual offender, and is of opinion that he ought to be placed under police surveillance on the expiration of the sentence, he may record the opinion and submit his proceedings, and forward the offender, to the District Magistrate or the Sub-divisional Magistrate to whom he is subordinate

(3) The Magistrate to whom the proceedings are submitted may, if he shall think fit, examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case, and call for and take any further evidence, and may, if he shall think fit, order that the offender be placed under police surveillance for any term not exceeding seven years from the date of the expiration of his sentence.

Power of Appellate Court to order police surveillance

X of 1882

7. An Appellate Court acting under clause (1) of section 423 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, may, if it shall think fit, order that an habitual offender who has been sentenced to imprisonment or transportation be placed under police surveillance for any term not exceeding seven years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

Appeal and revision in the case of orders for police surveillance

8. (1) Every order for police surveillance made under section 3 of this Act shall be subject to the same rights of appeal to and powers of revision by superior Courts and Magistrates as if it had been an order for security to be given made under section 118 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

X of 1882

(2) Every order for police surveillance made under section 6 or section 7 of this Act shall be subject to the same rights of appeal to and powers of revision by superior Courts and Magistrates as if it had formed part of the sentence to which it is attached.

Conferment, continuance and cancellation of powers.

X of 1882.

9. The provisions of sections 39, 40 and 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall apply in the case of orders by the Local Government conferring powers on Magistrates under section 3 or section 6 of this Act

Power to accept security for good behaviour in lieu of police surveillance.

10. (1) Any person who has been placed under police surveillance may at any time apply to a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate to have security for his good behaviour taken in lieu of police surveillance.

(2) Should the Magistrate be of opinion that the continuance of police surveillance is necessary, he may reject the application, but shall record his reasons for so doing.

(3) Should the Magistrate be of opinion that security may, without hazard to the community or to any person,* be taken in lieu of police surveillance, then,—

[*Cf Act X of 1882, s. 124, para. 1.]

(a) if the order for surveillance was made by himself or by his predecessor in office or by any subordinate Magistrate, he shall make an order under section 112 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and,

X of 1882.

† (b) if the order for surveillance was made by a High Court, a Court of Session or any superior Magistrate, he shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of such Court or Magistrate, as the case may be, and such Court or Magistrate may, if it or he shall think fit, direct that an order be made under section 112 of the said Code.

[† Cf. Act X, 1882, s 124, para 2.]

(4) The provisions of Chapter VIII of the said Code shall, as far as may be, apply in the case of every order made under section 112 thereof in pursuance of this section:

Provided that the bond for the good behaviour of the applicant shall, unless the applicant is discharged under section 124 or the bond is cancelled under section 125, continue in force until the expiration of the term for which he was ordered to be placed under police surveillance.

(5) When any person has furnished security for his good behaviour in pursuance of this section, the order on which he was placed under police surveillance shall become void.

Power to cancel order for police surveillance

11. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate is of opinion that an order for police surveillance may be cancelled without hazard to the community or to any person, then,—

[Cf Act X, 188, ss. 124, 125]

(a) if the order was made by himself or by his predecessor in office or by some subordinate Magistrate, he may cancel the same, and,

(b) if the order was made by a High Court or a Court of Session, he shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of such Court, and such Court may, if it shall think fit, cancel the same.

Power to make rules as to police surveillance.

12. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make rules to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

[Cf. Act XXVII of 1871, s. 18.]

(a) the maintenance of registers of persons under police surveillance;

(b) the form in which the registers shall be made,

(c) the limits within which persons registered in any locality are permitted to reside;

(d) the conditions under which persons under surveillance may have their names transferred from one register to another;

(e) the conditions under which temporary passes may be granted to persons not desiring to change their regis-

(*f*) the conditions to be inserted in any such pass as to—

(*i*) the places to which or the limits within which the holder of the pass is authorized to go,

(*ii*) the officers before whom he shall be bound to present himself from time to time, and

(*iii*) the time during which he may absent himself,

(*g*) conditions as to answering at roll-call or otherwise, so that it may be ascertained that the persons whose names are on the register are actually present at given hours or times within the said limits,

(*h*) the inspection of the residences of such persons, and the prevention or removal of contrivances for enabling the residents therein to conceal stolen property or to leave their place of residence without leave, and

(*i*) generally, the carrying out of the purposes of this Act in regard to police surveillance

(2) The Local Government, with the like sanction, may cancel or vary any rule made under this section.

(3) No rule, nor any cancellation or variation of a rule, made under this section, shall take effect until it has been published in the official Gazette.

[Cf Act XXVII of 1871, s 19]

Penalties for breach of rules

13. Should any person under police surveillance commit a breach of any rule made under section 12, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

[Cf Act XXVII of 1871, s 20]

Arrest of person under police surveillance found beyond prescribed limits

14. (1) If any person under police surveillance is found in any part of British India beyond the limits of the locality in which he is registered without such pass as may be required by the rules made under section 12, or in a place or at a time not permitted by the conditions of his pass, he may be arrested, without warrant by any police-officer or village-watchman, and taken before a Magistrate, who, on proof of the facts, shall order him to be removed to the district in which he ought to have resided, there to be dealt with according to the said rules.

(2) The procedure for the time being prescribed by law for the removal of prisoners shall apply to all persons removed under this section

Provided that an order from the Governor General in Council, the Local Government or the Inspector General of Prisons shall not be necessary for the removal of any such person.

X of 1882. [Cf Act XXVII of 1871, s 21.]

Reports as to persons under police surveillance.

15. After clause (*d*) of section 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the following shall be inserted, namely —

"(*e*) the breach of any of the rules under section 12 of the Habitual Offenders Act, 1893, by any person under police surveillance who resides in such village;

(*f*) the absence of any such person at night without leave or his association with individuals of bad repute, or his ceasing to labour or to obtain a livelihood by honest means,

(*g*) the departure of any such person from such village without leave,

(*h*) the arrival at such village without leave of any person whom he knows or* reasonably believes to be under police surveillance

* Cf. Act X, 1882, s. 45 ( )

(*i*) the arrival at the village or residence therein of any person who has no ostensible means of livelihood or cannot give a satisfactory account of himself."

16 For section 348 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the following shall be substituted, namely —

X of 1882. [Cf. Act X of 1882, s 349]

Trial of persons previously convicted of offences against coinage, stamp-law or property

"348 Whenever any person who has been declared to be an habitual offender under section 5 of the Habitual Offenders Act, 1893, or has been convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is accused of any offence punishable under either of those Chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, and the Magistrate before whom he is so accused, having jurisdiction, is of opinion, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution and the accused, that the accused is guilty and that, by reason of his having been declared or convicted as aforesaid, he ought to receive a severer punishment than such Magistrate is empowered to inflict, he may record his opinion and submit the proceedings and forward the accused to the Court of Session.

XLV of 1860.

"The Court of Session may, if it shall think fit examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case, and call for and take any further evidence, and shall pass such judgment, sentence or order in the case as it may think fit and as may be according to law."

Amendment of Act X of 1882, section 349

17. In the proviso to section 349 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for the words and figures "sections 32 and 33," the words and figures "sections 32, 33 and 34," shall be substituted.

X of 1882

High Court's powers of revision

18 For the third paragraph of section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the following shall be substituted, namely —

X of 1882

"In dealing with a sentence under this section, the Court may inflict for the offence which, in its opinion, the accused has committed, any punishment which it might have inflicted if the offence had been triable and tried before itself in the first instance."

Power to require payment of compensation for injury caused by certain classes of offences against property

19 (1) Whenever it appears to the Local Government—

(*a*) that offences against section 427, section 428, section 429, section 435 or section 436 of the Indian Penal Code are commonly committed or that conspiracies to commit such offences or any of them are frequently hatched in any tract of country, and that the inhabitants thereof, or a large class or large classes of them, are combined to withhold information in their possession which might lead to the detection of the offenders or conspirators, or

XLV of 1860

(*b*) that offences against section 395 or section 400 of the same Code or thefts of cattle are commonly committed in any tract of country by a member or members of a clan, and that the members of the clan are combined to withhold information in their possession which might lead to the detection of the offend-

the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification, declare the provisions of this section to apply to that tract.

(2) Every such notification shall be published in the official Gazette and in such other manner as the Local Government may direct.

(3) The limits of the tract to which any such notification relates shall be defined in the notification.

(4) The Local Government may cancel any such notification or restrict or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, extend the limits of the tract to which it relates.

(5) When any offence referred to in sub-section (1) has been committed in a tract to which this section applies, and the District Magistrate is satisfied, after the expiration of a period of three months from the date of the commission of the offence, that, in consequence of such combination as aforesaid, the offender cannot be traced, he may—

(a) make an award fixing the amount of compensation payable to the sufferers for the injury caused by the offence,

(b) make an order determining the village or villages by the inhabitants of which, or the persons or class or classes of persons by whom, the amount so awarded shall be paid, and

(c) make an order assessing the proportion in which the same shall be paid by each such inhabitant or person according to his judgment of their respective means:

Provided that no portion of the compensation so awarded shall be payable by any person or class of persons whom the Magistrate shall, in such order, declare to be innocent of complicity with the offence.

(6) An award or order made under sub-section (5) shall not take effect until it has been confirmed by the Commissioner of the Division, or, where there is no such Commissioner, by the Local Government.

(7) When an assessment has been confirmed under sub-section (6) the amount assessed shall be recoverable, under the warrant of the District Magistrate in the manner provided by sections 386 and 387 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for the recovery of fines.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE principal object of this Bill is to provide for the more effectual surveillance of habitual offenders, and thereby to enable the police to control and check their movements. In this respect it is founded on the model of section 8 of the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871 (34 & 35 Vict., c 112), which is believed to have been attended with excellent results.

2 Taken in detail, its provisions may be classified under four heads :—

(1) the improvement of the law relating to security for good behaviour (sections 2 to 4),

(2) the surveillance of convicted persons judicially declared to be habitual offenders (sections 5 to 15);

(3) the modification of the procedure for the trial and adequate punishment of habitual offenders (sections 16 to 18);

(4) the repression of certain offences against property by the assessment of compensation in the localities where they occur (section 19)

3. *Section 2.*—Magistrates are authorised to require security for good behaviour from persons who (i) habitually protect or harbour thieves or aid in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, or (ii) habitually commit mischief, or (iii) are of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render their being at large without security hazardous to the community.

4. *Sections 3 and 4*—Magistrates are empowered to order police surveillance for any term up to three years in lieu of requiring security for good behaviour.

5. *Sections 5 to 15.*—Sections 6 to 15 contain provisions for the surveillance of persons who have been declared under section 5 to be "habitual offenders" Two convictions under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code are essential, and it is further necessary before such a declaration can be made that the Court or Magistrate shall be satisfied on the evidence that the accused habitually commits crime or depends on crime as a means of livelihood.

The maximum period of police surveillance is, as in the English Act, seven years from the date of the expiration of the substantive sentence; and such orders have been made subject to appeal and revision as if they formed part of the substantive sentence to which they are attached.

Magistrates are empowered to accept security for good behaviour in lieu of police surveillance, and to cancel orders for surveillance when this can safely be done.

6. *Section 16.*—The only modification which has been made in the procedure for the trial of habitual offenders is the amendment of section 348 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, on the lines of section 349 Section 348 provides that, when a person who has been convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Penal Code is again accused of any such offence, he shall ordinarily, if the Magistrate before whom he is accused considers him to be an habitual offender, be committed to the Court of Session. Section 16 of the Bill authorizes the Magistrate in such cases to take cognizance of the offence himself and to enter a conviction and refer the case to the Court of Session for sentence, the Court of Session being at liberty to make or direct such further enquiry as it may think fit.

7. *Section 19.*—This section contains provisions for the repression of offences against property in cases in which they can be traced to a particular locality but the offenders cannot be identified owing to a combination of the inhabitants to withhold information which would lead to their detection. In such cases the Magistrate has been empowered to assess compensation on the residents of the locality generally, excluding any persons or classes of persons whom he finds to be clearly innocent of complicity with the offence.

The 12th January, 1893.

PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th January, 1893 :—

No. 4 OF 1893.

A Bill to extend the provisions of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891 to the Books of Post Offices carrying on Savings Bank or Money Order Business

XVIII of 1891

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the provisions of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, to the books of post offices carrying on savings bank or money order business, It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1 (*1*) This Act may be called the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1893 ; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Addition to definition of "bank" and 'banker" in section 2, sub-section (2), of Act XVIII of 1891.

2. After clause (*b*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 2 of the said Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, the following clause shall be added, namely.—

XVIII of 1891.

"(*c*) any post office carrying on savings bank or money order business in respect of such business."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to extend the provisions of the Bankers Books' Evidence Act (XVIII of 1891) to the books of post offices carrying on savings bank or money order business. The Select Committee on the Bill which afterwards became Act XVIII of 1891 considered that these books were public documents within the meaning of section 74 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and covered therefore by section 65 of that Act, and accordingly did not recommend their inclusion in the Bill before them. It has, however, been brought to the notice of Government by the Director General of the Post Office that, without questioning the correctness of the view of the law taken by the Select Committee, there are practical advantages in bringing these books expressly under the Act of 1891 rather than relying on the Evidence Act, and, in order to secure these advantages, the present Bill has, at his request, been prepared.

The 11th January, 1893.

ALEX. EDW. MILLER.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th January, 1893:—

No. 5 OF 1893.

A Bill to provide for the grant of Special Tenancies in certain Government lands in the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the grant by the Government of special tenancies in certain lands in the Punjab which are the property of the Government and are wholly or partly irrigable from Government canals; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Definition.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Deputy Commissioner" includes also any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the functions of the Deputy Commissioner under this Act.

Application of Act.

3. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply the provisions of this Act to any tract of land which is the property of the Government and is wholly or partly irrigable from a canal the property of the Government

Issue of statements of conditions of tenancies.

4. When this Act has been so applied to any tract, the Local Government may issue a statement or statements of the conditions on which it is willing to grant to tenants lands situate in such tract.

Maintenance of registers of tenancies.

5. (1) When any such statement has been issued for any tract, the Deputy Commissioner shall, in manner hereinafter provided, open and maintain for such tract a register or registers of tenancies granted on the conditions prescribed in such statement.

(2) Every such register shall have prefixed thereto a copy of the statement of conditions to which it relates and shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as to the tenancies registered therein as the Local Government may prescribe.

Entry in register and signature thereof on grant of tenancy.

6. (1) Before a tenancy is granted to any person in any such tract, the prescribed particulars regarding the proposed grant shall be duly entered in the appropriate register, and the entry shall be signed by the proposed tenant and by the Deputy Commissioner.

Effect of signature of entry.

7. When any entry in any such register has been so signed as directed in the last foregoing section, the person signing the same as proposed tenant and his successors in interest shall, notwithstanding any previous agreement or anything contained in the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, or the Hazara Tenancy Regulation, 1887, or any other enactment now in force, be deemed to have accepted and to hold the lands described in such entry as a tenant from the Governmente on the conditions prescribed in the statement prefixed to such register.

XVI of 1887. XIII of 1887

Transfer of rights of tenants.

8. The rights or interests vested in a tenant by or under this Act shall not be capable of being attached or sold in execution of a decree or order of any Court or in any insolvency proceedings, nor shall they or any of them be transferred by sale, gift or mortgage or charged by any private contract without the previous consent in writing of the Financial Commissioner.

Sums due in respect to tenancy recoverable as arrears of land-revenue.

9. All sums due to the Government in respect of a tenancy granted in pursuance of this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due from the tenant in respect of such tenancy.

V C

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT is proposed in this Bill to provide a form of statutory agreement for Government tenants in the Punjab who settle on tracts first made culturable by means of irrigation from a Government canal.

Several lakhs of acres of Government land upon the Chenab Canal are at present being allotted to tenants. In order to obviate the necessity of executing a vast number of separate deeds of lease, the Bill provides that the Local Government may issue statements of the conditions on which it is willing to grant lands to tenants. Copies of such statements will then be prefixed to registers of tenancies, which registers will contain particulars of each tenancy, and will be signed by the proposed tenants and the Deputy Commissioner. When the entries have been so signed, the proposed tenants and their successors in interest will be deemed to have accepted and to hold their lands on the conditions prescribed in the statement prefixed to the register. Section 8 of the Bill, limiting the transfer of the rights of tenants, is analogous to section 56 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, XVI of 1887, and delegates to the Financial Commissioner the power of sanctioning a transfer. Section 9 provides that all sums due to Government in respect of a tenancy shall be recoverable as arrears of land-revenue.

G. R. ELSMIE.

The 10th January, 1893

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th January, 1893:—

No. 6 of 1893.

A Bill to amend the Inland Emigration Act, 1882.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Inland Emigration Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Inland Emigration Act, 1893; and

(2) it shall come into force at once.

Substitution of new section for section 1, Act I of 1882.

2. For section 1 of the said Inland Emigration Act, 1882, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Short title

"This Act may be called the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882.

Local extent.

"It extends—

(a) to the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and Assam, and to the district of Ganjam, and

(b) to such other portions of the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council as the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette, from time to time, direct

Commencement.

"It shall come into force—

(i) in the territories mentioned in clause (a) of this section at once, and

(ii) in any territories to which it may be extended by a notification under clause (b) of this section on such day as may be specified in that behalf in such notification."

Amendments of section 3

3. (1) In section 3 of the said Act, in the definition of the expression "the labour districts," the words "Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill Tracts," and "Khasi Hills" are hereby repealed.

(2) In the same section of the said Act, in the definition of the word "emigrate," the words "not being a labour-district" are hereby repealed; and for the words "Chief Commissioner of Oudh" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces, or from any portion of the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, in which this Act may, for the time being, be in force.

Amendment of section 4.

4. In section 4 of the said Act, after the words "labour-district" each time it occurs the words "or sub-division of a labour-district" shall be inserted.

Addition of new section after section 4

5. After section 4 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

Power to exempt estates.

"4A. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that any specified estate or group of estates in any labour-district within the territories administered by such Government shall, subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council may in each case from time to time prescribe, cease from a day specified in such notification to be subject to all the provisions or any specified provision of this Act, and from such day such estate or group of estates shall, subject to the conditions prescribed, cease to be subject to the provisions of this Act or to the provisions so specified, as the case may be.

"The Local Government may, with the like sanction, in like manner, vary or cancel any such notification"

Amendment of section 6.

6 In section 6 of the said Act, after the words "section four" the words and letter "section four A" be shall inserted.

Amendment of section 9

7. For the penultimate paragraph of section 9 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"No such contract shall be made for a term exceeding three years or, if the contract is entered into under the provisions of section 111 of this Act, for a term exceeding one year, commencing from the date of its execution, or shall stipulate for a less rate of monthly wages for a completed daily task regulated in accordance with the provisions of this Act than five rupees in the case of a man and four rupees in the case of a woman"

Addition of new section after section 9.

8. After the same section of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely—

"In absence of specific obligation, under ground labour not obligatory."

"9A. Unless the contract contains a specific obligation to this effect, no labourer shall be bound by any labour-contract entered into under this Act to undertake any work involving continuous labour under the ground."

Addition of new sections after section 42.

9. After section 42 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Employer may require medical certificate as to fitness to labour previous to contract

"42A. If the employer with whom any labourer intends to contract or the agent of such employer has given notice to the Superintendent that before any labour-contract is entered into by him or on his behalf with

any labourer, the labourer shall be examined by a competent medical man and certified by him to be in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to reside and labour for hire in the labour-district in which the estate of such employer is situate, the Superintendent shall not permit such labourer to execute a labour-contract until such certificate from such medical man as aforesaid has been produced and shown to him.

Medical officer entitled to fee

"42B. If the employer or his agent has directed that such examination shall be made by any medical officer in the service of Government, such officer making the examination shall be entitled to receive from such employer or his agent such a fee not exceeding eight annas for each labourer so examined as the Local Government may fix."

Repeal of section 86.

10. Section 86 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

Substitution of new sections for sections 111 and 112.

11. For sections 111 and 112 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Labour-contracts executed in labour districts between employer and native direct.

"111. Any employer may enter into a labour-contract for any term not exceeding one year commencing from the date of the execution of the contract with any native of India within the labour-district in which the estate on which such native contracts to labour is situated. When any employer has executed any such contract with any such native within a labour-district, he shall, within one month from the date of the execution of such contract, forward it in duplicate to the Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate is situated. On receipt of the contract so forwarded, the Inspector shall enter an abstract thereof in a register to be kept by him for the purpose, and shall then give one copy of the contract to the labourer and the other copy to his employer.

Registration of such contracts

Verification and cancellation of such contracts

"111A. When, for the first time after the registration of any such contract with a labourer, the Inspector visits the estate on which such labourer is employed, the employer shall cause such labourer to appear before the Inspector for the purpose of having his contract verified, and such labourer may thereupon apply to the Inspector to cancel the contract; and, if he shows cause sufficient in the opinion of the Inspector to justify the cancellation, the Inspector may cancel the contract, and shall there upon make an endorsement that it has been cancelled on the labourer's copy of the contract, or, if such copy be not forthcoming, shall give to the labourer a certificate to that effect.

Power of Inspector or Magistrate to require labourer who has executed such contract to appear before him.

"111B. The Inspector or Magistrate may at any time, either on the application of the employer or the labourer or of his own motion, require the employer to cause any labourer who has entered into a contract under section 111 and is employed upon any estate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Inspector or Magistrate to appear before him for the purpose of having his contract verified; and, if such labourer applies to the Inspector or Magistrate to cancel his contract and shows cause sufficient in the opinion of the Inspector or Magistrate to justify such cancellation, the Inspector or Magistrate may cancel the contract as provided in the last preceding section.

Labour-contracts executed within labour-districts before Inspector or Magistrate.

"112. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 111, any employer may enter into a labour-contract with any native of India in a labour-district for any term not exceeding three years commencing from the date of the execution of the contract if he appears either in person or by agent with such native before the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the estate upon which such native is about to contract to labour is situated.

"Such Inspector or Magistrate shall thereupon explain the labour-contract to such native and shall, if satisfied, that he is competent to enter into and understands the same, call upon him and the employer or his agent to execute it in his presence, and, if they execute it, shall attest such execution with his signature

"An abstract of every such labour-contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Inspector or Magistrate for the purpose, and one copy of such contract shall then be given to the labourer and the other copy to his employer or his agent.

"In respect of every labour-contract an abstract whereof is registered under section one hundred and eleven or under this section, the employer who executes such contract in person or by agent shall pay to the Inspector or Magistrate such fee, not exceeding one rupee, as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

Execution of labour-contract before Inspector or Magistrate of Dhubri.

"112A. For the purposes of the last preceding section an estate situated in any one of the following districts of the Assam Valley Division, namely, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, shall be deemed to be also situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Inspector and Magistrate resident at the civil station of Dhubri in the Goalpara District; and, subject to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, contracts to labour on any estate in any of the labour-districts above named may be executed and registered before the Inspector or Magistrate at Dhubri in accordance with the provision of the last preceding section

Power of Local Government to frame rules in connection with the execution of labour-contracts at Dhubri.

"112B. The Local Government may make rules consistent with this Act with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the execution and registration of contracts under section 112A before the Inspector or Magistrate at Dhubri;

(*b*) the medical examination at Dhubri by the Civil Surgeon or other competent medical man of labourers and persons intending to become labourers and their dependents;

(*c*) the conditions under which depôts, rest-houses and other places may be established and maintained at Dhubri for the reception and lodging of labourers and persons intending to become labourers and their dependents; the sanitation and management of such depôts, rest-houses and other places; the arrangements for food, water and conservancy therein; the clothing and necessary utensils to be supplied to persons lodged therein; and the hospital accommodation for and medical treatment of such persons;

(*d*) the control and inspection by officers of Government of such depôts, rest-houses and other places, and

(*e*) the registers to be kept, and the reports and returns to be made, by the persons in charge of such depôts, rest-houses and other places."

Amendments of section 114.

12. (*1*) In section 114 of the said Act the words "who are not natives of the labour-district in which such estate is situated" are hereby repealed.

(2) To the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"Any Inspector or Magistrate, or any person authorized as aforesaid, may require the employer to muster all persons or any particular class or classes of persons employed or residing upon such estate, and may further, subject to the general orders of the Local Government, require the employer to furnish any information which he thinks proper regarding all or any of such persons, or any particular class of such persons."

Amendment of section 115.

13 In section 115 of the said Act, for the words "whole number of days in the current month" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"number of working days in the current month. The number of working days in any month shall be ascertained by deducting the number of Sundays from the whole number of days in the month."

Amendment of section 121.

14 For the last sentence of section 121 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely —

"The Inspector shall from time to time, when visiting the estate, on the application of the employer, and may also at any other time on the application of either the employer or the labourer, endorse on the labourer's labour-contract, after such enquiry as may be necessary, the number of days so to be added to the term thereof:

"Provided that an employer who omits to apply for the endorsement of such days on any labourer's labour-contract, when the Inspector is actually visiting the estate, shall, in the absence of sufficient reasons to the contrary shown to the satisfaction of the Inspector, be debarred from applying afterwards for such endorsement in so far as days of absence which occurred prior to the date of the Inspector's last visit are concerned."

Amendment of section 128.

15. Between the first and second paragraphs of section 128 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"The Magistrate of the District may also of his own motion summon such a Committee, if, either from his own observation or from information derived from an Inspector's report or otherwise, he is of opinion that any estate or portion of an estate is, for any of the reasons aforesaid, unfit for the residence of labourers or of any particular class of labourers."

Addition of new section after section 128.

16 After the same section of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Local Government may order Committee

"128A If it appears to the Local Government from information derived from an Inspector's report or otherwise—

(*a*) that any estate or portion of an estate is for any of the reasons given in the last preceding section unfit for the residence of labourers or of any particular class of labourers, or

(*b*) that the percentage of mortality of labourers or of any particular class of labourers employed on any estate or on any portion of an estate is such as would justify the institution of an inquiry by a medical officer under section 130 of this Act,

the Local Government may direct the Magistrate of the District to summon a Committee under the last preceding section, and the Magistrate of the District shall forthwith proceed to summon a Committee accordingly"

Addition to section 129.

17. To the last paragraph of section 129 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"Where the finding relates to the whole of any estate and the employer has no other estate in the same labour-district on which the labourer may be employed, the Inspector shall cancel the labour-contract of such labourer, and shall thereupon make an endorsement

that it has been cancelled on the labourer's copy of the contract, or, if such copy be not forthcoming, shall give to the labourer a certificate to that effect."

Addition of new section after section 129.

18. After section 129 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Local Government may pass orders on proceedings of Committee.

"129A. The Local Government may call for the proceedings of any Committee summoned under section 128, or section 128A, of this Act and record any finding thereon which such Committee was competent to record, and such finding shall have the same effect as the finding of a Committee under section 129."

Insertion of various words in section 130.

19. Section 130 of the said Act shall be amended by the insertion of the following words, namely:—

(a) after the words "Local Government" each time they occur the words "or the Magistrate of the District";

(b) after the words "the number of labourers", "the average annual number of labourers" and "for the residence of labourers" respectively the words "or of any particular class of labourer"; and

(c) after the words "the whole number of labourers" the words "or of such particular class of labourers".

Amendments of section 132.

20. (1) In section 132 of the said Act, for the words "and that such estate or portion is thereby rendered" the words "or that such estate or portion is" shall be substituted.

(2) In the same section, after the word "labourers" the first time it occurs the words "or of any particular class of labourers", and the second time it occurs the words "or of such particular class of labourers", shall be respectively inserted.

Amendments of section 133.

21. In section 133 of the said Act, after the words "found under section one hundred and twenty-nine" the words and letter "or under section one hundred and twenty-nine A," and after the words "to labour on such estate, portion or part," the words "other than labourers whose contracts have been cancelled by the Inspector under section 129," shall be respectively inserted.

Insertion of heading before section 140

22. Between sections 139 and 140 of the said Act the following heading shall be inserted, namely—

"*H 1.—Cancelment of Labour-contracts in certain cases.*"

Addition of new sections after section 140.

23. After section 140 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Power of Local Government to cancel contract for wrongful recruitment.

"140A. If the Local Government, after such enquiry as it thinks sufficient, is of opinion that any labourer was recruited or conveyed to a labour-district, or compelled or induced to enter into a labour-contract, by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, or that any such irregularity has occurred in connection with his recruitment or the execution of his contract as makes it just to rescind his contract, the Local Government may, by an order in writing, direct the labour-contract of such labourer to be cancelled.

"On receipt of any such order by the Local Government, the Inspector or Magistrate shall cancel the contract referred to, and shall thereupon make an endorsement that it has been so cancelled on the labourer's copy of the contract or, if the same be not forthcoming, shall give to the labourer a certificate to that effect.

Power to cancel contract of labourer related to labourer whose contract is cancelled or determined.

"140B. When the labour-contract of any labourer is or has been cancelled or determined under section 111A, 111B, 122, 140 or 140A, the Inspector, Magistrate or Local Government, as the case may be, may at his or its discretion, and on the application of the labourers concerned, cancel the labour-contract of any labourers employed on any estate belonging to the same employer and being the wife, husband, father, mother, son or daughter of the labourer whose labour-contract is or has been so cancelled or determined.

Cancelment of contract by mutual consent.

"140C. If any employer and labourer desire to dissolve a labour-contract by mutual consent, such employer may appear in person or by agent with such labourer before the Inspector or Magistrate having jurisdiction in the local area in which the estate where the labourer is employed is situated, and, if the Inspector or Magistrate is satisfied, after such enquiry as he thinks sufficient, that both parties are desirous of dissolving the contract and that there are no good reasons why it should not be dissolved, he shall declare the labour-contract to be cancelled by mutual consent.

"Every such cancelment shall be certified by the Inspector or Magistrate on the back of both the employer's and the labourer's copies of the contract, or, if the same be not forthcoming, by an order in writing under the hand of the Inspector or Magistrate, copies of which shall be delivered to the employer and the labourer.

"Except under the provisions of this section, it shall not be lawful for any employer or labourer to dissolve or cancel any labour-contract by mutual consent.

Amendment of section 142

24. In the last paragraph of section 142 of the said Act, for the words "third, fourth and fifth

years" the words "third year" shall be substituted.

Addition of new sections after section 142.

25. After section 142 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Power to equalize terms of contract in case of husband and wife.

"142A. In any case in which the contract of a labourer determines at a different time from that of any other labourer who is the wife or husband of such labourer the Inspector or Magistrate may, on the joint application of such labourers, equalize the terms of their respective contracts, by adding to the term of the contract which will expire first or deducting from the term of the contract which will expire last, or otherwise as he may think fit.

"Every such addition or deduction from the term of any contract shall be certified by such Inspector or Magistrate on the back of both the employer's and the labourer's copies of the contract, or, if the same be not forthcoming, by writing under the Inspector or Magistrate's hand, copies of which shall be delivered to the employer and the labourer.

J.—Repatriation of Labourers and others.

Repatriation of labourers whose contract is determined under section 122.

"142B If any labourer, not being a native of the labour-districts, whose contract is determined under section 122, desires to be sent back to his native district, the Inspector may, instead of awarding a sum as receivable by such labourer from his employer, as provided by that section, order the employer to deposit such amount, whether in excess of the three months' wages awardable under that section or otherwise, as shall, in the Inspector's opinion, be sufficient to cover the entire expenses of sending the labourer to such district. Such amount shall be deposited by the employer in the Inspector's office and shall be expended by the Inspector in sending the labourer back to his native district.

"On failure of the employer to deposit such amount within twenty-four hours in accordance with any such order, the Inspector may pay the same, and any amount so paid shall be recoverable from the employer as if it were an arrear of wages.

Repatriation of immigrants not under contract who are physically incapacitated.

"142C. If any person, being a native of India but not being a native of the labour-districts, or not being a labourer, has no means of subsistence and is, in the opinion of the Inspector or Magistrate, permanently incapacitated from earning his livelihood in a labour-district, the Inspector or Magistrate may, on the application of such person, send him back to his native district, and may, subject to the control of the Local Government, charge the expenses incurred in so doing to the Inland Labour Transport Fund.

Repatriation of labourers wrongfully recruited.

"142D. Subject to any orders which the Local Government may issue in this behalf, the Inspector or Magistrate may send back to his native district any labourer, together with his dependents (if any), whose contract has been cancelled under section 111A, 111B or 140A on the ground of coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, or of any irregularity in connection with his recruitment or the execution of his contract, and may recover, as if it were an arrear of wages, from the employer on whose estate such labourer was under contract to labour, the whole or any part of the expenses incurred in so sending him back.

Repatriation of persons not under contract wrongfully recruited.

142E. If it appears to the Inspector or Magistrate, on complaint made before him or otherwise, that there is reason to suppose that any native of India, not being a labourer, has been induced by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake to emigrate to a labour-district, the Inspector or Magistrate shall call upon the employer on whose behalf such person was made or induced to emigrate, or to whose estate he is being or has been conveyed, or, if the employer cannot be communicated with without undue delay, upon his agent or any one accompanying such person or conveying him to any labour-district or estate, to appear before the Inspector or Magistrate and show cause why such person should not be sent back to his native district.

"If the Inspector or Magistrate is of opinion after such enquiry as he thinks sufficient that such person was engaged or compelled or induced to emigrate by any such coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake as would justify his being sent back to his native district, the Inspector or Magistrate shall record a finding to this effect and shall send such person, if he so desires, together with any other persons dependent on him (if any), back to his native district

"Subject to any orders which the Local Government may issue in this behalf, the whole or any part of the amount expended in sending a person back to his native district under this section may be recovered as if it were an arrear of wages from the employer on whose behalf such person was induced to emigrate or to whose estate he was being or had been conveyed; or if the employer is not known, or if there is no such employer, by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person accompanying such person or conveying him to any labour-district or estate

Arrangements may be made for escorting persons ordered to be repatriated.

"142F. In any case in which a labourer or other person is sent back to his native district under the provisions of section 142D or section 142E, the Inspector or

Magistrate may provide an escort or make such other arrangements as may appear to him to be necessary for ensuring that such labourer or person is actually conveyed to such district. Any expenditure incurred in providing such escort or making such arrangements may be recovered as part of the amount expended in sending such labourer or other person back to his native district."

Amendment of sections 143 and 145.

26. To section 143 of the said Act the words "In addition to any other power to make rules conferred by this Act" shall be prefixed; and in section 145 of the said Act for the word "hereunder" the words "under this Act" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 152

27. For section 152 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Garden-sardar making over labourers to contractors, etc.

"152. Any garden-sardar who

makes over to any contractor, sub-contractor or recruiter, or to the garden sardar or local agent of any employer other than the employer by whom his certificate was granted or, without authority from his employer, to any other person, any persons whom he has engaged or intends to engage as labourers, or

places any such person in a contractor's depôt or in the place of accommodation provided by a recruiter in accordance with the provisions of section twenty seven, or

allows any persons engaged as labourers by any contractor or sub-contractor or recuiter to share the accommodation provided by him under section fifty-seven,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with both, and his certificate may be impounded by the convicting Magistrate

"Any Magistrate impounding a certificate under this section shall send it for cancellation to the Magistrate by whom it was countersigned."

Amendment of section 164.

28 In section 164 of the said Act, after the word "inquiry" the words "or omits to comply with any requisition" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 170.

29 In the second paragraph of section 170 of the said Act, after the words "any Inspector who receives any such statement shall" the words "if the employer so desires" be inserted, and to the same section the following shall be added, namely.—

"The Inspector may also at any time other than that of his visit to the estate on the application of either the employer or the labourer, after due enquiry, endorse such days of absence on, and add them to the term of, the labour-contract: Provided that an employer who omits to apply for the endorsement of such days on any labourer's labour-contract when the Inspector is actually visiting the estate shall be debarred, in the absence of sufficient reasons to the contrary shown to the satisfaction of the Inspector, from applying afterwards for such endorsement so far as days of absence reported in statements sent to the Inspector previous to the date of his last visit are concerned."

Addition of new section after section 171.

30. After section 171 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Statement of deserters.

"171A. Every employer may on or before the fifteenth day of each month send to the Inspector a statement in writing in such form as the Local Government may prescribe containing the names of all or any of his labourers who have deserted from his service during the preceding month, or who, having deserted at any previous time, have been absent during the preceding month, or who, having deserted during the month or previously, have been arrested or have returned to his service during the preceding month."

Substitution of new section for section 173.

31. For section 173 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Procedure at police-station.

"173. The police-officer in charge of such station shall on the appearance of the parties take down in writing the statements of the labourer arrested and of the person arresting the labourer.

"If the labourer admits the contract and does not claim to be forwarded to a Magistrate, the police-officer may permit the person arresting the labourer to convey him to the estate on which he is under contract to labour, and shall then transmit the statements recorded and a report of his proceedings to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the police-station is situated.

"If the labourer does not admit the contract or claims to be forwarded to the Magistrate, or if, for any reason, it appears to the police-officer desirable that he should be so forwarded, the police-officer shall forthwith send such labourer, together with the statements recorded as aforesaid and a report of his proceedings, to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the police-station is situated.

"If the estate on which the labourer is under contract to labour is not situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate referred to in the last two preceding paragraphs, such Magistrate shall forward the statements and report received by him from the police to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate is situate. He shall also, when the labourer has been sent to him by the police, either forward the labourer to, or take security for his appearance before, such Magistrate

"On receipt of such statements and report, the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate lies may, after making such inquiry as he considers desirable into the case, pass such order in accordance with law as he thinks proper. For the purpose of any such inquiry such Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, in any case in which the labourer arrested has not been sent to, or appeared before him require the labourer to appear before him."

32. For section 182 of the said Act the following shall be substituted namely:—

Substitution of new sections for section 182.

"182. When any labourer is convicted under section one hundred and seventy one of absence from labour or is sentenced to imprisonment for an offence under this Act, the Magistrate so convicting or sentencing him shall endorse on the employer's copy of the labour-contract the period during which such labourer is convicted under the section aforesaid of being absent from his labour or the term for which he is sentenced to imprisonment, or both, as the case may be.

Endorsement on contract of period of unlawful absence or imprisonment for offence against Act.

"182A. When any labourer is convicted under section 175 of desertion from his employer's service, the Magistrate convicting him shall, on the application of the employer or his agent, endorse on the employer's copy of the labour-contract (in addition to the term of imprisonment to which the labourer may be sentenced for such desertion), the period during which the Magistrate finds that the labourer was absent from his labour in contravention of his contract owing to such desertion;

Endorsement on contract of period of desertion or imprisonment for desertion

"Provided that no such endorsement shall be made in any case in which the original term of the labour-contract has expired on the date of the conviction, if more than three years have elapsed from the date of the labourer's desertion to that of his arrest;

"Provided also that the employer has duly reported the particulars of the desertion in the monthly statement provided for in section 171A.

"182B. When any labourer is sentenced to imprisonment for any offence other than an offence under this Act, the Court or Magistrate so sentencing him shall, on the application of the employer or his agent, endorse on the employer's copy of the labour-contract the period for which the labourer is sentenced to imprisonment, or, if such period exceeds the unexpired term of the labour-contract on the date of the sentence, so much of such period as is equal to such unexpired term.

Endorsement on contract of period of any other imprisonment.

"182C. The periods endorsed under the three last preceding sections shall be added to the term for which the labourer contracted to serve; and such labourer shall not be deemed to have performed his labour contract till he has served for the term specified therein in addition to the periods so endorsed."

Periods endorsed to be added to term of contract.

33. After section 183 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Addition of new sections after section 183.

"183A. Whoever, being bound under section 111 to forward any labour-contract to the Inspector, or under section 111B to cause any labourer to appear before the Inspector or Magistrate, wilfully omits or neglects so to forward such labour-contract to the Inspector at or within the time specified, or to cause such labourer to appear before the Inspector or Magistrate within a reasonable time, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Failure to forward contract under section 111 or to cause labourer to appear under section 111B.

"183B Whoever dissolves or cancels any labour-contract by mutual consent otherwise than under the procedure prescribed in section 140C shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Dissolving contract otherwise than under section 140C.

34. In section 192 of the said Act, after the words "leave allowances" the words "for meeting the cost of sending labourers and other persons back to their native districts" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 192.

35. (1) In the schedule to the said Act, opposite the word "labour" where it first occurs, the following note shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendments of schedule.

"* State nature of labour, if the labourer is to be required to work under the ground.

(2) In the same schedule, for the portion which follows the tabular statement, headed "Form of Description of Labourer," the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"[*Endorsement to be filled up by Registering-officer before whom the contract is executed.*]

I hereby certify that, before the said *A B* signed this contract, I personally explained it to him

Dated at } Signed.
This *day of* } *Registering Officer or Inspector or Magistrate.*

[*Endorsements on labourer's copy of contract, to be filled up when the contract is determined or cancelled.*]

I hereby certify that the foregoing contract has been determined by efflux1on of time.

Dated at }
This *day of* } *Signature of Employer or Inspector.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing contract has been cancelled under the provisions of section of Act .

Dated at } *Signature of Inspector or*
This *day of* } *Magistrate.*"

36. Act XXII of 1891 (*an Act to extend the Inland Emigration Act, 1882,*) is hereby repealed.

Repeal of Act XXII of 1891.

V D

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 1373 J, dated the 16th April, 1890.
Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 142, dated the 28th August, 1890.
Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 77 (Emigration), dated the 5th October, 1891.
Letter to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 2058—19, dated the 5th October, 1891.
Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 2059—19, dated the 5th October, 1891.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 13 (Emigration), dated the 11th February, 1892.
Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 1070—7, dated the 20th May, 1892.
Letter to the Chief Commissioner, of Assam, No. 1071—7, dated the 20th May, 1892.
Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 3620 J., dated the 12th August, 1892.
Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 270 T. G., dated the 4th October, 1892.

IN this Bill it is proposed to incorporate Act XXII of 1891 (*an Act to extend the Inland Emigration Act, 1882*,) with the Inland Emigration Act, and to amend the latter Act in accordance with the decisions arrived at by the Government of India and the Secretary of State in the correspondence marginally noted, which has been communicated to the public. The chief objects with which these amendments are proposed are, first, to prevent and remedy abuses in the system of recruiting labourers and other emigrants for employment on estates in the labour-districts; secondly, to strengthen the control of the local Administration over unhealthy estates and to enable the local authorities more readily to enforce sanitary improvements on them; and, thirdly, to restrict, as far as may be practicable, consistently with the interests of the tea industry and the present conditions of labour emigration, the operation of the penal contract system sanctioned by the Act.

2. The amendments proposed in section 2 of the Bill are necessitated by the incorporation of Act XXII of 1891 with the Inland Emigration Act, 1882.

The title of the Act has also been altered to "the Assam Labour and Emigration Act," as the Act regulates, not only the conditions of emigration, but also those under which the labour-system is carried out.

3. The object of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Bill is to exclude from the list of labour-districts the districts of Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, which have been withdrawn by the Local Government from the provisions of the Act relating to labour-districts, and the Khasi Hills District, where those provisions are no longer required.

The amendments proposed in sub-section (2) of this section are necessitated by the above changes and by the incorporation of Act XXII of 1891 with the Inland Emigration Act, 1882

4. Sections 4 and 5 of the Bill give effect to the proposals made by the late Chief Commissioner of Assam, Mr. Quinton, and approved by the Secretary of State, that power should be reserved to the Local Government to exclude sub-divisions of districts and particular gardens from all or any of the provisions of the Act relating to the labour-districts.

5. By section 7 of the Bill it is proposed to reduce the maximum term of the labour-contract which may be entered into under this Act from five to three years, the recent inquiry into the working of the labour-system having led the Government to the conclusion that contracts for longer periods than three years are not really necessary under present conditions.

6. The object of section 8 of the Bill is to provide that no labourer shall be bound to engage in work involving regular labour underground, such as work in a coal-mine, unless he has specifically contracted to do so.

7. The object of section 9 of the Bill is to supply an omission in the present system and to place at the disposal of an employer a recognized method of ascertaining, before he enters into a labour-contract with a labourer, that the labourer is in a fit state of health and able to reside and labour for hire in a labour-district.

8. In section 11 of the Bill it is proposed to recast sections 111 and 112 of the Inland Emigration Act, and to make the following changes in them :—

(1) to limit the term of a contract entered into under section 111 of the Act to one year;

(2) to limit the term of a contract entered into under section 112 of the Act to three years;

(3) to limit the execution of a contract under section 111 to the actual labour-district in which the contract is to be performed;

(4) to empower the Inspector or Magistrate to require the production before him of any labourer who has executed a contract under section 111 for verification of his contract;

(5) To place on a legal footing the existing arrangements under which labour-contracts are entered into at Dhubri in the presence of the Magistrate or Civil Surgeon by bringing such contracts within the scope of section 112 of the Act, and by empowering the Chief Commissioner to make rules having the force of law for regulating the procedure for the execution of such contracts.

The amendments specified in heads (3), (4) and (5) have been accepted by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and are, it is reported, generally agreed to by the planting community. The amendments specified in head (2) follow from the change made by section 7 of the Bill. The amendment proposed in head (1) gives effect to the declared policy of the Government to restrict, from time to time, as may be found practicable, the operation of the penal contract system.

9. The object of sections 15 to 20 of the Bill is to strengthen the hands of the Local Administration in dealing with, and enforcing sanitary measures on, unhealthy estates employing contract labourers.

10. The object of section 23 of the Bill is to provide a remedy for cases in which labourers have been fraudulently or illegally recruited or placed on contract by specifically empowering the local Administration to cancel their labour-contracts.

11. The object of section 25 of the Bill (proposed sections 142A to 142F of the Act) is partly to legalize existing practice and partly to provide safeguards against malpractices in recruitment by empowering the local authorities to repatriate to their native districts labourers or other immigrant persons who are either physically incapacitated from earning their livelihood in a labour-district or have been fraudulently or illegally recruited or conveyed to a labour-district, and, in the latter case, to recover the cost of such repatriation from the person at fault or from the employer on whose behalf or to whose estate such persons were induced to emigrate. By section 34 of the Bill local officers have also been empowered, subject to the orders of the Chief Commissioner, to pay the cost of repatriation from the Inland Labour Transport Fund.

12. By section 31 of the Bill it is proposed to slightly modify the procedure to be followed on the arrest by the employer or his agent of a labourer who has deserted from service by dispensing with the necessity of producing the labourer before the Magistrate in cases in which he admits the contract and does not desire to be forwarded to a Magistrate.

13. By section 32 of the Bill it is proposed to render periods for which a labourer is sentenced to imprisonment under the ordinary law, and (subject to certain restrictions) periods for which a labourer was absent from service owing to desertion, endorseable on the labour-contract as an addition to the original term thereof.

14. The opportunity has been taken to make certain other modifications and improvements of detail in the provisions of the Act.

The 12th January, 1893. PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 12th January, 1893.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, Kt., Q.C.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir C. B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Raja Udai Partab Singh, C.S.I., of Bhinga.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose.
The Hon'ble Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble G. R. Elsmie, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS and the Hon'ble MR. STEVENS took their seats as Additional Members of Council.

LAND ACQUISITION ACT, 1870, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN moved that the Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Pritchard, the Hon'ble Raja Udai Partab Singh of Bhinga, the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, the Hon'ble Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu and the Mover. He said:—

"I may perhaps take the opportunity to say that, speaking for myself, I think the main object which the Mover of the Bill had in view may be met without very material alteration of the principles and procedure of the existing Act. The chief defect of the present law as explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is this. By the law the Collector must refer to the arbitrament of the Judge every case in which the owner of the land he acquires is dissatisfied with the award. And he is also compelled to refer to the Judge every case in which any one of, perhaps, a large number of persons interested in the award has failed to attend before him. It is in evidence that their failure in attendance is occasioned, in the great majority of instances, not by dissatisfaction with the award but by indifference; and the result has undoubtedly been, particularly in the Punjab, that large numbers of people have been subjected to unnecessary inconvenience and expense by the consequent proceedings in the Civil Court. It is possible, perhaps, to remedy this defect without making the considerable change of requiring a dissatisfied owner to institute a formal suit against the Collector of his district, and I shall ask the Select Committee to consider an alternative draft which would make the Collector's award final if it is not objected to within a reasonable time, but which would continue to the Collector his present duty of referring to the Judge every case in which exception is taken to his award."

The Hon'ble THE RAJA OF BHINGA said:—

"While admitting the necessity of dispensing with the services of the assessors, I cannot overlook the objectionable parts of this Bill. It is, however, a matter of great satisfaction to me to find my hon'ble friend Mr. Woodburn proposing such valuable modifications, which, if carried out, are sure to meet the requirements of the case. In the words of a high Government official, the Bill as it stands now cannot help making 'the Collector a Judge in his own cause, throwing the burden of proof on the private owners of property whose rights and interests are assailed.' The same, however, cannot be said of a Judge who tries a case of a similar nature. The argument that the one is no less a Government servant than the other, and, consequently, both equally competent to try such suits, is not quite sound. All Principals and Professors attached to Government educational institutions are Government servants. They are, however, never appointed as the examiners of their own schools or classes. In human life impartiality as well as circumstances have scope for full play. I am one of those who have a great respect for the Collectors, and think that India can never expect to get a better class of officers. But with the best of motives I respectfully submit that they cannot avoid suspicion and mistrust if they are made to try cases under the new law. In comparison with the Presidency and other large towns the interests of the Mufussal are in greater danger. A Collector might be an entirely new man, placed in temporary charge of a district, or one relying solely in such matters on the reports of the tahsildar or peshkar. In a country like India, under a foreign rule, it is of the utmost importance that the men in authority should be not only honest and impartial, but also as far as possible, above suspicion. As regards the trouble and expense, I do not think the proposed change would be beneficial, unless the Collector's enquiry is to be of a summary nature—a procedure certainly undesirable. Again, the claimant in a suit of partition is allowed to pay court-fees only on the share claimed, and not on the value of the entire property. In connection with this, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg very justly remarks that 'for instance, the rival claimants to compensation are *A* and *B*. According to the award of the Collector, *A* is entitled to Rs. 100 and *B* to Rs. 200. *A*, however, contends that he is entitled to half the compensation awarded, and he

accordingly sues *B* for the balance due to him. According to the draft amendment referred to above, *A* would be required to pay the court-fee on Rs. 300, while it seems more reasonable that he should be required to pay the court-fee on Rs. 50 only, the difference between the amount claimed by him and that awarded by the Collector.' Further, under the Limitation Act, the period assigned for bringing suits regarding lands taken up for public purposes by Government is one year, but according to the amendment it is too short. I would therefore respectfully beg to make two suggestions: (1) should the difference between the Collector's award and the value claimed exceed twenty per cent., the owner be allowed to have resort to the Civil Courts free of institution-fees; (2) the limitation under section 18 be extended to six months in one case, and one year in the other."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PARTITION BILL.

The Hon'ble DR. RASH BEHARI GHOSE moved that the Bill to amend the Law of Partition be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller, the Hon'ble Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans and the Mover. He said that all that it was necessary for him to state at that stage was that the Bill had been, generally speaking, favourably reported upon by the different Local Governments, as well as by the officers and public associations consulted by them. It had also been approvingly noticed by the Press. At the same time he was bound to say that, while accepting what might be called the principle of the Bill, many of the communications received contained valuable criticisms on what might be described as the details of the measure. Those criticisms he was sure would receive every attention from the Select Committee to which the Bill was now about to be referred.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BILL TO LEGALIZE EXECUTION IN BRITISH INDIA OF CAPITAL SENTENCES PASSED BY BRITISH COURTS IN FOREIGN TERRITORY.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER moved that the Bill to legalize in certain cases the execution within British India of capital sentences which have been passed by British Courts exercising in or with respect to foreign territory jurisdiction which the Governor General in Council has in such territory be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins, the Hon'ble Mr. Elsmie, the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans and the Mover. He said:—"The Bill is a very small one, and, as I fancy most of the members know, is merely introduced to remedy the inconvenience discovered in some of the small semi-independent States,—principally in the Bombay Presidency,—where in the few cases in which capital sentences have been passed by British Courts there is no proper machinery for carrying them into execution, and sometimes we have been left to the alternative of a scandal or an irregularity. It is desirable that that alternative should be removed by legalising within British India the execution of such capital sentences. The Bill will probably require some little amendment in its details, and I have no doubt that the Select Committee will be able to deal satisfactorily with them."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PETIT BARONETCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for settling Bonds of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay producing an annual income of one lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees and a Mansion-house and hereditaments called "Petit Hall" in the Island of Bombay, the property of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, so as to accompany and support the title and dignity of a Baronet lately conferred by Her Present

Majesty Queen Victoria on him for and during the term of his natural life, and from and immediately after his decease to hold to his second son, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Esquire, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and in default of such issue with remainder to the heirs male of the body of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and for other purposes connected therewith. He said:—" This is the second case which has arisen in which, Her Majesty having conferred a hereditary honour upon a Native of India, the Baronet has been desirous of settling an endowment which will prevent the dignity from falling into poverty or disrepute at any future time. As the law at present stands there are difficulties with regard to perpetuities, and this object can now only be attained by a special Act of the Legislature. Whether a general Act may at any future time be passed that will meet these cases may be matter for consideration, but in the meantime the only way in which sanction can be accorded to the creation of a perpetuity is by a special Act. An Act of this nature was passed in the case of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy in 1860, and it is now proposed to follow that precedent in the case of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Bombay Government Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882 He said:—

"Very considerable complaints have, from time to time, been made of the working of one at least of the Small Cause Courts established by the Act of 1882, and in two or three important particulars it has been found that the Act worked badly, and accordingly, after much consideration, it has been determined to introduce a Bill to amend that Act in three (there are other small amendments with which I need not trouble the Council) important particulars At present, with the single exception of a rule that the Chief Judge of a Small Cause Court, and at least one-third in number of the Judges, must necessarily have been barristers or advocates, there is no qualification whatever for the office of Judge · though I have no doubt that the Governments which have the appointment of the Judges to these Courts would always take care to appoint qualified men, there is absolutely nothing in the law as it stands which would prevent two-thirds of the Judgeships of any one of these Courts from being filled up by young gentlemen who had landed in India to join the Indian Civil Service the day before their appointment. We propose to provide for the future, while not altering the qualification of Chief Judge, that no person can be appointed a Small Cause Court Judge who has not secured a standing of five years either as a barrister of England Ireland or Scotland, or as an advocate, attorney or vakil of a High Court in India, or as a Subordinate Judge. It is scarcely conceivable that any one can be fit for the office who has not satisfied one at least of these three qualifications. We also propose to provide that in the case of a man who has not got five years' standing in any one of such capacities, still if he can make up five years in all amongst his qualifications, that shall be sufficient qualification for him. This will get rid no doubt altogether of the one-third principle, which I may say incidentally was very nearly being found a great difficulty with regard to the new Court in Madras, and, whilst retaining a barrister or advocate as necessary for the Chief Judge, it will require that every one of the other Judges shall be qualified in the manner I have mentioned.

"The second point on which amendment seemed to be imperatively called for was that the rules of procedure in Small Cause Courts were not found to

work altogether satisfactorily, and accordingly we now propose to provide that the High Court under whose jurisdiction the particular Small Cause Court may be shall have power to make and alter all such rules of procedure as may be required. We consider that the proper authority to regulate the procedure in the Small Cause Courts is the High Court of the Presidency in which the Small Cause Court is; they will not make any alteration unless it is found desirable, but we propose to put the matter entirely in the hands of the High Court to make any such alteration by rule as they may consider necessary for the good working of the Small Cause Court.

"The third alteration is one on which I myself lay very great stress indeed. As the law stands at present, there is practically no appeal from the decision of a Small Cause Court Judge. You may indeed apply to him for a new trial, or you may move the Court under certain somewhat complicated and onerous conditions to call up the record for revision; but there is nothing in the nature of a direct appeal to any superior authority from the decision of a Small Cause Court Judge. We propose to alter that,—to get rid of the complicated and onerous regulations which have been established for revision,—by providing that in every case in which the value of a suit exceeds Rs. 1,000 there shall be an appeal to the High Court by either party under exactly the same conditions as if it were an appeal from an original decision of the High Court itself in its original jurisdiction. On the other hand, in order to prevent a complication of appeals, we propose to provide that in the cases in which an appeal lies there should be no power to move the Judge himself for a new trial; that you are not to be entitled to go first to the Judge and see what you can do with him and then appeal when you fail; and that your remedy is to be one, and one only. We consider that in cases of the value of Rs. 1,000 and over the proper appeal is to the High Court.

"These are the only proposals in the Bill which it is necessary to mention. There are some minor details which are requisite for carrying out the three objects which I have mentioned to which I need not here refer."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS craved leave to inquire whether any provision was made in the proposed Bill for the recording of evidence in appealable cases

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER said that the Bill provided that in any case in which an appeal would lie the Judge should take a note of the evidence and give the substance of his judgment That, in fact, was more than had been found necessary in appeals in County Courts in England and less than was commonly done by Judges of their own motion. It was therefore considered that it would be quite sufficient.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Fort St. George Gazette, the Bombay Government Gazette and the Calcutta Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

HABITUAL OFFENDERS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the more effectual surveillance and control of habitual offenders and for other purposes. He said:—

"Of the subjects first brought before me when I joined the Government of India, and before your Excellency when you assumed your exalted office, one of the most important was the apparent increase in the number of criminal offences and the growing inability of our police to cope with the criminal classes. The matter was referred to Local Governments and Administrations,

and, although it turned out that in most of the provinces crime had not really reached the formidable dimensions which had been supposed, it was nevertheless admitted that the administration of criminal justice was far less effective than it should be in most parts of the country, and various causes were assigned to account for the shortcoming. Most of these causes have been dealt with, and as far as possible remedied, executively. Chief among them were defects in the police force itself. This has now been thoroughly overhauled in almost every province, and measures have been taken, involving considerable expenditure, to improve the personnel of the force generally, and more particularly to secure better and more trustworthy men as investigating officers.

"But another result of our enquiries, and that on which I desire to lay stress in connection with the Bill which I am about to introduce, was to show very clearly that the improvement in communications which has been effected in recent years, chiefly by railways and the telegraph, has greatly facilitated the depredations of professional criminals, and has increased the difficulty experienced by the police in the detection and prevention of certain classes of crime. This difficulty, we believe, arises mainly from the fact that there is no provision of law authorizing the police in this country to keep habitual criminals under surveillance, so as to control and watch over their movements; for, although some sort of police supervision over convicted and suspected persons is undoubtedly exercised in most parts of the country, this is an irregular arrangement and rests on no legal basis.

"Twenty years ago, in 1873, a proposal was submitted to the Government of India that legislation should be undertaken on the model of section 8 of 34 & 35 Vict., c. 112, with a view to the prevention of crime by controlling bad characters. The proposal was not then adopted for two reasons. In the first place, the precedent cited was a novel provision of the English law; it had not been subjected to the test of experience, and it was thought better to wait for some years until the system had been fully tried. In the second place, the police of the country were also at that time a comparatively young body: they were not considered fit to be entrusted with such large powers of supervision. But the reports which were received by Lord Ripon's Government in 1881 in connection with the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the more recent reports submitted to us in connection with our late inquiry into the state of crime in the larger Provinces in India, have made it clear that many of the authorities most competent to form an opinion on the subject are more than ever convinced that legal powers of surveillance over bad characters are indispensable if the police are to exercise any adequate check over habitual criminals. And, on the other hand, the two chief objections to the enactment of such a measure in India have been removed—the first by the successful manner in which the English Statute has worked, and the second by the fact, to which I have just adverted, that extensive schemes for the re-organisation of the police have already been carried out in many Provinces, while others are being matured for improving the condition of the force and raising the standard of intelligence and honesty among its members. Moreover, as some form of surveillance is already carried out in most parts of India, it seems very desirable that it should be placed on a legal footing—that the limits within which it may be properly applied and the persons to be brought under it should, as far as conveniently may be, be declared by the Legislature, and that, as a consequence of such a declaration of what may be done, any excess of those limits or irregular interference with persons who are merely suspected should be redressed.

"With this object a Bill has been prepared to provide for the surveillance and control of habitual offenders and certain cognate matters. It had its origin in a draft Bill forwarded by the Punjab Government in 1889, in continuation of its report on the state of crime in that Province. That Bill was forwarded for the opinions of Local Governments and Administrations and the High Courts; and, after a consideration of the replies received, we have modified the draft and put it into the form in which I shall shortly lay it on the table. There is, I think, a general consensus of opinion among the authorities consulted in favour of the principle of the measure, and particularly as to the necessity for more effective regulations for the control of habitual offenders.

"I will now proceed to explain in some detail what it is that we propose to enact. The provisions of the Bill fall roughly under four heads:—

(1) the improvement of the law of security for good behaviour;
(2) the surveillance of persons judicially declared to be habitual offenders;
(3) the modification of the procedure for the trial and adequate punishment of such offenders;
(4) the repression of certain offences against property by the assessment of compensation in the localities where they occur.

"(1) The provisions for the improvement of the law relating to security are contained in sections 2 to 4 of the Bill The existing law for the prevention of crime by habitual offenders is to be found in Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, which authorizes the taking of security for good behaviour from any person who is 'an habitual robber, house-breaker or thief, or an habitual receiver of stolen property knowing the same to be stolen, or who habitually commits extortion, or in order to the committing of extortion habitually puts or attempts to put persons in fear of injury.' By section 505 of the Code of 1872, Magistrates were further empowered to require security from persons who were 'of notoriously bad livelihood,' or 'dangerous characters,' but these words were omitted from the Code of 1882 in consequence of objections that the phraseology was vague, and that it placed in the hands of the police powers which are liable to abuse. It has been represented in many quarters that this omission has deprived the preventive part of the Code of much of its value; and the Local Governments of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as well as the Chief Commissioner of Burma, recommend that the same or similar words should now be re-enacted. Sir Auckland Colvin has also pointed out that, under the existing law, security cannot be demanded from persons habitually committing such offences as kidnapping or professional poisoning. It is accordingly proposed to re-enact section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in a form which will both slightly enlarge and show much more clearly the several classes of persons from whom security may be required. The material changes are three in number: first, by clause *(f)* of the section, the words omitted in 1882 will be restored, but in such a shape as to render them free from the charge of vagueness and less liable to abuse—a man must be of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render it hazardous to the community that he should be at large, without any safeguard, before he can be bound over to good behaviour; secondly, in clause *(d)* mischief has been added to the list of offences the commission of which makes the offender liable to be called upon to furnish security—this addition has been made to meet the case of such offences as habitual cattle-poisoning, which is largely practised in certain parts of the country; thirdly, in pursuance of a note to section 110, which will be found in Mr. Whitley Stokes' Anglo-Indian Codes, I have inserted a new clause *(c)* to provide for the case of a man who 'habitually protects or harbours thieves or aids in the concealment or disposal of stolen property.'

"Then it is proposed to make surveillance by the police an alternative in certain cases to the requisition of security. Section 3 of the Bill empowers the Magistrate to make an order for police surveillance instead of requiring security for good behaviour. Section 4 permits a person who has been ordered to give security, but has been unable to furnish it, to be kept under surveillance in lieu of being detained in prison. Under section 8 of the Bill such orders for police surveillance will be subject to the same rights of appeal as are allowed by the Code in respect of orders to give security.

"The second main division of the Bill comprises sections 5 to 15, and makes provisions for the surveillance of persons who are 'habitual offenders' within the definition contained in section 5. This definition is framed on the principle embodied in 34 & 35 Vict., c. 112, and indeed the whole of this part of the Bill is based upon section 8 of that Statute. For the convenience of any one who may not have the Statute at hand to refer to, I will quote the entire section:—

'Where any person is convicted on indictment of a crime, and a previous conviction of a crime is proved against him, the Court having cognizance of such indictment may, in

addition to any other punishment which it may award to him, direct that he is to be subject to the supervision of the police for a period of seven years, or such less period as the Court may direct, commencing immediately after the expiration of the sentence passed on him for the last of such crimes.

'Every person subject to the supervision of the police who is at large in Great Britain or Ireland shall notify the place of his residence to the chief officer of police of the district in which his residence is situated, and shall, whenever he changes such residence within the same police district, notify such change to the chief officer of police of that district, and whenever he changes his residence from one police district to another shall notify such change of residence to the chief officer of police of the police district which he is leaving and to the chief officer of police of the police district into which he goes to reside; moreover, every person subject to the supervision of the police, if a male, shall once in each month report himself at such time as may be prescribed by the chief officer of police of the district in which such holder may be, either to such chief officer himself, or to such other person as that officer may direct, and such report may, according as such chief officer directs, be required to be made personally or by letter.

'If any person subject to the supervision of the police who is at large in Great Britain or Ireland remains in any place for forty-eight hours without notifying the place of his residence to the chief officer of police of the district in which such place is situated, or fails to comply with the requisitions of this section on the occasion of any change of residence, or with the requisitions of this section as to reporting himself once in each month, he shall in every such case, unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Court before whom he is tried that he did his best to act in conformity with the law, be guilty of an offence against this Act, and upon conviction thereof he shall be subject to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding one year.

"Following these lines, section 5 of the Bill requires two convictions under Chapter XII or XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, and it will further be necessary before a person can be declared a 'habitual offender' that the Court or Magistrate shall be satisfied on the evidence, of which the convictions will only be part, that the accused habitually commits crime or depends on crime as a means of livelihood. The maximum period for which any person may be ordered to be kept under surveillance in such cases is, in the English Act, seven years from the date of the expiration of the substantive sentence; and such orders will be subject to the same rights of appeal and revision as if they formed part of the substantive sentence to which they are attached. Presidency Magistrates and District and Sub-divisional Magistrates are empowered, on the application of the person concerned, to accept security in lieu of surveillance, and also to release him from surveillance when this can safely be done. The details of the rules as to the supervision of persons under surveillance must necessarily differ to some extent according to the local circumstances and requirements of each Province. Accordingly, it is not proposed to include any general rules in the Bill; each Local Government will have power to frame such rules for its own territories; but, in order to secure some uniformity of principle, the lines on which such rules should proceed are generally indicated in section 12, and the rules will require the previous sanction of the Government of India. Finally, section 15 extends the obligation which section 45 of the Code imposes upon village headmen, land-holders and others, to report the movements of bad characters, so as to include reports as to the movements of persons ordered to be kept under surveillance.

"The necessity for some such provisions as these was strongly pressed on us by Sir James Lyall, lately the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, than whom no one had a more intimate acquaintance with the needs of that Province. He urged that the provisions of the Code regarding the taking of security from bad characters (the only preventive measure recognized by the law) had proved an inefficient substitute for a system of authorized surveillance, and that it was necessary that they should be supplemented by an enactment legalizing the surveillance of habitual offenders. The improvement in communications effected in late years, he said, had not only encouraged and facilitated the operations of those classes of criminals who are in the habit of leaving their homes to commit crimes at a distance and returning with their plunder, but had also greatly diminished the deterrent effect of an order to furnish security for good behaviour. It will, however, be better that I should quote his exact words, or athose used by his Secretary under his instructions:—

'The development of railways, and the increased means of procuring employment at distance from their homes, has rendered the loose characters more able and willing to

leave their villages and take up their abodes elsewhere. The deterrent effect of being placed on security has therefore been much impaired. The offender is not bound thereby to remain in any particular locality, and neither by inclination nor by the difficulty of communications is he precluded from seeking new scenes wherein to indulge his criminal propensities. The result is that old offenders on security resume their careers of crime in places distant from their homes—perhaps in other Provinces—where their antecedents are unknown, and where, even if they are convicted, a light sentence alone may be meted out to them. Again, security for good behavior cannot be taken at the time of conviction; separate proceedings have to be instituted subsequently. District Magistrates in the Punjab have multifarious duties and are hard-worked, and the result is that the power is only used intermittently.'

'It is essential,' in Sir James Lyall's opinion, 'that the police and Magistrates should have the means of knowing how certain classes of criminals are conducting themselves after their release from jail, and this end can only be attained effectively by the establishment of a system of surveillance which shall disclose their movements to the officers responsible for the administration of the criminal law.'

"It is to those proposals of the Punjab Government that this Bill endeavours to give effect, with such modifications as appeared desirable, having regard to the replies received from other Local Governments and the High Court of Calcutta. The only persons who can be subjected to surveillance are persons of so bad a character that under the existing law they can be required to furnish security, or persons who have been judicially declared to be habitual offenders.

"The Governments of Bombay and Bengal, however, would go beyond these proposals and legalize surveillance over unconvicted persons who are merely suspected to be bad characters. The Government of Bombay report that the most experienced district officers believe it to be impossible to secure any effective control of habitual offenders without legalizing the roll-call system for the surveillance of unconvicted bad characters, and these will not be reached by the Bill though they form the classes from which the habitual offenders in the jails are recruited. And my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal would like to frame rules for two classes of bad characters—convicted 'habitual offenders' and unconvicted 'suspected persons.' The latter class would be subject to less stringent regulations than 'habitual offenders,' but rules should, he thinks, be made for their registration, and for domiciliary visits, searching of their houses and information as to their movements. These remarks come from eminent authorities and are entitled to the highest consideration, but, as at present advised, the Government of India are even more impressed with the obvious objections to the maintenance of anything like *public* registers of mere suspects or the establishment of a system of legalized supervision over unconvicted persons. The Government are unwilling to go beyond the principle of the English Statute, which only permits interference in the case of convicted criminals. The police in India, as in all other countries, must of course maintain *secret* registers of suspects, and keep a watch over the movements of persons supposed to be bad characters, but we are not prepared to give them power to interfere with or harass such persons, as we fear that such power would be very constantly and grievously abused.

"The next part of the Bill comprises three sections, 16 to 18, and has been described by me as modifying the procedure for the trial and adequate punishment of habitual offenders. The principal provision under this head is contained in section 16, and consists in the amendment of section 348 of the Criminal Procedure Code upon the lines of the section which immediately follows it. The present section 348 provides that when a person who has been convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or XVII of the Penal Code (offences relating to coinage, the stamp law and property) with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards is again accused of any such offence, he shall ordinarily, if the Magistrate before whom he is accused considers him to be a habitual offender, be committed to the Court of Session. The result is that almost every petty case in which the accused is an old offender has to be sent up for trial at the sessions, not because of any inherent difficulty or importance of the offence itself, but simply because, in view of the bad character of the offender, the Magistrate cannot inflict on him an adequate punishment. But section 349, which, as I have said, immediately follows, proceeds on very

different lines: it provides that, when an inferior Magistrate has found a person guilty of an offence over which he has jurisdiction, he may, if he considers such punishment as he can himself inflict to be inadequate, send up the prisoner to his superior with his recommendation for an enhanced sentence.

"Many years ago, in 1885, when the Criminal Procedure Code was last under revision, the High Court of Madras suggested that the procedure as between Magistrate and Sessions Court in section 348 should be assimilated to that laid down in section 349 as between inferior and superior Magistrates. But here again I should prefer to quote the Court's own words and the reasons which it gave for its proposal. The Registrar wrote:—

'With regard to the amendment in procedure which the High Court desires to see adopted, I am to say that under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code, a Magistrate of the second or third class can now convict of an offence cognizable by himself, even though the offender seems to deserve a more severe punishment than he is empowered to inflict, and may refer the case to the District or Divisional Magistrate to whom he is subordinate to pass sentence. All the reasons which induced the Legislature to make this provision apply, the High Court considers, with even greater force to those cases which become cognizable by the Court of Session, merely because the offender has been previously convicted and seems to be an habitual criminal. The sessions divisions, I am to point out, are in this Presidency very large, and it entails a great hardship on the witnesses, in cases of petty theft and the like, that they should have to attend the sessions simply because the accused is an old offender The Court believes that this liability often leads to a failure of justice and the illegal compounding of offences'

"Precisely similar reasons have been advanced by the Chief Commissioner of Burma also, and he has added that Magistrates themselves are disinclined to put the Sessions Court to the trouble of trying cases of a petty character, merely because a long sentence is demanded owing to the antecedents of the accused The result of course is that Magistrates too often dispose of such cases themselves, notwithstanding their inability to pass a sufficiently deterrent sentence.

"The arguments in support of this proposal seem to the Government of India to be entitled to much weight. The proposal also commended itself to the Select Committee before whom it came originally, and I understand that the only reason why it was not incorporated in the Bill which became Act X of 1886 was that this would have necessitated a republication of that Bill and its postponement for nearly a twelvemonth. The cases contemplated are, as a rule, in no way complicated, the evidence is generally of a simple character, and a committal to sessions is necessary merely because it is beyond the power of a Magistrate to pass an adequate sentence. The existing procedure causes great delay and inconvenience, and exposes the parties and witnesses to the trouble of attendance in Court on two occasions. Under the revised section they will be relieved from the second attendance unless the Sessions Judge finds some defect in the proceedings, or sees reason to doubt the correctness of the conviction, in which case he will recall and re-examine such of the parties or witnesses as he may think fit, or do whatever else may be necessary to ensure justice being done.

"It has been suggested by the High Court of Calcutta as a preferable course that such cases should be tried by the District Magistrate, and that he should be empowered under section 30 or section 34 of the Code to pass adequate sentences. There are two objections to this alternative. I think it is undesirable to give such high powers to Magistrates in settled districts, and it seems much better that cases of this description should go before a purely judicial officer. Moreover, I apprehend that it would not meet the difficulties which led the Madras Judges to propose the alteration of the law. Their main object was to save witnesses from being brought from great distances into head-quarters, and from the temptation to hush up cases in order to save themselves such hardship and inconvenience. But the District Magistrate is himself at head-quarters; or when he is not at head-quarters he will be on circuit, and this would entail on the witnesses a still further journey in search of him. Moreover, our district officers are already overworked in many places, and could not undertake the heavy additional duty of trying all the cases now in question. The opportunity, however, has been taken by section 17 of the Bill so to modify section 349

of the Criminal Procedure Code as to permit such District Magistrates as have been invested with powers under section 30 or 40 of the Code to sentence up to the limit of their powers on a reference by Subordinate Magistrates. And, following the same principle, it is proposed by section 18 to give the High Court a wider discretion as to the enhancement of sentences which come before them on revision. At present, in a case which has been tried by a Magistrate, even a High Court cannot inflict a heavier punishment than two years' imprisonment, however inadequate such a sentence may be to the gravity of the offence.

"I now come to the last section of the Bill, which is of quite an exceptional character and is only to be put in force in special localities and by a special notification. It is designed for the repression of certain offences against property in cases in which they can be traced to a particular locality but the offenders cannot be identified owing to a combination of the inhabitants to withhold information which would lead to their detection. In such cases the Magistrate will be empowered, after due inquiry and subject to confirmation by the Commissioner, to assess compensation on the residents of the locality generally, excluding any persons or classes of persons whom he finds to have been innocent of complicity with the offence. This provision is also taken from the same draft Bill sent up by the Punjab Government. In submitting his proposals the Lieutenant-Governor pleaded earnestly for legislation on these lines to meet the numerous cases of cattle-poisoning and incendiarism in which the offenders could not be traced. After pointing out that the number of cases of serious mischief annually reported in the Punjab had risen considerably in late years, he added :—

'This matter engaged the attention of the Commissioner of the Rawalpindi Division so long ago as 1883, in which year he advocated the expediency of enacting that, in the case of persistent want of detection of the crimes of cattle-poisoning and rick-burning, the village or patwari-circle where such undetected crimes had been committed should be ordered to pay the value of the property destroyed * * * * * Offences of this nature are very rife in certain parts of the Punjab, while the detection of them is most difficult, not only because it is not easy to produce satisfactory evidence in Court of a crime which can be committed by one person on a dark night, but also because, although the perpetrator is often known to the villagers, no one dares to come forward and give evidence lest a similar fate befall his own property.'

"The need for such legislation does not seem to be anywhere so strong as in the Punjab; but nevertheless it appears expedient to take power to recover compensation in this manner, and that not only in cases of mischief but also in cases of dacoity and cattle-lifting, which frequently, and specially in border districts, partake of the nature of clan offences. As I have already stated, the section can only be put into force under exceptional circumstances and in particular tracts where the crimes mentioned prevail to a serious extent. There must also be a combination of a clan or other large section of the inhabitants to screen those who commit such crimes. And in no case can the section be applied to any locality without the express previous sanction of the Governor General in Council."

"As precedents for such legislation I may refer to section 37 of Bombay Regulation XII of 1827, and to the provisions of the Police Acts, which sanction the quartering of additional or punitive police at the charge of the inhabitants in disturbed or dangerous localities. I understand too that Statutes providing for the levy of compensation in similar cases have been passed for Ireland, and that their working has been attended with good results.'

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BANKERS' BOOKS EVIDENCE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER moved for leave to introduce a Bill to extend the provisions of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, to the Books of Post Offices carrying on Savings Bank or Money Order Business. He said :—" When the Bankers' Books Evidence Bill was before the Select Committee in 1891, the Committee were unanimously of opinion that the books of post offices carrying on this business were public documents and that they came under the provisions of the Evidence Act which applies to public documents, and on that ground, and on that ground alone, they were not expressly mentioned in the Bill which has become the Bankers' Books Evidence Act. However, the Director General of the Post Office was not satisfied that the view taken by the Select Committee on that occasion was right, and he referred the question to a gentleman of considerable eminence in the legal profession in this country, who has expressed a direct opinion, without giving any reasons whatever for it, that that view was wrong. I am not inclined to enter into a discussion either with Mr. Fanshawe, or with the eminent counsel who has advised him, and I think that on the whole, without for a moment admitting that the view taken by the Select Committee in 1891 was erroneous, it is better to get rid of the question by introducing a short Bill to include expressly the words which Mr. Fanshawe desires and which he wishes to be embodied in the Act. The object of the Bill which it is now proposed to introduce is to effect that purpose."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

GOVERNMENT TENANTS (PUNJAB) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ELSMIE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the grant of Special Tenancies in certain Government lands in the Punjab. He said :—" Many thousands of acres of Government land, commanded by the new Chenab Canal, are now being allotted to peasant cultivators gathered from various parts of the Punjab, and in future years, as irrigation schemes are further developed, the work of colonization will, it is hoped, be greatly extended. Hitherto, the grant of waste lands to cultivators has generally been made by written leases often involving formal registration. This system has been found to be inconvenient and unsuitable to the class of men who come in as settlers. The late Colonel Wace, my predecessor in the office of Financial Commissioner in the Punjab, expressed the opinion, some years ago, that the conditions of canal tenancies should be carefully defined, that registers of tenures should be opened, and that settlers should take their holdings by entries in those registers, such entries to be evidence of the nature of the tenancies. The Local Government and the Government of India have adopted Colonel Wace's suggestion, and the object of the present Bill is to give legal effect to it, opportunity being taken at the same time to provide for one or two other matters, such as the conditions under which a tenant may transfer his rights, and the means by which sums due to Government from a tenant in respect of his tenancy may be recovered. Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Bill contain provisions enabling the Government to lay down the conditions under which it may be willing to grant to settlers lands situated on canal tracts, and prescribing the procedure under which, by certain duly signed entries in registers and without any further formality, a tenancy on those conditions will be created in favour of the settlers. The effect of these sections will be somewhat analogous to that of section 111 of the general Punjab Tenancy Act, No. XVI of 1887, which provides that the entry of an agreement

by a revenue-officer in a record-of-rights or an annual record shall have the force of a personally executed agreement between landlord and tenant. Section 8 of the present Bill corresponds for the most part to section 56 of the Punjab Tenancy Act. It is intended to prevent the voluntary transfer or compulsory sale of the rights of a tenant without the sanction of his landlord, *i.e.*, the Government; the actual duty of giving or withholding sanction being delegated to the Financial Commissioner. In conclusion I have only to say that, as the proposed law will not affect the rights of Government or private persons without their consent, there seems to be no reason why the wish of the Local Government should not be complied with, *viz.*, that the Bill should be passed at an early date so as to facilitate the location of tenants on lands which are now ready for cultivation."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ELSMIE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ELSMIE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Punjab Government Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INLAND EMIGRATION ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Inland Emigration Act, 1882. He said:—

"Most of the Hon'ble Members of Council are aware that Act I of 1882 is only the last of a series of laws framed for regulating the system of emigration to Assam, and for the control of labour on the tea-gardens of that province. The first of the series was Bengal Act III of 1863, which dealt only with the conditions under which emigration should be carried on, leaving the relations of employers and labourers to be governed by the ordinary law. This state of things was found unsatisfactory for sanitary and other reasons, and in 1865 it became necessary, in the interests of the labourers as well as of the employers, to pass an Act [VI (B C) of 1865] establishing what is substantially the present system of officially controlled labour in Assam. The subsequent Acts [II (B. C) of 1870 and VII (B. C.) of 1873] combined, with improvements, the provisions of the Acts of 1863 and 1865, and each was a complete labour and emigration law. In 1880 and 1881, proposals for the amendment of the Act of 1873 were carefully considered by the Government of India, in communication with the Bengal Government and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and, as the result, a Commission was appointed which drew up the Bill subsequently passed as Act I of 1882. As this Bill affected Provinces other than Bengal (Assam having itself become a separate Province in 1874), it was passed in the Council of the Governor General and not in the Bengal Council.

"The labour system then established was based on the fact that the employer incurs heavy expenditure in importing emigrant labourers to Assam, and in making sanitary, medical and other arrangements on the garden for their health and comfort, while no civil suit would give him an adequate remedy against persons of the classes to which these labourers belong. The Act accordingly laid down a system of contracts under which both employer and the labourer are bound under criminal penalties to fulfil their respective obligations. On the one hand, certain disciplinary powers are given to the employer, and, on the other, ample powers of inspection and control are retained in the hands of Government. The system, in short, gives to the employer the penal contract as security for his outlay, while it ensures to the labourer complete protection by Government.

"And Act I of 1882 made important changes in the system of emigration no less than in the system of labour; it permitted free emigration—a subject to which I shall have to refer at greater length later on; it established local contracts which might be entered into within the labour-districts, either by newly

arrived immigrants or by resident coolies; and it raised the maximum period of contract under the special law from three to five years.

"On the Act being reported to the Secretary of State, he took exception to this extension of the maximum period of contract, and, having regard to certain matters, chiefly the reported unhealthiness of parts of the Assam Province, he asked for a special report after three years, with a view to the consideration of the possibility of dispensing with exceptional legislation regarding labour-contracts in the tea-districts. This report was submitted in 1886, and in reply, while laying down the policy that such exceptional legislation was only temporary and must not be maintained longer than is absolutely necessary in the interests of both the classes concerned, the Secretary of State agreed with the Government of India that the time had not yet arrived when penal contracts could safely be abandoned. At the same time he desired that the working of the Act should be narrowly watched, and a further special report submitted after another three years.

"As the time for the preparation of the second special report was approaching, the Bengal Government brought to notice certain serious evils in the system of what is called 'free' emigration; that is to say, emigration conducted outside the Act, where the labourers go up to the labour-districts as 'free labourers,' not yet under any contract The evils complained of were, first, the prevalence of abuses and malpractices committed by professional recruiters working under the 'free' system without a license. And, secondly, the extremely unsatisfactory conditions as to sanitation under which the emigrants travelled from their homes in Bengal to the labour-districts. A serious outbreak of cholera occurred along the emigrant routes in 1887-88, and to prevent the recurrence of such evils the Government of India sanctioned the enactment of the Bengal Sanitary Act, I (B. C.) of 1889. This Act empowers the Bengal Government to prescribe routes and halting-places for free emigrants, and to frame rules for their health and comfort, as well as for their medical examination and inspection in transit.

"Thorough enquiry was then made both in Bengal and Assam into the whole subject of coolie emigration, and into the conditions of labour on the tea-plantations. The question has for a long time been under the consideration of the Government of India, in communication with the two Local Governments concerned, and the amendments in the law which have now been formulated are embodied in the Bill which I am about to introduce, and have received the general sanction of the Secretary of State.

"The result of this protracted investigation has been not only to show that the continuance of the labour system established in 1882 is essential for the well-being of the tea industry, which has done so much towards colonizing and opening out the rising Province of Assam, and in the prosperity of which the Government of India and all of us have a great and natural interest, but also to bear out the opinion, expressed again and again by successive Chief Commissioners and other impartial observers, that the condition of the labourers on tea-gardens is far superior to that of the masses in the districts from which they emigrate. It has also been made clear that the time has not yet come when labourers can be left to emigrate of their own accord and at their own charges; that without the security of the present system employers could not risk large expenditure in assisting them to emigrate: and that therefore the continuance of the system established in 1882 is still required as a means towards drawing off the surplus population of the recruiting areas and opening out the sparsely peopled districts of Assam. The system has worked eminently to the advantage of the emigrants and in a manner on the whole creditable to the body of planters; and the Government of India, after prolonged and anxious consideration, have come to the conclusion that there are only two serious evils which have to be remedied. These are, first, abuses and malpractices in recruitment, and, secondly, the high rate of sickness and mortality on the gardens, chiefly among newly arrived emigrants.

"I have gone into the history of the matter at this length in order that the objects with which the Government of India are introducing this amending Bill may be easily apprehended. Our first and foremost object is to provide all

practicable safeguards for the detection and prevention of malpractices in recruitment; secondly, we think it necessary to give the Chief Commissioner and his local officers complete powers to enforce proper sanitary measures on tea-estates, and to cancel the obligation of labourers to work or remain on unhealthy gardens. As I stated in some instructions recently issued to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, 'unhealthy gardens require to be urgently dealt with, and employers must clearly understand that failure to preserve their labourers in health will disentitle them to all the benefits of the Act.' In the third place, although we are convinced that the maintenance of the present contract system is still essential in the interests of good administration and of all the classes concerned, we think it possible to make some slight advance towards a system of free labour, and to restrict to some extent the operations of the penal contracts. These then are the three main objects which we have in view, and I will now proceed to explain how the Bill deals with them respectively.

"Sections 11, 22, 24 and 26 of the Bill contain provisions directed against abuses in recruitment. It will be in the recollection of the Council that the question of these abuses attracted considerable public attention four or five years ago. There is no doubt that under the name of free emigration things had been allowed to get into a somewhat lax state in the recruiting districts. The class of arkatis—unlicensed professional recruiters—had become rampant, and the executive had failed to fully utilize its legal powers for their control. Frequent complaints were made of labourers, and even large batches of labourers, being enticed away or fraudulently induced to proceed to Assam; and, indeed, it was alleged in some cases that large gangs had been forcibly taken there against their will. I do not doubt that in some cases some slight amount of force had been used in the recruiting districts. but I have been unable to find any well substantiated case, and I cannot bring myself to believe that any case occurred in which any emigrant, and much less any large body of emigrants, had been forced to go against their will as far as Assam. At all events, after full deliberation, we arrived at the conclusion that the abuses in recruitment had been much exaggerated, both as to their character and prevalence; that recruitment by violence could be readily and adequately prevented by the police or punished by the Magistrate under the ordinary law; and that the only forms of abuses requiring anything like special treatment were (1) recruitment by misrepresenting the advantages of emigration to Assam, and (2) the voluntary resort to emigration by women and young people with a view to escape, for some reason or other, from their family connections. Even these abuses must be inseparable from any system of emigration on a large scale; but, so far as they are aggravated by the evil advice and interference of arkatis, we agreed with the Bengal Government that the strongest measures for their suppression would be justified.

"But the remedies for these evils, proposed by the Bengal Government, were a reversion to the system of officially controlled emigration which was in force under the earlier Labour Acts, the abolition of the present system of placing emigrants under contract at Dhubri, and the restriction of local contracts to emigrants proved to have lived at least two years in Assam The essential part of this scheme was that every emigrant with whom it was proposed to execute any contract under the Act should be registered by a public officer at some place in the recruiting districts before proceeding to Assam.

"The reasons which led the Government of India to reject this proposal have been fully stated in the published correspondence. Briefly summed up, they are that a system of initial registration would be expensive, vexatious and altogether alien to the principle of free emigration, which for the last twenty years we have sought to encourage; that there would be serious difficulties in discriminating between emigrants who had been two years in Assam and those who had not; and lastly, and to my mind this by itself was sufficiently conclusive, that initial registration would be an ineffective remedy against those abuses which really prevailed, and which alone called for special measures of repression—against those cases in which the labourer, though under the influence of enticement or misrepresentation, is nevertheless a willing emigrant at the time of registration and himself desirous of emigrating.

"The measures by which the Government of India preferred to combat these malpractices were (1) that more energetic executive action should be taken in

the recruiting districts; (2) that constant and vigorous precautions should be adopted along the line of march to the labour-districts; (3) that the inspection system in Assam should be strengthened, and more complete remedies applied whenever emigrants were found to have been taken up to Assam wrongfully.

"Some action has already been taken under each of these heads. It will be supplemented by the provisions of this Bill. The first and second heads chiefly concern the Bengal Government. I have already mentioned that in 1889 a Sanitary Act was passed, authorizing the Local Government to make rules for the sanitary regulation of the journey of free emigrants to Assam. By enabling the Government to prescribe routes and halting-places for free emigrants, and to frame rules for their examination and inspection by medical and executive officers during their journey, this Act has materially fortified the hands of the local authorities in detecting and preventing malpractices in recruitment. Further, a special police-officer was for some years engaged in inquiring into offences of this character, and an attitude of vigilance generally was enjoined on district officers The result is that such malpractices have now been reduced within very narrow limits. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has reported that altogether, during the year 1891, 161 complaints in connection with emigration were made in the Bhagulpore and Chota Nagpore Divisions, which are the principal recruiting grounds; but in 146 of these cases the coolie emigrants themselves were the *accused* persons, the alleged wrong-doers, and it was only in 13 cases that they were the accusers or alleged themselves to have been injured. In view of these facts my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor has decided that the deputation of a special police-officer is no longer necessary, but he will insist on the present attitude of vigilance being maintained by district officers, and he has under consideration the revision of the rules under the Act, with the special object of facilitating the prevention of abuses.

"Turning now to Assam, emigrants to the districts of the Assam Valley travel from Dhubri as Act-labourers, and very complete and elaborate arrangements are already in force for their supervision in transit To Sylhet and Cachar labourers travel chiefly as free emigrants. The Bengal Act of 1892 has been extended to those districts, rules have been framed under it and the arrangements for controlling free emigrants in transit are very similar to those made in Bengal. Moreover, the present Bill will supply several defects in the arrangements authorized by the existing law. The system of executing contracts at Dhubri is popular with the emigrants themselves, but it was hardly contemplated by the framers of Act I. It will now be placed on a legal footing The powers of inspecting officers have been greatly strengthened by the Bill. Power has been given to the Chief Commissioner to cancel contracts in cases where there is reason to believe that a labourer has been illegally or fraudulently recruited, and complete arrangements have been made for repatriating to their native districts at the cost of the employer of any emigrants who may have been wrongfully taken up to Assam. In future the check over malpractices in recruitment will be as complete as it is possible to make it, and I venture to say that there need no longer be any apprehension on the part of the public in this respect. What was wanted primarily was not to revert to the antiquated and vexatious system of twenty years ago but simply more vigorous executive action. In so far as the law was wanting, the defects will now be supplied.

"The prevention of malpractices in recruitment being thus proivded for, the next point was to devise practicable remedies for the two evils which we found to exist in the labour system in Assam, *viz*, (1) insufficient inspection, especially sanitary inspection; and (2) the high death-rate on tea gardens. The first of these defects is one which can be met by executive action, and in a recent letter, which has been already made public, the Chief Commissioner has worked out an excellent and well-considered system of inspection, the principal feature of which is that the bulk of the inspection, and the responsibility for the sanitary condition of tea-gardens, will fall on the Civil Surgeon of the district.

"The provisions of the Act which enable the Administration to bring pressure to bear on the owners of unhealthy gardens, in which the death-rate is high, are contained in sections 128 to 133 of the Act. A special chapter is devoted to unhealthy gardens in the annual labour report, in which the measures taken to enforce sanitary inspection are described at length. The law empowers the

authorities, if an estate appears to be unfit for the residence of labourers by reason of its general unhealthiness or of a high mortality, either to convene a committee to hold a sort of inquest on the garden or to make an inquiry through the chief medical officer of the district. In either case, if the estate is found to be really unfit for the residence of labourers, the authorities are empowered to cancel their obligation to labour on it. It must be admitted that the power to cancel the contracts of labourers on unhealthy gardens, or, as it is called, to close the garden to Act-labourers or to any particular class of Act-labourers, had not been exercised to the extent it might, and even should, have been; we have, however, taken measures to remedy this, and will insist on these provisions being more vigorously worked in future. Section 18 of the Bill amends the sections in question by conferring more complete power on the Local Government and district officers to hold the requisite inquiry and to close a garden to Act-labour.

'It is often urged that the high death-rate on tea-estates, which without doubt is, as a matter of fact, almost entirely confined to newly arrived immigrants who have been less than two years in the Assam Province, is due to the fact that coolies of inferior physique, or as they are called 'bad batches,' unfit to stand the Assam climate and garden-work, are sent up by contractors and agents. As the law at present stands, a medical examination to test a labourer's fitness to reside and labour in Assam is not enforced and in the case of coolies recruited by contractors not even recognised. In the case of sirdari coolies the Act provides that, if an employer requires such a certificate, the registering-officer shall not permit the labourer to execute his contract until the certificate has been produced. Section 9 of the Bill makes a similar provision in the case of contractors' coolies. It will thus, in future, be open to an employer to satisfy himself as to the physical condition of a coolie before he finally contracts with him, and to exclude 'bad batches' and labourers of inferior physique; but, whether he avails himself of this provision or not, he will be held responsible for the results, and the coercive provisions of the Act will be put in force rigorously against him.

"The late Mr. Quinton recommended that medical examination with a view to ascertain a labourer's fitness to labour in the labour-districts should be made compulsory in the case of contractors' coolies; but we have not been able to accept this suggestion. Under the earlier Acts the system of compulsory medical examination was in force, but in 1882 it was found necessary to place the responsibility for the physical fitness of the labourer absolutely on the employers. The system of Government responsibility was abandoned, partly as impossible under a system of free emigration, but chiefly because even under a system of officially controlled emigration it had been found to be unworkable. Even under that system, complaints as to new labourers being physically unfit were by no means uncommon, and there were difficulties as regards the identification of the coolies—excuses as to their being changed *en route*, or having left in sound health and fallen ill in Assam, being generally made with the result that reference to the emigration authorities in Bengal were almost always inconclusive in showing where the fault lay. Moreover, as free emigration has now become firmly established, it is impossible any longer for the Government to undertake responsibility for the medical examination of the coolies, for there would be no means of preventing a medically rejected coolie, if he so wished and if the employer agreed, from going up to the garden as a free labourer and entering into a local contract there. Indeed, this often happens in the case of persons who, though themselves unfit to labour on a tea-garden, accompany their friends and relations to the labour-districts.

"I come now to the third group of amendments, those undertaken with a view to restrict the penal contract system, as far as this can safely be done consistently with the encouragement of emigration and the well-being of the tea industry. It must be clearly understood that in proposing these changes no reflection is cast on persons connected with the tea industry. We are simply carrying out our declared and consistent policy of gradually restricting the scope of Government control over the emigration and labour system. The Government of India gladly acknowledge the just and considerate treatment which, as reported

by successive Chief Commissioners, the labourers have, with rare exceptions, received from planters as a body; but we have always held that exceptional legislation in respect of labour-contracts on tea-gardens can only have a temporary application, and opportunity must be taken from time to time to prepare the way for its abandonment. In accordance with this policy the decision of the Government of India on the entire labour question has proceeded on two principles: (1) that a labour system based on contracts on the lines sanctioned by Act I of 1882, though necessary under existing circumstances in Assam, as well as in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions outside India, where the conditions of labour are similar, such as the Straits, Ceylon and other colonies, is not one which should be permanently maintained; (2) that its abandonment should be effected, not by any premature or sudden dislocation of existing arrangements, but by facilitating and encouraging the use of such methods as will lead to, or prepare the way for, the gradual withdrawal of Government interference in contracts between employers and labourers. The Legislature has recognised since 1873 that the development of free emigration is the method best calculated to lead to the desired result, and for this reason we have always been anxious to encourage emigration conducted outside the legal trammels of the Act. A system of free or non-Act recruitment was for the first time sanctioned by the Bengal Act of that year in the hope that it would gradually lead to a system of free or non-Act labour, but owing to certain defects in the Act it failed to give the desired stimulus to free emigration. These defects were more or less remedied by the Act of 1882. Since then, *pari passu* with, and in consequence of, the development of free recruitment there has been a gradual tendency towards the abandonment, through natural disuse, of those parts of the labour system which it is desired gradually to abolish. Considerable progress in the direction of the establishment of free labour has already been made in the Surma Valley. In the Assam Valley Districts the progress has been less, and only the earlier stages of the development have been reached in the expansion of privately assisted emigration under the system of Dhubri contracts. In accordance with the principles which I have just stated, we have determined to maintain (with improvements of detail) the present system of Dhubri contracts, as necessary for the Assam Valley in this intermediate stage of development; but all our other amendments of Act I are directed to facilitating the disuse or abolition of the system of penal contracts on which it rests. I have already referred to free emigration in connection with the Bengal Government's proposal for compulsory initial registration, and, as no change is proposed in this respect, all I need say here is that we think it most important that free emigration should be maintained, subject to the provision of proper safeguards for the prevention of abuse in recruitment and for the sanitary control of the journeys of free emigrants. But with respect to the labour system the time seems to have come when some curtailment of penal contracts may safely be made; with this view we proposed to the Chief Commissioner that the maximum term of first agreements should be reduced from five to three years, and that local contracts with persons other than newly imported emigrants should be restricted to one year.

"The first of these changes will affect the Assam Valley alone, for in Sylhet and Cachar contracts are rarely entered into for terms exceeding three years. The Government of India regret to find that this proposal has not been favourably received by employers of labour, but they still consider that a three years' initial contract is sufficient for popular and well-managed gardens, and that, therefore, penal agreements for a longer term should no longer be permitted. In 1882 the period of contract was raised to five years, on the ground that a three years' term was insufficient to enable the planter to recoup the cost of importing the labourer and maintaining him during the period of acclimatisation, when he is most liable to sickness and inefficient as a worker. This ground, no doubt, still holds good to some extent, but there is abundant evidence in the special report submitted by the late Mr. Quinton that emigrants, when well treated, do not ordinarily leave their gardens on the expiration of the term of their initial engagements, but renew their contracts from time to time till they are in a position to return to their homes, or, as more frequently happens, to engage in trade or cultivation in the labour-districts independently

of the garden. It is further important to bear in mind that the five years' contract has chiefly taken root among labourers recruited under the arkati system and placed under agreement at Dhubri; it thus gives an undesirable advantage to arkatis and professional recruiters. The Bill accordingly provides for reducing the maximum period of first engagement to three years.

"As to the restriction of contracts entered into with local and time-expired coolies to one year, I have always felt very great doubt. There would certainly be great difficulty in working the restriction owing to the difficulty of distinguishing between new emigrants and those who have been for some time in the province, and it would be impossible to hold a minute inquiry in each case as to whether a person offering himself for engagement is really a new emigrant or not. The Chief Commissioner reports that this difficulty, though not insuperable, would be very great, and would cause much annoyance and harassment to the parties concerned. It also appears that employers of labour are strongly opposed to the absolute restriction of such contracts to one year. It is accordingly proposed to limit the contract to one year only when it is entered into under section 111 between employer and labourer without the intervention of a public officer, but to allow the full maximum of three years in the case of contracts under section 112 executed before a Magistrate or Inspector. Section 11 of the Bill gives effect to this conclusion. It seems reasonable and will, I hope, prove acceptable to the planting community.

"The Government of India are not prepared to go further at present in the direction of imposing new restrictions on the labour contract system. But, when railway communication has been completed, it may be found practicable to remove the Sylhet District (and possibly also Cachar, or some parts of it) from the operation of the special law, and even to revise the arrangements in force in the Assam Valley.

"I have now explained the chief amendments contained in the Bill and the reasons for them. There are several other minor improvements of detail provided for, but I do not think it necessary to trouble the Council at present with any further discussion of the innumerable points connected with this intricate subject. The minor details may be left to be considered by a Select Committee as soon as the opinions of the persons most interested have been elicited"

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Fort St. George Gazette, the Calcutta Gazette, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette, the Central Provinces Gazette and the Assam Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 19th January, 1893.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 13th January, 1893.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 2.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 31st, 1892.

During the first portion of the week under review, the weather remained quiet throughout the Indian region. Pressure was high in the north—more particularly on the 28th—and low over Malabar, Ceylon and the south of the Bay, and the winds were anti-cyclonic. The weather was generally very fine, though on the 25th and 26th some showers occurred in the extreme south, and on the 27th over the Central Provinces. On the 29th a rapid barometric fall occurred over the Indus valley, and on the 30th a considerable depression was shown over Rajputana with its centre near Bikanir. It had occasioned a well-marked cyclonic circulation of the wind over North-Western India and given rain to a large number of stations. On the 31st the barometer was rising with great rapidity over North-Western India, and the depression which had moved eastward had almost filled up. Rain, in many cases heavy, was reported from the North-Western Province and the Punjab, and snow from the hill stations.

The chart of the 25th showed a general but slight rise of pressure—a large area of high readings overlay Northern and Central India, while readings were low off the west coast of the Peninsula and over the south of the Bay. The wind directions were fairly normal and the force generally moderate or light. The weather was generally fine, though cloudy in the north-west, but rain had fallen in the extreme south. Negapatam had received over 2 inches and Tinnevelly, Wellington, Trevandrum, and Cochin light showers. On the 26th the barometer had begun to fall slowly, but the general conditions were unchanged. Calms prevailed over a large part of Northern India, but elsewhere the winds were practi-

cally unchanged. Showers of rain were reported from Wellington, Trevandrum, Cuddalore, and Negapatam, and of snow from Srinagar, but elsewhere the weather remained fine. The reports of the 27th showed that the barometer was changing by small amounts and the general distribution was practically unaltered. Calms prevailed over a large part of Northern India, northerly winds over the Bay area, and easterly winds in Western and Central India. Showers of rain have fallen at several central stations and of snow at Chaman and Srinagar, but the rain had ceased in the south of the Peninsula, and the weather was fine generally. On the 28th the barometer was rising almost everywhere, but the change was much greater over North-Western India than in the south, so that that the pressure difference had increased considerably and gradients were steep. Northerly winds had appeared over a large part of Northern India, but in other parts of the Indian region the changes in the wind direction were small. The force was, however, inclined to rise. A few scattered showers were reported from the central parts of the country and had commenced at Quetta. On the 29th pressure was decreasing, except at a few places in Bombay. The fall was rapid over the Indus valley, and gradients were steep between Jacobabad and Karachi. Strong winds were reported from Lower Sind and from Chaman, and there was every sign of the appearance of a depression over North-Western India. Calms prevailed over the Punjab, northwesterly winds down the Gangetic plain, northerly winds over the Bay and southeasterly winds over the west of the Peninsula. Light rain was falling at Quetta, Chaman and Cuddalore, and the sky was very cloudy over North-Western India. On the 30th pressure was falling rapidly over North-Western India and changing irregularly elsewhere. The high pressure area, which had hitherto been shown over North-Western India, had been transferred eastward, and a well marked and moderately deep depression had appeared over Rajputana. The centre of the depression lay near Bikanir. Strongish cyclonic winds prevailed around the disturbance, but at Chaman the force had decreased. Rain was falling over Baluchistan, Sind, Katthiawar and parts of Rajputana, Central India, and the Punjab, but the amounts were nowhere large. On the 31st pressure was increasing almost everywhere, and the depression which had advanced eastward to the neighbourhood of Bahoraich had almost filled up. A high pressure area was re-established over North-Western India, and the general distribution was similar to that prevailing at the commencement of the week. The wind was still strong at Murree, but the cyclonic circulation over North-Western India had disappeared. Rain had fallen over the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and at some stations in Central India and Rajputana, and snow was reported from the hills. Rawal Pindi received 2·44 inches and other stations in the north of the Punjab amounts exceeding 1 inch.

Temperature.—The variations of tem perature above and below the normal average have been considerable over a large part of the Indian region, but the final result for the whole week for the whole of India was only an excess of 0°·4. The following tables show the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India —

Province	25th	26th.	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	Mean variation of week
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−3·6	−3·7	−3·9	−3·1	−3·7	−4·3	−4·8	−3·9
Bengal and Assam .	0	−1·3	−1·5	−1·1	−0·3	+0·6	+1·6	−0·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	−2·4	−1·7	+2·5	+1·9	+3·1	+3·7	+3·5	+1·2
Punjab . . .	−0·9	−1·3	−0·4	+0·3	+2·3	+3·3	−1·2	+0·3
Bombay	+0·2	+0·9	+0·6	−0·1	+1·5	+1·2	+0·1	+0·6
Central Provinces and Berar	+1·4	+2·5	+1·9	+2·6	+1·5	+2·1	+2·5	+2·4
Central India and Guzerat .	−0·6	+0·2	+1·2	+1·2	+2·8	+2·5	+0·9	+1·2
Sind and Rajputana . .	+0·9	−0·4	+0·9	+2·0	+5·1	+1·9	−2·2	+1·2
Madras	−0·6	+1·3	+0·7	+0·2	+0·4	+0·8	+1·6	+0·8
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA .	−0·5	−0·4	+0·2	+0·4	+1·4	+1·3	+0·2	+0·4

In Burma there was a large and steady deficiency throughout the week; in Northern India there was more or less deficiency during the early part of the week and an excess at the close, while over the central parts of the country and over the Peninsula there was a fairly steady excess throughout. In Burma the mean deficiency was nearly 4°·0 and in the Central Provinces and Berar the mean excess was nearly 2°½, but in the other Provinces the variations from the normal were not large.

Rain.—The concluding table shows that rain was much more general throughout India than has been the case for several weeks past. The scattered showers in the south at the commencement of the week, the general showers over the Central Provinces in the middle of the week, and the general rain in the North-West at the close of the week, have resulted in rain being reported from a large part of the country. Rain has hence been received in twenty-two of the rainfall divisions, including the following regions:—The whole of the Punjab, the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, Assam (Surma), the west and centre of the Central Provinces, Khandesh, Central India and Rajputana, Sind, the East Coast (south), and Madras (south-central and south). Of these 22 divisions, 8 *viz* Assam (Surma), Oudh (north and south), the North-Western Provinces (central), Berar, the Central Provinces (west and central), and Sind received less than one-tenth of an inch, but all the remaining divisions received effective rain The amount received ranged from 1·02 inch in the Punjab (central and submontane) to 0·02 inch in the Central Provinces (west).

The third column of the table shows that the rainfall of the week has been considerably in excess of the normal over the Punjab and slightly in excess over Assam (Surma), the west of the North-Western Provinces, Sind, Central India and Rajputana. In all the other parts of India the rainfall was less than normal.

With the present week the rainfall period running from the middle of October to the end of the year comes to a close. The principal rainfall of this period is that which accompanies the north-east monsoon on the Madras coast; but under normal conditions there is also a moderate amount of rain over the west of the Peninsula, around the head of the Bay and in Burma. In other parts of India the total anticipated rainfall of the whole period is small and its absence of little consequence. The final column of the table shows that there has been a deficiency of rain in Burma (except Arakan), in the Assam Valley, in Central and North Bengal, in Behar, in the North-Western Provinces, in the north-west of Punjàb, in Coorg, in Mysore, in Sind, in Rajputana (east), in the East Coast (south), and in Madras (south and south-central), and normal or excessive rain elsewhere. The principal area of deficiency owing to the importance of the normal fall is in the south of the Peninsula.

The following are the principal heavy total falls reported:—

Division	District.	Station.	Amount. Inches.
Punjab (S.)	Hissar	Bhiwani	1·60
„ (C)	Karnal	Panipat	1·41
„ (Sub-M.)	Umballa	Naraingarh	1·58
„ (N.-W.)	Jhelum	Chakwal	1·55
Madras	Tanjore	Negapatam	2·75

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 31st December. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 16th October to 31st December 1892. Average actual rainfall of season to date, 16th Oct. to 31st Dec.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	enasserim	0	0	0	4·28	5·26	− 19
	Lower Burma	0	0·04	−0·04	5·41	7·21	− 25
	Central ditto	0	0·01	−0·01	3·10	4·55	− 32
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	7·10	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	8·81	7·37	+ 20
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0	0	8·63	4·46	+ 93
	Assam (Surma)	0·05	0·03	+0·02	9·40	4·10	+129
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0	0·06	−0·06	1·15	2·63	− 56
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·01	−0·01	6·89	2·84	+143
	Central ditto	0	0·01	−0·01	1·94	2·31	− 10
	North ditto	0	0·01	−0·01	0·80	2·52	− 68
	Orissa	0	0·03	−0·03	7·18	5·34	+ 34
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·02	−0·02	4·20	2·74	+ 53
	Bihar (South)	0	0·03	−0·03	0·50	1·62	− 69
	Ditto (North)	0	0·03	−0·03	0·14	1·30	− 89
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·04	−0·04	0·19	1·14	− 83
	Oudh (South)	0·07	0·11	−0·04	0·29	0·83	− 65
	Ditto (North)	0·09	0·05	+0·04	0·14	0·68	− 80
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·09	0·07	+0·02	0·12	0·55	− 78
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·35	0·08	+0·27	0·35	0·44	− 20
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·25	0·08	+0·17	0·25	0·75	− 67
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·63	0·04	+0·59	0·70	0·38	+ 84
	Ditto (Central)	1·02	0·03	+0·99	1·02	0·43	+137
	Ditto (Submontane)	1·02	0·09	+0·93	1·09	0·85	+28
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0·96	0·18	+0·78	1·30	1·75	− 26
	Ditto (North-West)	0·82	0·27	+0·55	1·08	1·23	− 12
	Ditto (West)	0·38	0·04	+0·34	0·52	0·27	+ 93
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·10	−0·10	14·86	9·92	+ 50
	Madras (South Central)	0·10	0·63	−0·53	4·69	10·01	− 53
	Coorg	0	0	0	6·73	7·56	− 11
	Mysore	0	0·14	−0·14	2·32	5·94	− 61
	Konkan	0	0·03	−0·03	6·70	3·62	+ 85
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0·12	−0·12	8·56	4·25	+101
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0·11	0·14	−0·03	3·65	2·85	+ 28
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·06	0·17	−0·11	5·75	2·75	+109
	Central Provinces (West)	0·02	0·05	−0·03	3·34	1·83	+ 84
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0·08	0·06	−0·03	2·21	1·46	+ 51
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·09	−0·09	3·87	1·64	+136
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·01	−0·01	0·61	0·62	− 2
	Kattiawar	0	0·01	−0·01	1·76	0·35	+403
	Sind	0·09	0·02	+0·07	0·09	0·24	− 63
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·42	0·03	+0·39	0·98	0·85	+ 15
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·18	0·02	+0·16	0·34	0·60	− 43
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·03	−0·03	0·71	0·18	+294
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·06	−0·06	16·05	9·03	+ 77
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0·21	−0·21	9·10	5·56	+ 64
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	−0·03	9·56	1·41	+578
	Madras (Central)	0	0·08	−0·08	6·78	5·56	+ 22
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·11	−0·11	13·04	13·08	0
	Ditto (South)	0·21	0·67	−0·46	5·51	19·24	− 71
	Madras (South)	0·12	0·47	−0·35	3·58	13·48	− 73

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 5th January 1893.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 7th January.*—No rain except a few showers near coast from Madras to Pamban. Sowings almost completed except in Tinnevelly, where they are still proceeding. Standing crops generally good in Circars, Deccan and West Coast, where also favourable harvest proceeds. In Carnatic, Southern and parts of Central districts, much standing crop withering, and supplies in all but largest irrigation works nearly exhausted. Harvest of early crop yielding poor outturn. A fair crop throughout Tanjore delta has, however, been assured by rains of December. Pasture, fodder and drinking water generally sufficient, but supply growing scanty in parts of southern districts. Prices stationary or slightly easier except in Trichinopoly and Madura, where rather dearer, but abnormal excess in southern districts continues.

Bombay.—*For week ending 10th January.*—Slight rain in parts of three districts. Standing crops injured by blight, insects, excessive moisture or other causes in parts of ten districts. Harvesting of early and sowing of late crops completed, except in a few districts. Cotton picking continues in parts of two districts. Poppy sowing nearly completed in Baroda. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 7th January.*—There has been fairly general rain in North Bengal, Behar, and Chota Nagpur, and showers have also fallen in the districts of Birbhum and Murshidabad. The winter rice harvest is almost over, and the general outturn, as reported in previous weeks, is good in all districts, except in certain portions of Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore, and Hooghly. The spring crops continue to promise well, and have been much benefited by the rain where received. The rain has also facilitated the preparation of land for the spring crops, which is beginning in the Rajshahi division. The poppy and tobacco crops are healthy and prospects favourable. Potatoes and some of the earlier spring crops are being gathered. Prices of rice are steady. Cattle are well, and fodder and water-supplies sufficient.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 11th January.*—Rain has been general, and prospects of the spring crops have greatly improved. Slight hail is reported from the Cawnpore and Jhansi districts, but no damage was done. Slight damage to mustard by insects in Farukhabad. Supplies are ample and prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 10th January.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Sialkot, Mooltan, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar. Sowing of spring crops nearly completed. Weeding in progress. Standing crops are flourishing, having been greatly benefited by recent rains. Prospects generally good. Condition of cattle reported fair. Fodder sufficient in all districts except Peshawar and parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Poppy crops flourishing. Prices rising in one district, falling in another, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 10th January.*—Over 2 inches of rain have fallen in Seoni and Nagpur; elsewhere moderate to light showers. Rain generally beneficial to standing crops. In parts of Seoni and Hoshangabad crops have been damaged by hail; otherwise prospects continue favourable.

Burma.—*For week ending 7th January.*—LOWER BURMA: Reaping still continues and threshing commenced. Crop prospects continue favourable

everywhere and have improved slightly in Thayetmyo. UPPER BURMA: Reaping of wet-weather paddy nearly completed, and ploughing for dry-weather crops continues. Crop prospects are unchanged except in Pakokku, where excessive failure of crop is reported in the Gangaw sub-division; further enquiry is being made. The price of paddy has fallen largely in two districts, slightly in one, and risen slightly in four districts. The price of rice has fallen largely in seven districts, and slightly in two. Numbers on relief works: Meiktila, 734.

Assam.—*For week ending 10th January.*—Weather cold. Late rice harvesting continues. General prospects of crops good. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 10th January.*—BERAR. Average rainfall 1 inch 88 cents. Weather cold and cloudy. Reaping of *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) and picking of cotton in progress. Spring crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: No rain during week. Sowing of hot weather crops in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Prices: wheat 9, coarse rice 9½, white *juar* 14½, yellow *juar* 19, and *tur* 10½ seers per current rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 10th January.*—MYSORE: Crops in good condition except in parts of the Chitaldroog and Hassan districts, where more rain is needed. Prospects generally fair. No material change in prices.

COORG: Reaping of rice progressing. Coffee picking nearly completed. Prices stationary. Water and fodder sufficient for cattle.

Central India.—*For week ending 10th January.*—Rain throughout Central India except in Bhopawar; fall sufficient for crops in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. Gram, wheat and opium slightly injured by hail in Bhopawar and Goona. Condition of agricultural stock and pasturage good. Prices steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 11th January.*—Rainfall one inch in Meywar near ½ an inch in Harowti, Jeypore, Bhurtpore, and Ulwar, and less than ¼ of an inch elsewhere, except Abu and Sirohi. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good, except cotton, in Ajmere-Merwara. Harvest prospects generally good. Cotton crop outturn about eight annas in the rupee in Ajmere. Spring crops slightly damaged by hailstones in Todgurh. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady in eight States, falling in five, and fluctuating elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 5th January.*—Weather cloudy and foggy. Slight rain, which has greatly benefited the young crops. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES OPEN TO THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

No. 2 Public / 47—49.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Calcutta, the January 1893.

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. 9 Public / 1848—1883, dated the 21st April 1892, conveying the orders of the Government of India on the proposals of the Public Service Commission in regard to the constitution of the Provincial (Executive and Judicial) Services.

Letter to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1539, dated the 27th May 1892, conveying the orders of the Government of India on certain points in connection with the constitution of the Provincial Service in the Central Provinces.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3567, dated the 28th May 1892, offering his views on the subject of the constitution of the Provincial Service in those Provinces.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3965, dated the 18th June 1892, on the same subject.

The Despatch of the Government of India, to the Secretary of State, No. 62, dated the 13th September 1892, stating the conclusions arrived at by the Government of India on the subject.

The reply of the Secretary of State, No. 111, dated the 17th November 1892, concurring in the conclusions set forth by the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.

IN paragraph 4 of the Home Department Resolution of the 21st April last cited in the preamble, enumerating the appointments in the different Provinces which should, for the present, be entered in the list as open to the Provincial Service, it was stated that, before passing orders as to the Central Provinces, His Excellency would await a further expression of Mr. MacDonnell's views on the question. After carefully considering the Chief Commissioner's suggestions, the Governor General in Council has now, with the approval of the Secretary of State, determined that the following posts in those Provinces shall, for the present, be placed on the list of appointments open to the Provincial Service:—

Head of District	1
Small Cause Court Judges	2
Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court	1
Assistant to Settlement Commissioner	1
Assistant Commissioners	2
TOTAL	7

2. The rates of pay fixed for officers of the Provincial Service holding the headship of a district and the Small Cause Court Judgeships are as follows:—

	R
Deputy Commissioner	1,600 for the 1st grade. 1,200 " 2nd " 1,000 " 3rd "
Small Cause Court Judges	800 700

But these rates of pay will be liable to alteration at any time should the interests of the Public Service require it.

The Governor General in Council has decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to amalgamate the remaining appointments with the existing grades of Extra Assistant Commissioners. They will be distributed as follows among these grades, when the prior claims of the existing Statutory Civilians and of the officers of the Indian Civil Service or the Commission have, as explained in paragraph 6 of the Resolution of 21st April 1892, been satisfied :—

	R
1 post in the 2nd grade (corresponding to Assistant Commissioner, 1st class)	600
1 post in the 3rd grade (corresponding to Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class)	500
1 post in the 4th grade (corresponding to Assistant Commissioner, 3rd class)	400
1 post in the 5th grade (corresponding to Assistant Commissioner, 4th class)	300

A local allowance of R100 will be attached to the office of Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, and to that of Assistant to the Settlement Commissioner, when held by Officers of the Provincial Service.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, that a copy, with copy of the Despatch from the Secretary of State No. 111, dated the 17th November 1892, be forwarded to the Department of Finance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

(True Extract.)

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No XXXVIII OF 1892-93

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92	Earnings for last 5 days ending 31st December 1891: Mean mileage worked	Earnings: Total	Earnings: Per mile open	Week ending 31st December 1892: Mean mileage worked	Earnings: Total	Earnings: Per mile open per week	Earnings from 1st April to 31st December 1891	Earnings from 1st April to 31st December 1892	Increase in 1892-93	Decrease in 1892-93
	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
State lines worked by companies											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (a)	590	1,634	6,68,965	409	1,634	10,23,533	626	3,71,46,484	3,64,54,2 1		6,92,263
Bengal Nágpur	150	831	1,07,151	129	831	1,42,907	17	44,00,59	40,27,228		3,73,364
Indian Midland	127	754	73,948	98	752	1,27,740	170	34,79,7 8	36 03 379	1,23,611	
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	2,93,781	176	1,674	4,51,000	269	1,57,43,9 6	1,60,16,485	2,72,499	
South Indian	150	901	1,67,515	205	1,106	1,94,524	170	54 40 392	58,40,436	4,00,044	
Southern Mahratta	80	1,044	66,534	64	1,044	94,190	9	35,4 .. 7	33,01,704		2,44,568
Bengal and North Western (b)	130	733	65,163	88	755	93,810	124	36,03,678	38,24,211	2,2 ,533	..
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	50	199	9,126	40	199	19,128	96	3,76,481	4,79, 37	1,00 556	
TOTAL	250	7,772	14,72,505	189	7 995	21,46,838	269	7,37,3 ,653	7 35,40 81		1,02,972
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (c)	264	2,305	4,72,036	197	2,511	5,25,086	20	2,51 36,275	1,54 52,8 3		60,53,452
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,20,388	174	692	1,88,470	272	63, ,710	61,54,51		2,30 204
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6′ gauges)	264	777	1,80,344	232	777	2,59,110	333	91,31,797	91,92,177	60,3 0	
Bengal Central (d)	117	125	10,190	82	125	15,010	120	5,68,5 7	5,77,2 2	8,665	
Metre gauge—											
Burma (e)	203	609	91,259	150	715	1,40,147	196	39,37,523	47,17,294	7,79,771	
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	788	28	28	627	22	50,71	53, 14	2,5	
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	250	33	8	602	75	13,140	1 ,293	153	
TOTAL	231	4,634	8,70,165	159	4,856	11,23,952	233	4,52,28,700	3 91, 0,515		60,38,185
Lines worked by guaranteed companies											
Standard gauge											
Great Indian Peninsula (f)	572	1,492	6,23,775	418	1,490	9,10,361	611	3,15,96,679	2,79,59,205		36,37,474
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	530	461	1,05,456	424	461	2,62,000	568	1,03,23,31	1,03,52,840	29 533	...
Madras	216	840	1,42,493	170	840	2,13,268	51	70, 0,750	71,3 05	55,33	
TOTAL	465	2,793	9 61,727	344	2,791	13,85,429	406	4,02,70,715	4,54,45,743		38,72,002
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,199	33,10,397	218	15,642	46,62,219	198	10,52 9,098	1 ,51 5,939		1,00,53,159
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa Kalka	129	162	10,035	62	162	19,671	122	8,17,857	8,14,874		2,983
Tarakeshwar	258	22	3,035	138	22	4,701	214	2,12,528	2,0 ,5 0		3,968
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	3,869	58	67	4,649	69	3,02 533	3 37, 4	35,131	..
Dibru Sadiya	128	78	4 305	55	78	4,125	53	3,80,3 6	3,83,09	2 7/9	
TOTAL	135	329	21,247	65	329	33,141	101	17,13,234	17,45,193	31,9	
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	49,301	139	354	69,726	197	20,00,731	10,0 5 8		60,163
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	730	56	13	1,020	78	47,111	46,448		663
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	80	311	18,401	59	331	34,180	103	10,2 ,656	10,8 ,957	63,301	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	3,235	35	93	5,420	58	1,5 ,589	1,8 ,151	3 2	
Kolhápur	55	29	983	34	29	1,743	60	(g) 58,381	67,157	8,770	
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	2,073	29	72	4,630	64	1,49,39	1 7 4	2 ,9 1	
TOTAL	107	872	74,813	86	892	1,16,719	131	34, ,161	35,71, 35	7 ,474	
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency											
Standard gauge											
Rajpura-Bhatinda	118	108	7,648	73	108	9,011	83	4,71,743	3,62,084		1,09 9
Lines owned and worked by native states											
Metre gauge											
Bhávnagar-Gondal Junagarh Porbandar	83	334	20,855	62	334	33 000	99	10,57,813	11,90,875	1,33,062	
Jodhpur-Bikaneer	72	291	17,903	62	291	14 100	48	5,04 700	6,72,074	1,67,	..
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	3,288	35	94	5,038	54	2,37,047	2,36,381		666
TOTAL	76	719	42,109	53	71	52,138	73	17,9 ,5 0	20,9 ,30	2, 770	
GRAND TOTAL	209	17,327	34,56,414	201	17,0	45,73,236	275	17,57,19,790	16,5 ,04,1 1		17,55,615

(a) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.

(b) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.

(c) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(d) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.

(e) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.

(f) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khamgaon, and Amraoti railways.

(g) Total receipts from 21st April to 31st December 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT, *M Inst, C E,*
Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th January, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or Cholum. Past fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu. Past fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or Ragi. Past fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni. Past fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize. Past fortnight.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 8	11 5	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 12	12 9	12 0	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...			...		...	...	...	309 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 11	9 11	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...		10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	...	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 14	10 14	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 8	9 0	...	...	10 8	9 8	11 0	10 8	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	14 0	15 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 9	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 1	12 4	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	‡	...	211 2	211 2	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	7 0	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo			...	...	10 0	9 11	12 6	10 10		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 14	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	‡	9 2	...	...	9 1	8 4	10 9	9 3	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 13	10 10	‡	28 3	...	...	392 0	392 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	11 6	9 11	...	...	9 8	9 11	10 4	10 7	22 6	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 14	20 13	20 13	8 9	8 9	70 0	70 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	...	‡	...	...	7 11	7 11	9 5	9 5	...	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 0	...	‡	7 2	7 2	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	‡	...	...	6 9	6 7	9 5	9 5	28 10	27 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8		‡	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 14	8 14	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	14 4	16 0	12 13	5 13	5 13	222 10	222 10	14 4	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	11 9	14 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 7	10 7	10 9	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...		10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	150 0	11 0	11 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 14	8 14	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 10	10 10
Cachar	7 12	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 12	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	...	...	...		80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	6 12	5 12	7 11	6 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 3	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 4	7 9
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrup	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 14	8 14		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 0	5 0	4 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	55 0	4 0	3 1
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	9 0	0 0	10 8	10 0	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	11 2	...	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 10
Noakhali	.	...	...	...	10 0	7 8	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	9 4	10 0	...	...	8 8	9 0	11 4	11 8	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 4	...	..	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 6½	9 0	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 0	0 0	10 0	7 0		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	12 8	12 8	...	..	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 8	10 4	...	..	...		.	...		...	10 8	10 8	...	.	9 0	10 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 4	11 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 8	11 8	...	..	8 12	9 8	10 0	10 10	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	280 0	280 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah		...	...	..	8 14	8 14	11 13	11 13	..	...		.	...	...		.	..	..	..	.	11 10	10 10	106 0	106 0	10 10¾	10 10¾
Calcutta	11 0	11 1	15 1	15 3	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 14	15 5	15 5	12 4	12 4	...	...	6 8	9 12	14 0	14 5	17 15	19 5	15 4	15 4	85 0	85 0	11 0	11 3
Hooghly	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 5	8 0	8 0	9 8	10 10	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	13 0	13 14	.	...	11 8	11 6	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 10
Nadia (Krishnagar)	11 13½	11 13½	...	17 12½	9 0	9 6½	11 2	11 4¾	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	14 14	15 4	...	..	17 12½	17 12½	. .	...	10 10½	10 10½
Jessore	10 8	11 0	..	..	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 8	...	.	...	..	...	...		...	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	11 0	10 0	...	.	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	..	...	...	.	.	.	12 0	12 0	...	. .	..	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	12 0	12 8	...	.	10 0	9 4	11 4	11 4	..	.	...	..	...	..	.	. .	13 4	14 8	19 8	17 0	14 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	11 8	12 10	..	...	9 0	9 0	11 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	..	...	. .	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	12 0
Birbhum	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 0	10 4	9 12	13 0	11 4	..		...	.	...	...	..	...	13 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	.	.	...	..	...	...	..		15 0	15 0	...	.	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	10 8	11 0	...	...	9 8	9 0	14 8	10 0	...	.	...	...	...	. .	...	...	13 8	13 4	23 0	22 0	13 4	13 4	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 0
Pabna	13 8	13 8	.	...	6 12	6 12	12 12	12 0	...	. .	. .	..	..	..	...	..	14 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	17 4	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	..	7 8	7 8	13 8 to 12 0	10 8	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	..	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 15	9 15
Rajshahi	13 8	12 0	15 12	16 8	9 0	9 0	12 0	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	15 0	15 0	...	. .	16 14	16 10	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	13 0	12 8	...	.	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Dinajpur	11 4	11 4	15 12	15 12	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	12 0	13 8	...	...	13 8	14 12	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	13 0	13 0	..	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	. .	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	...	..	...	.	7 1	7 1	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 0
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 13	7 14	11 13	11 13	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	17 11†	17 1†	...	. .	15 1	15 12	80 0	80 0	10 12	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	..	...	. .	.	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	. .	.	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 12	11 12	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	13 0	12 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	8 0 to 11 0	7 8 to 10 0	...	10 0	10 0 to 11 8	10 0 to 12 0	13 0 to 16 0	14 0	..	..	. .	...	35 0	30 0	.	...	10 8	11 0 to 13 0	20 0	20 0	10 8 to 15 0	10 8 to 15 0	140 0 to 160 0	140 0 to 160 0	9 8	9 8
Palámau	10 11	11 13	12 6	13 8	10 11	11 4	12 6	14 10	...	...	...	...	25 5	29 0	...	...	10 2	11 6	26 7	27 0	...	...	. .	...	8 7	9 4
Hazáribagh	11 8	11 0	11 0	13 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	27 0	28 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	15 8	15 8	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

† Kalai. ‡ Not sold. (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat		Barley		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common		*Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun. Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	8 8 to 9 0	8 8 to 9 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	24 0	23 0	15 0	15 0 to 16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Gaya	12 8	12 8	14 0	14 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 8	...	...	17 8	...	23 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	21 8	18 0	18 0	200 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 0 to 15 0	14 8 to 15 0	19 0	20 0	10 8	10 0	14 8	15 0	28 0	26 0	...	..	..	...	25 0	25 0	18 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	12 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	..	...	..	...	32 0	32 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	12 10	15 2	10 1	10 1	12 10	12 10	..	17 10	25 4	25 4	..	25 4		20 3	15 12	15 2	25 4	24 0	16 6	16 6	176 0	176 12	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	12 11	11 8	17 10	15 6	11 0	11 0	15 14	15 6	...	...	..	...	27 8	26 6	16 8	15 6	17 10	15 6	26 6	25 5	17 10	17 0	176 0	176 0	10 8	10 4
Muzaffarpur	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	12 0	...	..	..	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Saran	13 10	13 0	16 0	16 8	9 0	8 0	13 4	12 12	...	...	.	...	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	200 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	9 0	9 0	15 8	16 0	...	..	...	..	27 0	28 0	.	.	15 4	15 8	25 8	25 8	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 8
N.-W. Provinces																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	20 0	21 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 4¼	13 4¼	17 9½	17 1	9 8	9 8	11 6	11 6	18 6½	17 7	17 13½	17 1½	19 8	19 8	16 15	17 5½	18 2	18 2	21 13	20 14	20 5	20 14	125 0	125 0	9 12	9 12
Ghazipur	14 3	14 3	17 13	17 6	8 6	7 1	10 5	10 5	24 7	18 0	16 12	16 1	21 14	21 14	15 7	15 7	16 9	16 1	20 10	20 10	20 10	20 0	180 4	180 4	10 0	9 10
Jaunpur	13 0	12 8	18 8	18 0	7 0	7 0	10 4	11 0	22 0	..	...	...	25 0	24 0	.	..	21 0	21 0	...	21 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Allahabad	12 0	12 4	18 8	17 4	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 4	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	85 0	97 8	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	17 0	16 4	23 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	28 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	180 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Fatehpur	12 8	12 8	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	10 12
Hamírpur	17 8	17 0	19 8	18 8	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 8	23 0	20 8	22 0	21 0	...	...	.	...	23 0	23 0	...	.	...	32 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Jalaun	17 8	17 0	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 8	14 0	21 8	20 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	24 0	21 0	20 8	20 0	...	...	17 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	110 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	15 2	14 10	22 8	20 12	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	20 8	19 4	21 0	18 4	20 0	20 0	20 4	20 0	20 12	20 4	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 12
Farukhabad	13 12	13 12	19 12	19 12	5 4	5 4	8 0	8 0	21 4	19 12	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Mainpuri	15 8	15 0	21 8	20 4	4 0	4 8	10 0	10 0	20 8	20 0	21 0	18 0	..	...	.	..	20 12	20 12	25 0	23 8	24 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	15 12	15 12	24 8	24 8	6 8	6 8	13 8	12 8	25 8	...	21 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	10 8	10 4	24 8	24 8	30 8	30 8	17 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	11 8	12 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 4	20 12	...	...	...	..	.	23 0	21 8	...	...	27 4	27 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	23 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	22 0	21 0	21 0	22 8	...	...	17 0	18 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	15 8	15 8	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	14 0	14 8	27 0	25 8	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 8	28 0	27 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	22 0	25 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 12	14 8	23 0	24 0	5 4	5 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	12 8	13 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	155 0	145 0	11 8	11 0
Bulandshahr	15 4	15 4	23 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	9 15	23 0	22 12	22 0	22 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Submontane—																										
Ballia	14 12	14 12	19 12	18 12	9 12	9 12	14 12	14 4	...	...	...	...	23 4	23 4	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 12	20 0	20 0	19 8	19 8	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	13 5	13 5	18 2	18 1	7 8	8 14	14 0	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	18 7	...	...	15 8	15 8	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 15	13 8	...	...	...	...	19 12	21 0	14 6	16 3	16 10	17 1	19 12	19 12	18 14	18 14	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	15 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	32 0†	32 0†	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	22 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	14 12	14 8	24 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	23 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	20 0	21 8	20 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	15 12	15 12	21 0	21 0	15 0	9 0	...	...	24 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Pilibhit	14 1	13 2	22 4	27 8	11 14	11 4	13 12	13 2	...	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 14	23 12	26 4	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 14	10 14

Bareilly	13 3	12 14	19 6	18 12	5 14	5 14	12 0	11 3	21 1½	21 2	19 6	17 9	...	...	10 0	8 12	19 1	18 12	21 12	21 12	20 9	21 2	125 6	125 0	10 9	10 9
Moradabad	14 6	14 6	19 2	20 0	6 8	6 8	11 4	11 4	22 0	22 0	20 12	19 0	...	...	15 0	15 9	21 8	20 12	23 12	23 8	21 12	20 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Naini Tal	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	10 0	9 8	11 8	11 4	8 8	8 0	9 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	9 0¶	9 0¶	160 0	200 0	8 0	7 0
Bijnor	14 1	13 12	20 4	19 2	10 2	9 0	12 15	13 0	...	...	19 11	19 2	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 6	20 4	20 4	...	...	135 0	135 0	11 4	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	14 7	14 14	22 0	22 0	6 9	6 9	11 8	11 8	22 0	22 0	16 9	16 9	9 14	8 13	6 9	6 9	22 0	22 0	17 10	17 10	13 3	14 5	132 0	132 0	11 [illegible]	11 0
Meerut	24 8	14 8	22 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 8	20 0	20 0	21 8	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Saharanpur	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 8	20 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12
Dehra Dun	12 4	12 8	16 0	16 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwal	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	4 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 8	7 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	15	15 0	26 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	15 8	14 8	21 8	20 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	23 8	19 0	19 0	31 0	31 0	18 0	18 0	24 8	24 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Rae Bareli	13 8	13 0	21 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	14 8	15 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	20 8	26 0	24 8	18 0	19 8	21 4	22 8	15 0	16 0	25 8	25 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	21 0	21 0	15 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 4	13 8	20 8	19 14	6 0	6 0	13 8	14 0	22 8	22 0	20 8	21 0	...	...	20 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	26 0	22 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	15 8	15 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	25 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 4	13 2	18 12	18 8	11 0	10 12	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	20 8	20 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	13 0	12 12	20 0	20 0	6 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	26 0	24 4	21 0	18 8	25 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	20 8	24 0	25 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 4	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 4	21 0	29 0	31 0	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 12	15 8	23 0	22 12	10 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	34 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	20 8	30 0	33 0	23 0	22 12	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Sitapur	15 0	14 12	23 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	22 0	...	23 0	24 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	22 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	...	8 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	24 8	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rájputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	14 10	13 12	20 0	17 8	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	16 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 12	21 14	22 8	22 14	21 14	...	...	13 2	13 2
Bânswara	17 8	17 8	20 0	18 12	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	18 12	18 12	.	..	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 4	40 0	41 0	17 8	18 12	...	...	10 0	10 5
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 2½	10 2½	14 7½	14 1	7 8	7 13	7 13	8 3¼	19 8½	16 6½	11 11½	10 2½	Nil	Nil	14 1	14 1	12 1¾	12 8	20 5	18 12	9 6	9 6	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6
Sirohee	10 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	5 12	5 8	7 0	6 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	19 0	14 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	11 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	11 2	11 2	16 14	16 4		...	7 6½	7 6½	18 1	18 1	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	16 15	16 15	...		...	...	220 0	220 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	11 13	12 3	19 0	19 8	5 0	5 0	9 10	9 10	25 0	19 0	18 3	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	...	.	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 14
Abu	10 4	10 4	15 0	15 0	5 12	5 12	6 12	6 12		.	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	...	. .	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	11 8	12 8	18 12	18 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 12	21 0	9 8	18 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	18 0	17 0	25 0	19 8	†	†	*	*	14 0	12 8
Boondee	18 8	18 0	27 0	22 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	31 0	30 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	31 0	29 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kotah	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	30 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	..	..	18 8	21 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	15 11	15 10	24 8½	22 14	7 1	7 1	10 3	10 3	12 6	22 6	15 0	15 8	...	...	24 5	24 5	16 11	16 8	22 10	24 5	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	9 6	8 13
Tonk	16 4	16 4	22 8	21 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	28 0	26 8	22 4	21 0	...	...	...	.	18 0	15 8	22 12	21 0	..	...	85 0	85 0	11 2	10 14
Jeypore	13 4	13 4	20 8	20 4	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	20 8	20 0	17 0	17 4	†	†	13 0	12 0	20·0 to 21 8	19·8 to 22 0	21 8	21 8	24 0	24 0	95 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	16 4	16 14	23 12	23 2	10 0	10 13	11 4	11 4	22 8	22 13	20 10	21 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	23 12	24 1	...	...	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	16 5	16 5½	25 14	25 11¾	8 3	8 7	9 5	9 15¼	23 1½	22 8	24 8	25 2¾	...	...	13 8	11 4	26 12½	25 12½	..	..	28 7¼	28 10½	90 0	90 0	11 13½	12 1½
Bhurtpore	15 8	15 8	25 0	24 10¾	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	25 8	25 8	23 12	21 13	...	...	9 12	9 12	25 8	25 8	21 0	21 0	25 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwar	15 3	15 4	24 10	24 0	7 4	7 4	8 9	8 2	27 9	27 3	25 10	25 11	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 13	23 11	25 12	25 13	29 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	14 [illegible]	15 0	18 1	17 7½	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	26 8	26 6	18 6	16 8	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 2	.	..	..	..	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	12 9	11 8½		19 6½	7 0	7 10½	7 8	8 2½	20 0	18 12	16 0	15 11	†	...	...	...	17 14	17 15½	...	17 1	20 0	10 2½	93 5 ¶	105 0 §	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 0		.	11 0	10 0	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	25 0	27 0	...	...			11 0	11 0
Bhmer	8 9	7 12		.	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	21 2	22 8	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	..	..	..	260 0	260 0	13 5	13 5
Anádra	10 10	10 10	14 0	14 0	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 8	11 8
Shahpoora	11 10	12 4	15 11	15 14	7 4	7 6½	8 8	8 14½	21 0	21 12	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 2½	22 3	21 8	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 13	11 10½
Western—																										
Jodhpore	9 6 and 11 9	9 11 and 11 14	15 0	15 5	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	20 0 and 21 4	20 0 and 22 8	13 12	15 0 and 17 8	...	...	...	..	15 15 and 16 4	16 4	18 12	20 0	11 4	11 4	...	..	13	13 7
Jeysalmere	8 4	8 4		...	7 0	7 0	8 10	8 12	15 0	14 6	13 4	13 10	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	9 0	9 5½	..		3 0	3 0	6 8	7 0	...		15 6	19 4	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 5½	. .	...	9 0	10 0	40 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0*	15 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Neemuch Cantonment	13 0	12 3	...	16 7	6 8	7 0	9 0	9 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	17 4	†	...	...	...	17 4	15 0	...	28 0	19 8	20 7	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 4
Goona	17 0	17 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	20 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	16 11¾	16 7½	23 6	23 6	7 7	7 7	8 12¼	8 12¼	21 4	19 2	21 12½	19 10½	...	...	12 12	12 12	19 6½	24 11¼	21 12½	21 4	17 0½	27 10	170 0	170 0	12 3½	12 3½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Seven and half pies per bundle. ‖ Husked. ¶ Nine pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	14 0	14 0	23 0	20 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	13 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	..	.	8 0	8 0	20 0	24 0	17 0	20 0	‡	‡	12 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	10 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	14 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	.	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	300 0	300 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	..	8 0	8 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	15 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	.	...	11 0	11 0	30 0	28 0	20 0	25 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	120 0	10 r	10 0
Lahore	11 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	..	..	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	25 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 8	12 0
Ludhiána	15 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	-1 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	14 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0
Jullundur	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	.	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	11 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 4
Gurdáspur	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	†	†	15 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	10 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	80 0	90 0	8 0	7 8
Kángra	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	11 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 8	13 0
Gujránwála	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	†	13 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Gújrát	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	[illegible]	17 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	*	*	18 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	110 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	14 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	58 0	65 0	12 8	11 0
Hazára	11 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	†	†	‡	‡	15 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	75 0	75 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	12 0	†	†	19 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	35 0	36 0
Kohát	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	105 0	85 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	10 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	240 0	200 0	12 0	11 13
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	...	..	11 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	12 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	14 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 4
Bannu	13 0	13 0	22 0	18 0	...	..	8 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	11 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	‡	10 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	115 0	120 0	35 0	35 0
Muzaffargarh	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	...	..	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	22 8	22 8
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	...	16 0	8 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	‡	14 0	14 8	...	12 0	‡	6 8	98 0	90 0	14 8	13 0
Hyderabad (City)	10 8	...	...	..	8 0	...	10 0	...	17 8	...	18 0	...	‡	...	...	...	13 0	..	...	...	‡	...	106 10	...	12 12	...
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	14 0	10 8	...	..	12 8	...	13 12	12 8	16 0	...	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	28 0	...	140 3	120 0	13 8	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	12 0	11 8	...	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	15 0	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	142 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	10 8	11 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 4	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	..	...	..	...	14 4	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 10	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	9 8	10 8	15 8	16 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	5 0	6 0	13 8	13 0	16 8	17 0	‡	‡	60 0	65 0	8 0	9 0

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 0	...	*	10 2	5 8	13 2	11 8	14 11	13 8	11 5	12 0	19 15	20 0		*	11 10	11 8	...	*	*	10 0	208 0	213 5	9 12	11 0
Ratnágiri	8 10	7 15	...	*	10 7	8 9	10 14	9 9	13 2	13 0	10 8	9 13	16 7	15 4		*	11 2	11 3	...	*	*	8 14	109 11	105 0	10 6	11 10
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	8 0	...	...	7 3	7 5	10 13	10 2	11 9	12 2	12 12	11 4	*			...	11 14	11 0	...	...	*	9 3	89 5	103 0	11 14	12 0
Bombay	8 0	8 10	..	14 10	7 2	7 1	7 15	10 8	13 1	14 12	13 10	13 1	13 10	14 12		15 1	12 12	12 12	.	16 4	11 4	7 9	58 4	58 4	11 3	11 3
Tanna	9 2	8 12½	...	*	7 6	8 3	10 3	10 0	12 12	*	14 6	12 14	19 13	18 11		*	12 7	11 7½	...	*	*	8 12½	99 1	80 0	12 4	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	9 10	9 1	...	..	11 12	8 11	13 3	9 8	22 14	21 12	18 15	15 15	26 10	22 6			8 11	10 11		..	10 10	13 2	100 0	75 0	9 0	10 5
Belgaum	9 8	9 12	...	16 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	17 8	18 0	26 0	25 0	...	*	11 0	10 8	..	*	11 0	9 0	83 8	73 8	11 8	14 0
Sátara	10 2	8 11	...	14 2	8 14	6 13	9 10	7 14	15 14	13 5	15 5	12 15	*	15 3		15 12	9 3	9 12	...	16 9	*	8 15	114 0	108 0	11 4	10 3
Sholapur	10 4	11 2	...	*	9 1	9 12	10 6	10 4	23 4	23 4	21 9	21 1	*	*		*	10 12	11 11	..	*	12 12	9 5	60 15	53 0	11 8	11 4
Bijápur	10 3	6 12	...	*	6 15	7 8	10 7	8 10	26 13	20 4	24 8	19 0	*	*	...	9 0	10 11	8 7	...	*	*	7 5	64 0	52 0	10 9	8 12
Poona	8 10	8 10		10 3	7 15	7 13	8 9	8 9	15 4	15 4	12 10	14 15	15 6	16 6	...		11 8	11 8	...	..	10 13	12 0	67 7	67 7	11 2	11 11
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 0	10 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 3	14 0	15 0	*	.	...	...	13 0	13 4	...	...	14 0	15 0	64 0	91 0	13 0	13 0
Násik	12 3	12 15	...	...	8 15	9 0	10 7	10 8	19 10		16 15	17 4	21 14	21 6	...	..	12 12	12 15	...	...	*	11 8	125 0	128 0	12 12	14 4
Dhulia (Khandesh)	12 4	12 4	...	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	22 12	22 12	19 12	13 12	*	*	...	*	10 9	10 9	...	...	16 4	16 14	91 0	91 0	11 6	11 6
Guzerat—																										
Surat	9 4	12 0	...	14 0	6 8	7 0	7 6	8 0	13 14	15 0	12 15	14 0	*	*	..	6 0	11 2	13 0	..	*	13 14	14 0	74 0	90 0	12 0	13 0
Broach	11 0	11 0	...	*	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 8	17 12	17 0	16 0	14 0	*	*	...	*	11 0	12 8	...	*	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	13 4	13 0
Kaira	10 8	9 0	.	17 12	8 0	6 11	10 8	8 0	*	17 12	14 4	15 4	20 0	20 0	.	*	8 0	9 11		*	*	10 0	106 11	107 0	12 8	12 12
Baroda Camp	8 5	8 9½	.	13 11½	6 14	6 4½	7 7	8 0	15 7	17 2	13 12	16 0	17 2	18 4½	..	*	9 2	9 11½	...	*	11 7	8 9½	91 7	73 2	10 14	10 13½
Ahmadabad	11 0	9 0	..	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	9 0	19 0	18 0	16 8	16 0	*	20 0	.	...	16 0	8 0	...	17 0	13 8	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 12	13 8
Godhra (Panch Máhál*s*)	8 0	9 0	.	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	*		16 0	17 0	*	15 0	..		11 0	18 0	.	28 0	10 0	11 0	320 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Deesa Cantonment	11 2	10 14½	...	13 1½	7 0	6 0	8 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	*	*	...	*	13 4	13 8		*	10 0	10 3	140 0	145 0	11 0	11 3
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 4	12 4	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	16 8	13 12	14 0	*	.		...	12 12	11 4	...	...	*	7 0	80 0	85 0	70 0	73 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	13 7	13 7	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 13	11 7	22 8	22 8	.	.	.	..	..	...	14 3	14 3	..	..	11 10	11 10	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 5
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	21 8	21 8	21 0	20 12	*	..	..	15 0	14 0	14 2	...	..	*	11 8	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	14 3	12 15	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 6	10 6	16 13	15 8	.	.	..	...	..	..	16 9	16 0	..	...	12 5	12 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	..	9 9	9 9	17 4	17 4	..		...	...	..	...	12 11	12 11	...	...	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	10 5	10 14	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	13 1	14 6	..	...	...	.	..	...	11 11	10 14	...	..	8 0	7 3	160 0	150 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	11 14	11 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	16 14	17 8	...	..	...	..	...	..	12 8	16 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	95 0	95 0	10 0	10 0
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	17 3	17 2	...	..	...	...	..	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	13 5	13 5	110 0	110 0	10 10	11 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	10 10	12 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	12 13	...	..	19 3	19 3	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	12 11	12 11	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 11	9 11	...	.	.	..	...	...	..	..	16 7	16 7	.	...	18 0	18 0	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 2	16 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 10	12 0	...		..			..	..	..	16 10	16 10	..	..	11 0	11 4	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	13 0	13 12	...	..	10 0	9 4	12 8	12 12	18 0	19 0	.		..	...		...	17 0	18 0		...	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	9 4	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	17 4	16 8	25 0	26 14	7-0&8-0	8 0	15 4	14 8	..	..	...	...	..	...	8 0	8 0	19 12	19 0	...	...	24 8	24 4	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 6
Mandla	16 0	16 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	..	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Seoni	13 9	13 9	.	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 7	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	12 7	12 7	...	..	9 2	9 2	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Balaghát	11 13	11 13	.	..	11 13	11 13	15 1	15 1	...		...	...	..		...	...	18 0	18 0	.	..	11 4	11 4	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	..	...	...	...	12 8	12 8			.	..	..	...	..	...	15 0	16 0	..	..	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	10 14	10 14	..	..	..	...	11 11	11 11	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 8	10 0*
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	13 5	13 5	...	...	12 5	13 8	16 15	14 15	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	12 9	14 9	..	..	11 0	10 14	64 0	64 0	9 0	8 0
Raipur	12 14	12 14	...	..	11 5	11 6	13 10	13 10	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	15 15	15 15	...	...	10 15	10 15	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	11 6	11 6	...	...	12 4	13 2	14 14	15 12	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 5	9 5
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 4	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	..	...	...	..	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Basim	13 10	13 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 0	10 13	20 5	20 13	23 0	23 0	...	..	...	...	13 5	14 2	...	...	12 8	12 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 6
Akola	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	.	11 0	11 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	87 0	87 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	..	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	11 8	11 11	...	...	7 0	7 10	8 8	9 3	17 0	16 10	13 10	14 10	..	..	..	...	12 4	12 6	...	...	11 0	11 2	81 0	81 0	8 10	9 10
Wún	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	.	..	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	8 14	9 2	*	*	6 12	6 12	8 1	8 3	14 7	15 2	16 12	16 12	23 0	21 7	*	*	9 0	9 11	*	*	11 4	10 8	75 0	115 0	9 2	9 0
Bolárum	9 5	9 5	*	*	7 0	7 0	7 14	8 12	16 3	16 11	*	*	*	*	*	*	8 13	11 7	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 0	8 0	*	*	7 0	7 12	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	*	*	*	*	11 0	10 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1892—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS

DISTRICTS	WHEAT Present fortnight	WHEAT Past fortnight	BARLEY Present fortnight	BARLEY Past fortnight	RICE, BEST SORT Present fortnight	RICE, BEST SORT Past fortnight	RICE, COMMON Present fortnight	RICE, COMMON Past fortnight	JOWAR OR CHOLUM (Sorghum vulgare) Present fortnight	JOWAR OR CHOLUM Past fortnight	BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoideum) Present fortnight	BAJRA OR CUMBU Past fortnight	MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana) Present fortnight	MARUA OR RAGI Past fortnight	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica) Present fortnight	KANGNI Past fortnight	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum) Present fortnight	GRAM Past fortnight	MAIZE (Zea Mays) Present fortnight	MAIZE Past fortnight	ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus) Present fortnight	ARHAR Past fortnight	FIREWOOD Present fortnight	FIREWOOD Past fortnight	SALT Present fortnight	SALT Past fortnight
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	.	..	10 2	10 2	10 14	10 14	*	*	*	*	19 11	19 11	..					.			136 2	136 2	11 11	9 14
S. Canara	7 6	7 14	..	.	10 0	10 0	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	19 5	19 5	...				..	..	..		121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 0	9 0			9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	19 2	20 0	19 2	19 14	22 2	23 0	..	..		..	.	.	...		133 11	133 11	11 3	11 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13			7 3	7 3	8 0	8 0	16 14	15 0	19 10	12 10	16 0	15 13	.		..	.	..	..	...	..	274 3	274 3	10 2	10 2
Salem	7 11	6 13			9 6	9 6	9 14	10 5	18 3	19 2	19 5	19 11	20 8	25 11	.		..			..	..	.	196 13	196 13	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	8 10	8 10			9 10	9 10	10 0	10 5	19 10	21 14	18 13	19 5	21 5	23 5	.	..	.			..	...	..	85 2	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 11	6 11	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 13	10 13	17 0	17 0	16 14	12 3	21 5	18 6	..	...	..	.		.	..		97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	7 6	7 6			9 2	9 2	10 13	10 13	15 13	18 3	21 0	24 3	18 0	22 2	...	...		...	..	..	..	..	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 0	7 5			10 5	10 11	11 2	11 13	18 8	21 3	16 14	8 13	*	*		..	..		..	.	..	...	145 13	142 14	12 2	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	9 2	8 2			12 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	*	*	*	*	24 2	20 13	.		..		.	..	...	.	104 0	104 0	11 0	11 0
Vizagapatam	8 0	8 0			7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	23 13	23 13	24 13	24 13	22 3	23 3	..	.	..	..	.	...	...	..	145 13	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godavari	7 3	7 3		.	8 14	8 14	12 0	12 0	17 5	19 3	22 14	24 10	20 0	20 0	.	.	.	..	..	.		.	121 8	97 3	10 14	8 5
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 0	6 8		.	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	14 3	20 0	*	*	20 14	20 14	...	.	..	..	.	.	..	.	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 3	7 3	.	.	11 11	10 10	12 11	11 11	18 8	17 8	13 11	13 3	20 3	21 2	.	.	..	.	..	..	...	..	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	..	9 6	9 6	10 0	10 0	17 10	17 5	19 13	20 8	20 10	22 2	.	.	.		..	..	..	..	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	..	..	9 0	9 0	9 13	9 6	*	*	*	*	19 3	21 14	..	..	...	..	..	..	.	..	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	7 2	6 13		..	9 11	9 11	10 11	10 11	22 13	23 11	14 14	14 14	21 6	23 2	.	..	..		...	...	..	..	160 13	160 13	12 5	11 11
S. Arcot	6 3	7 0	.	...	10 14	10 6	12 5	12 5	*	*	23 2	24 10	22 5	22 5	.	..	..		...	..	..	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 10	6 10		...	9 10	10 0	11 5	11 11	*	*	18 14	-3 3	18 14	21 14	.	.	..	..	..	...	..	..	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	..	9 0	9 0	9 6	9 6	16 2	16 13	19 2	17 13	17 0	18 5	..		..		..	..	.	.	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 13	.	..	8 11	8 11	10 0	10 6	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	.	..		.	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	7 13	7 13	..	.	9 3	9 3	9 11	9 11	16 3	16 3	14 11	14 11	18 10	18 10	..	..		.		.	.	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	7 12	7 8	8 12	8 12	26 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	8 12	9 0	..	...	9 8	9 8	111 0	114 0	9 4	9 0
Bangalore	7 14	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 4	19 5	21 0			23 6	25 0	..	...	9 8	0 0	..	..	9 8	8 12	96 0	96 0	10 8	9 8
Kolar	7 8	7 8	6 4	6 4	9 4	8 8	9 12	9 12	23 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	8 12	8 12	21 0	25 0	10 4	10 0	150 0	150 0	9 12	9 12
Tûmkûr	8 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	9 8	10 0	20 0	25 0	...	.	32 0	32 0	..	...	8 0	8 5	...	...	11 8	11 8	340 0	340 0	9 8	9 8
Hassan		.	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 0	10 8	10 0	..	.	...	..	32 0	32 0	..	...	7 8	8 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0		.	.	.	32 0	36 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	7 14	7 14	8 5	8 15	12 10	12 10	26 4	27 5		..	31 8	30 8	...	.	8 15	8 6	...	...	...	11 9	480 4	480 0	8 15	8 15
Chitaldroog	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	9 4	9 8	10 8	11 8	30 0	32 0	20 0	18 0	32 0	36 0	30 0	32 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 0	9 0	6 8	8 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	9 8	..	...	..	...	28 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	..		110 0	110 0	8 4	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch).

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the Government of India at the Government Central Printing Office, Calcutta.



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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th January, 1893.

No. 1.—Whereas the Secretary of State for India by Resolution in Council declared the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Cap. 3, Sec. 1, to be, from and after the 1st October, 1877, applicable to the territories forming the Chief Commissionership of Coorg;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Coorg has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the 6th day of January, 1893;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India.*

REGULATION No. I OF 1893.

A Regulation to repeal certain Obsolete Enactments applying to Coorg.

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain enactments which are spent, or have by lapse of time become unnecessary, should be expressly and specifically repealed; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Regulation may be called the Coorg Repealing Regulation, 1893.

(*2*) It extends to the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg and subject to the provisions of the Statute 33 Victoria, chapter 3, section 1; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Enactments in schedule repealed.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Savings.

3. This Regulation shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obliga-

tion or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted;

nor shall the repeal by this Regulation of any enactment provide or restore any jurisdiction, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

THE SCHEDULE.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Victoria, chapter 3.

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
1881	I	Repealing Madras Acts I of 1863 and I of 1873 in Coorg.	The whole.
,,	II	Coorg Courts Regulation, 1881.	Sections 12 and 21.
1886	IV	Validation of certain decrees and orders.	The whole.

No. 2.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., chapter 67, section 17, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 12th instant, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Calcutta, as the place for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 3.—His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., chapter 67, section 10, and the Statute 55 and 56 Vict., chapter 14, section 1, has been pleased to renominate the Honourable Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 17th December, 1892.

No. 4.—His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., chapter 67, section 10, and the Statute 55 and 56 Vict., chapter 14, section 1, has been pleased to nominate the Honourable Mr. Fazulbhai Vishran, J.P., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 5th January, 1893.

No. 5.—Mr. H. Beveridge is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 15th January, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India, or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The 6th January, 1893.

No. 9.—The services of Colonel H. I. Lugard, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 7th January, 1893.

MEDICAL.

The 3rd January, 1893.

No. 1.—The services of Surgeon-Major G. Money-Shewan, M.B., Bengal Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

JAILS.

The 5th January, 1893.

No. 10.—Under the provisions of section 33 of the Prisoners' Act (V of 1871), as amended by section 2 of Act IX of 1882, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the following Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh as places to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent:—

The Central Jails at Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Furrukhabad, and Bareilly.

2. Home Department Notification No. 1644 (Judicial), dated the 28th October, 1869, is hereby cancelled.

POLICE.

The 3rd January, 1893.

No. 1.—The services of Lieutenant J. W. Orchard, I.S.C., 11th Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an Assistant Commandant in the Upper Burma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 6th January, 1893.

No. 2.—The Reverend B. Kitchin, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Shillong, with effect from the 2nd January, 1893, or from the subsequent date of assuming charge of his duties.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 4th January, 1893.

No. 4-16.—Sir E. C. Buck, Kt., C.S.I., returned from the special leave granted to him in Notification No. 2169, dated 5th August, 1892,

and resumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, on the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

No. 5-16.—Mr. E. D. Maclagan, Officiating Under-Secretary, is placed on special duty with the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, from the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 3rd January 1893.

No. 1 *S I.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be Knights Commanders.

ANTHONY PATRICK MACDONNELL, ESQ., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

KUMARAPURAM SHESHADRI AIYAR, C.S.I., Diwan of Mysore.

To be Companions.

TREVOR JOHN CHICHELE PLOWDEN, ESQ., Indian Civil Service, Resident at Hyderabad.

THE HON'BLE RAJA UDAI PARTAB SINGH, of Bhinga in Oudh, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

THE HON'BLE GEORGE ROBERT ELSMIE, Indian Civil Service, Senior Financial Commissioner in the Punjab, and Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

THE HON'BLE JOHN FREDERICK PRICE, Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, and Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

By order of the Grand Master,

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 3rd January 1893.

No. 1 *I. E.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress

of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :—

To be Knights Commanders.

HIS HIGHNESS SHER MUHAMMAD KHAN, Diwan of Palanpur.

MIR JAM ALI KHAN, C.I.E., Jam of Las-Bela.

MAJOR-GENERAL EDWIN HENRY HAYTER COLLEN, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

RAJA MUHAMMAD AMIR HASAN KHAN, Khan Bahadur, of Mahmudabad in Oudh.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM BRERETON HUDSON, C.I.E., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, Commandant of the Behar Light Horse.

To be Companions.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN OLDHAM, ESQ., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner, Chittagong Division.

NAWAB AMIR-UD-DIN AHMAD KHAN BAHADUR, Chief of Loharu.

MAHARAJA HARBALLABH NARAYAN SINGH, Zamindar of Sonbarsa, Bengal.

COLONEL KENNETH JAMES LOCH MACKENZIE, Indian Staff Corps, Commissioner of Berar.

COLONEL WILLIAM GORDON CUMMING, Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma in the Public Works Department.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE FREDERICK LEYCESTER MARSHALL, Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department.

SARDAR BAHADUR JAGAT SINGH, Honorary Magistrate of Kalalwala in the Punjab.

EDWARD HORACE MAN, ESQ., Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair.

NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, of Bombay.

By order of the Grand Master,

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 3rd January 1893.

No. 14 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to declare the title of Nawab which has been conferred upon Nawab Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khan of Chitari, Bulandshahr, in the North-Western Provinces, to be a hereditary distinction.

No. 15 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Balram Dass, Feudatory Chief of Nandgaon in the Central Provinces, the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 16 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja as a personal distinction upon:—

Lala Bun Bihari Kapur of Burdwan in the Bengal Presidency.

Tasaduk Rasul Khan, Talukdar of the Jahangirabad Estate in the Bara Banki District in Oudh.

No. 17 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Saiyid Abdus Sobhan Chaudhuri, Zamindar in the district of Bogra in the Bengal Presidency, the title of Nawab as a personal distinction.

No. 18 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Dinendra Narain Roy, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta, the title of Kumar as a personal distinction.

No. 19 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maulvi Abdul Hai, late Head Master of the Calcutta Madrassa, the title of Shams-ul-ulama as a personal distinction.

No. 20 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon:—

Tanjore Muhammad Ali, Khan Sahib, Pensioned Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Madras Presidency.

Abubakr, Beari, merchant of Mangalore in South Canara, in the Madras Presidency.

Maneckji Kavasji Doteevala, Honorary Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department of the Bombay Presidency.

Saiyid Ashrufudin Ahmed, Mutawali of the Hooghly Imambara.

Sher Muhammad Khan, Kiyani, of the Kohat District in the Punjab.

Dhanjibhoy Fakirji Commadore, Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Municipal Committee of Murree in the District of Rawalpindi in the Punjab.

Maulvi Abdul Ghani, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Koure Khan, Jatoi, Honorary Magistrate of Muzaffargarh in the Punjab.

Major Kale Khan, Governor of Gilgit.

Kazi Jalal-ud-din Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Khan Sahib Munshi Allah Bakhsh, Assistant to the Political Officer with Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan.

No 21 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon:—

Babu Dhiraj Karan, Government Pleader of Monghyr in the Bengal Presidency.

Rai Jadoo Nath Mukerjee, Government Pleader of Hazaribagh in the Bengal Presidency.

Thakurai Bhagobut Dayal Singh of Palamau in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Gogan Chunder Roy, Head Native Official of the Benares Opium Agency.

Dr. A. Mitra, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), Chief Medical Officer, Kashmir.

Babu Okhil Chandar Mukerji, of the firm of Messrs. Gungadhar Banerji & Co., Contractors, of Calcutta.

Babu Cally Coomar Dey, Treasurer of the Currency Office, Calcutta.

Babu Muddun Mohun Bysack, Manager of the Dead Letter Office, Calcutta.

Lala Ram Charan Das, Banker and Honorary Magistrate of Allahabad in the North-Western Provinces.

Lala Damodar Das, Honorary Magistrate of Bareilly in the North-Western Provinces.

Chaudri Basant Singh, Landholder in the Bijnur District, Rohilkhand, in the North-Western Provinces.

Assistant Surgeon Shashtivar Ray of Bareilly in the North-Western Provinces.

Lala Piyari Lal, Inspector of Schools in the Punjab.

Lala Hardhian Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Delhi in the Punjab.

Assistant Surgeon Beli Ram, Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy and Lecturer on Anatomy to the Hindustani Class in the Lahore Medical College.

Sardar Amrik Singh, Hassanwalia.

Sodhi Hukm Singh, Vice-President of the Regency Council of the Bikanir State in Rajputana.

Pandit Denonath, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces.

No. 22 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon :—

Kandukuri Viresalingam Pantulu, Senior Pandit, Rajamundry College in Madras.

Saiva Samayya Chariar Tirugnana Sambhandha Pandara Sannadhi, Head of the Madura Saiva Samayya Chariar Tirugnana Sambhandha Disika Swamiyal Adhina Mattam in Madras.

Bhow Munsaram, Commissioner of the Municipality of Poona in the Bombay Presidency.

Madhavrao Somaji Moré, Assistant in the Salt Department in the Bombay Presidency.

No. 6 *F*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon General Suran Chand, Commanding the Kashmir Troops in the Gilgit Command, the title of Sardar Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 23 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon :—

Lal Beg, Pensioned Sub-Magistrate, Ganjam Hill Tracts in the Madras Presidency.

Mir Gayasudin Jalauddin, Kazi of Nasik in the Bombay Presidency.

Munshi Abdul Hakim, Head Clerk of the British Agency at Gilgit.

Saiyid Diwan Muhammad, of Kharar in the Umballa District, late Mir Munshi of the British Agency at Kabul.

No. 24 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Troylukho Nath Sircar, Supervisor in the Public Works Department of Bengal, the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction.

No. 25 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon :—

Gudipati Vencataramayya Pantulu, Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey in the Madras Presidency.

Swami Swaminatha Aiyar, Deputy Collector, North Arcot in the Madras Presidency.

Vishnu Ramchandra Ashtikar, Mamlatdar in the Bombay Presidency.

Govind Sakaram Hosur, Vice-President of the Saundati Municipality in the Bombay Presidency.

Lakhsman Jivaji Tilve, late Postmaster of Ahmedabad in the Bombay Presidency.

Laxmilal Dowlatrai, Darbar Vakil to the Baroda Residency.

No. 4 E.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Lee Boon Yew of Rangoon, the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min as a personal distinction.

No. 5 E.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Tha Dun Aung, Officiating Myoôk of Pyindayè in the district of Thônwa in Burma, the title of Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min as a personal distinction.

No. 6 E.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Mra U, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Akunwun in the district of Akyab in Burma, the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min as a personal distinction.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 4th January, 1893.

No. 16-E.—The following papers, together with the Convention between Great Britain and Roumania relating to Trade-marks, are published for general information :—

No. 49 (Statistics), dated the 7th July, 1892.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I forward, for the information of Your Excellency's Government, four copies of a Convention between Great Britain and Roumania relating to Trade-marks, and I shall be glad to learn whether you have any observations to make on Article II as to the participation of India in the Convention.

Convention between Great Britain and Roumania relative to Trade-marks, signed at Bucharest, May 4th, 1892.
[Ratifications exchanged at Bucharest, June 3rd, 1892.]

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the King of Roumania, desiring to conclude a Convention for the reciprocal protection of trade-marks and designs, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Maiestatea Sa Regina Regatului-Unit al Marei-Britanii si Irlandeĭ, Impĕrătésă a Indiei-si Maiestatea Sa Regele Românieĭ, dorind a încheia o Conventiune pentru protectiunea reciprocă a mărcilor si desenurilor de fabrică au numit ca Plenipotentiari, ai lor si a nume:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Arthur George Vansittart, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Bucharest, etc., etc.; and

His Majesty the King of Roumania, M. Alexandre N. Lahovary, Grand Cross of his Order of the Crown of Roumania, etc., etc., his Minister Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Who having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The subjects of each of the Contracting parties shall have, in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same rights as are now granted, or may hereafter be granted, to native subjects, or to subjects of the most favoured nation, in all that relates to trade-marks, industrial designs, and patterns.

In order that such rights may be obtained, the formalities required by the laws of the respective countries must be fulfilled.

ARTICLE II.

The stipulations of the present Convention shall be applicable to all the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, excepting to those hereinafter named, that is to say, except to:

India.
The Dominion of Canada.
Newfoundland.
The Cape of Good Hope.
Natal.
New South Wales.
Victoria.
Queensland.
Tasmania.
South Australia.
Western Australia.
New Zealand.

Provided always that the stipulations of the present Convention shall be made applicable to any of the above-named Colonies or foreign possessions on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative to the King of Roumania within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the present Convention.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Bucharest as soon as possible.

It shall come into operation one month after the exchange of ratifications, and shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the day on which either party may give notice of its intention to terminate it.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done in duplicate at Bucharest, the fourth day of May (22nd day of April), one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

ARTHUR GEORGE VANSITTART.
(L.S.)

Maiestatea Sa Regina Regatului-Unit al Marei-Britanii si Irelandei, Imperătésă a Indiei, pe Domnul Arthur George Vansittart, Esq., etc., etc., Insărcinat cu Afacerile al Maiestătei Sale Britanice la Bucuresci; si

Maiestatea Sa Regele Românieî pe Domnul Alexandru N. Lahovary, Mare-Cruce al Ordinului Regal al Corónei Românieî, etc., etc., Ministrul Sĕu Secretar de Stat la Departamentul Afacerilor Străine;

Carî, comunicându-şî deplinele lor puterî, găsite în bună si cuvenită formă, s'au înteles asupra Articolelor următóre:—

ARTICOLUL I.

Supusiî fie-căreia din înaltele Parti Contractante se vor bucura, pe teritoriile si în posesiunile celei-l-alte, de aceleasi drepturi ce sunt acordate acum sau carî s'ar putea acorda pe viitor nationalilor sau supusilor natiunĕi celei mai favorisate, în tot cea ce privesce mărcile de fabrică sau de comerciŭ, desenurile si modelele industriale.

Se întelege numai că aceia carî vor voi să profite de disa protectiune, vor trebui să îndeplinéscă formalitătile cerute de legile tĕrilor respective.

ARTICOLUL II.

Stipulatiunlie Conventiunei de fată se vor aplica tutulor Coloniilor si posesiunilor străine ale Maiestătei Sale Britanice, afară de cele următóre si anume:

India.
Canada.
Terra-Nova.
Cap.
Natal.
Noua-Galliă de Sud.
Victoria.
Queensland.
Tasmania.
Australia de Sud.
Australia-Occidentală.
Noua-Zelandă.

Stipulatiunile Conventiunei de fată se vor aplica orî-căreia din Coloniile citate mai sus, décă, în numele lor, Representantul Maiestătei Sale Britanice pe léngă Maiestatea Sa Regele Românieî va face o notificare în acésta privintă în termen de un an de la schimbarea ratificărilor acesteî Conventiuni.

ARTICOLUL III.

Conventiunea de fată se va ratifica si ratificatiunile vor fi preschimbate la Bucuresci cât mai curând se va putea.

Ea va intra în vigóre nă lună dupĕ schimbul ratificărilor si se va aplica pĕnĕ la expirarea unui an, socotit din diua când una din părtile, contractante va fi notificat celei-l-alte intentiunea sa de a o denunta.

Drept care, subsemnatiî au iscălit Conventiunea de fată si au aplicat pe dênsa sigiliul armelor lor.

Făcut în dublu original la Bucuresci, în două deci si doĕ Aprile (4 Maiŭ), una miiă optsute noue-deci si douĭ.

AL. LAHOVARY.
(L.S.)

No. 233, dated the 6th September, 1892.
From—The Government of India,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Despatch from Your Lordship's predecessor, No. 49 (Statistics), dated the 7th July 1892, forwarding copy of a Convention between Great Britain and Roumania, relating to Trade-marks, and enquiring whether we have any observations to make as to the participation therein of India.

2. The Convention is not open to any of the political objections which have induced us to refrain from assenting to India becoming a party to Commercial Treaties with other Powers; and although it is hardly likely to be of any practical use to us, still, as it may possibly become useful hereafter in the case of a British Indian subject trading in Roumania, and as it will impose no new obligation on us, we think that its stipulations may unobjectionably be made applicable to India.

REVENUE,
No. 124.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, the 24th November, 1892.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

With reference to the letter from Your Excellency's Government, No. 233 (Finance and Commerce), dated the 6th September last, I forward for information a copy of a letter from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Bucharest to the Foreign Office, stating that he has intimated to the Roumanian Government the accession of India and other countries to the Trade-mark Convention between Great Britain and Roumania.

Dated the 4th November, 1892.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord Marquis,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,
(Sd.) KIMBERLEY,

TREATY,
No. 40.

BUCHAREST,
The 4th November, 1892.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to report that in compliance with the instructions contained in Your Lordship's despatches Nos. 21 and 23 of this series of the 8th and 28th ultimo respectively, I have addressed a Note to the Roumanian Government notifying the accession of the Governments of India and Natal and of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope to the Convention between Great Britain and Roumania of the 4th of May last, for the protection of Trade-marks, in conformity with the stipulations of Article II of the Convention

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) CHARLES HARDINGE.

The Earl of Rosebery,
etc., etc., etc.

No. 8-*G*.—Mr. Ney Elias, C.I.E., Agent to the Governor-General of India and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Khorassan and Seistan, is granted furlough, for one year and six months, under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

The 5th January, 1893.

No. 55-*I*.—Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, and as *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent in Bundelkhand with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence of Captain A. S. Rooke, or until further orders.

No. 64-*I*.—Whereas the Rulers of the States mentioned in the margin have ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction within the lands which lie within their respective States and which are occupied or may hereafter be occupied by the Godhra-Rutlam Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by outbuildings and for other railway purposes): In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of the police within the aforesaid lands:—

Indore, Sailana, Jhabua, Rutlam.

1. The provisions of the Acts mentioned below, so far as they may be suitable and as amended for the time being by subsequent enactments, shall apply to the aforesaid lands, namely:—

Act XLV of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code).
Act V of 1861 (Police).
Act VI of 1864 (Whipping).

2. The administration of the police within the aforesaid lands shall be vested in the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Central India section, who shall exer-

cise within such lands the same magisterial and police powers as he may for the time being exercise on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, in subordination to the authorities to whom he may be for the time being subordinate when exercising those powers on that Railway.

No. 16-*G.* —Colonel J. Biddulph, Indian Staff Corps, Resident of the 2nd Class and Commissioner of Ajmere, and Officiating Resident at Gwalior, is appointed to be Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Colonel E. S. Reynolds, Indian Staff Corps, Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class and Political Agent in Jhallawar, and Officiating Resident of the 2nd Class and Officiating Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, is appointed to officiate as Resident at Gwalior, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

The 6th January, 1893.

No. 53-*E.*—The following extract from the Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council is republished from the *London Gazette* of the 4th November, 1892, for general information :—

At the Court at Balmoral, the 28th day of October, 1892.

* * * * *

Embassy and Consular marriages.

* * * * *

4. (1.) Where a marriage according to the local law of a foreign country is valid by English law, then before the marriage is solemnized in that country under the Foreign Marriage Act, whether in an Embassy house or at a Consulate, the Marriage Officer must be satisfied either—

(*a*) That both the parties are British subjects ; or

(*b*) If only one of the parties is a British subject, that the other is not a subject or citizen of the country ; or

(*c*) If one of the parties is a British subject, and the other a subject or citizen of the country, that sufficient facilities do not exist for the solemnization of the marriage in the foreign country in accordance with the law of that country.

(2) If a marriage officer, by reason of anything in this Article, refuses to solemnize or allow to be solemnized in his presence the marriage of any person requiring such marriage to be solemnized, that person shall have the right of appeal to a Secretary of State given by section 5 of the Foreign Marriage Act.

5. In the case of any marriage under the Foreign Marriage Act, if it appears to the marriage officer that the woman about to be married is a British subect, and that the man is an alien, he must be satisfied that the marriage will be recognized by the law of the foreign country to which the alien belongs.

6. The following modifications of the requirements of the Foreign Marriage Act as to residence and notice which appear to Her Majesty to be consistent with the observance of due precautions against the solemnization of clandestine marriages, shall have effect in cases where one only of the parties has dwelt within the district of the marriage officer :—

(1) A marriage may be solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Act in the official house of a marriage officer in whose district one of the parties has dwelt—

(*a*) If the marriage officer is satisfied that such notice as is mentioned below in Sub-Articles (3) and (4) of this Article, has been given of the intended marriage in the place where the other party has dwelt ; or

(*b*) If a Secretary of State is satisfied that the intended marriage is not clandestine, and that adequate notice has been given, and gives permission for the same to be solemnized.

(2) In either case the oath, affirmation, or declaration under section 7 of the Foreign Marriage Act, shall, in addition to the matters specified in sub-sections (*a*) and (*c*) of that section, state that one of the parties has for three weeks immediately preceding had his or her usual place of abode within the district of the marriage officer, and further state the place where the party who has not dwelt within that district has, within three months immediately preceding, had for three consecutive weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notice which has been given in that place during those three weeks.

(3) The notice to be given where the marriage is not solemnized with the special permission of a Secretary of State shall, if the party has dwelt in a foreign country, be given, entered, and posted up in the manner and during the period provided by the Foreign Marriage Act, in like manner as if the marriage were to be solmnized by or before a marriage officer in that country, and the marriage officer to whom the notice is given in that country shall, on payment of the proper fee, give a certificate that the notice has been so given and posted up, and that he is unaware of any impediment which should obstruct the solemnization of the marriage.

(4) If the party dwells in a place in the United Kingdom, the notice shall be given in the like manner and on payment of the like fee as if that party were about to be married in that place, and in England or Ireland shall be given to the Superintendent Registrar or Registrar, and in Scotland shall be given by proclamation of banns ; and the Superintendent Registrar or Registrar shall deal with the notice and give a certificate for marriage in like manner and on payment of the like fee as in the case of a marriage in his district ; and the Session Clerk of the parish in which the banns were proclaimed in Scotland shall, in like manner and on payment of the like fee as in the case of a marriage in his district, give a certificate of proclamation of such banns.

Consular Marriages.

7. For the purpose of marriages to be solemnized by or before a marriage officer who is also a Consul as defined by the Foreign Marriage Act, every place within the curtilage or precincts of the house in which the Consul is for the time being resident, or of the building which is for the time being used for the purpose of his office, shall be part of the official house of such marriage officer, and every place to which the public have ordinary access in such official house shall be deemed to be part of the office of such marriage officer.

Registration of Marriages by Foreign Law.

8. (1) A Consular officer shall not be required to attend at the solemnization of a marriage solemnized in accordance with the

local law unless the marriage is solemnized at the place where he is appointed to reside, nor unless the proper fee has been previously paid to him.

(2) The Consular officer shall forthwith, after the solemnization of the marriage, register the marriage in duplicate in books furnished to him by the Registrar-General through a Secretary of State for the purpose, separate from any register books provided for marriages solemnized by him, and shall register the same in accordance with section 9 of the Foreign Marriage Act, save that if the person by whom the marriage has been solemnized declines to sign the same, the Consular officer shall enter the name of that person, and the fact that he declines to sign the same.

(3) The Consular officer shall transmit copies and the certificate and the book when filled in manner provided by section 10 of the Foreign Marriage Act.

(4) Nothing in this Order shall authorize any officer who is not a Consular officer to register a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law.

(5) The expression "Consular officer" includes a Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, Pro-Consul, Consular Agent, and any person for the time being authorized to discharge the duties of Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent.

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(Sd.) HERBERT M. SUFT.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 4th January, 1893.

No. 8-P.—Mr. C. E. Crawley, Assistant Accountant General, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days, with effect from the 16th December, 1892.

No. 10-P.—Mr. G. D. Pudumjee, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is posted as Assistant Comptroller, Burma, with effect from the 19th December, 1892.

Mr. D. J. Burbridge, Assistant Comptroller, Burma, is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd January, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 1.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—

To be Honorary Surgeon.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel O'Connell Raye, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* 1st Surgeon to the College Hospital.

The 6th January, 1893.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 2.—*18th Bengal Lancers*—

Jemadar Malik Fazl Mahdi Khan, appointed on probation, in G. G. O. No. 961 of 1890, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 4th December, 1890.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 3.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the staff corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Garwood, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, Military Works Department, for nine months. Pension service—24th year commenced 20th February, 1892.

No. 4.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under art. 689, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I:—

Colonel P. D. Jeffreys, h. p., British Service, Assistant Adjutant General, (p. a.) for three months.

Captain F. C. Carter, Northumberland Fusiliers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, (p. a.) for eight months.

No. 5.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Tomkins, C.I.E., Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, 3rd class, Madras command, Military Works Department, (p. a.) for four days.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. S. A. Rind, C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps, Commissary General for Transport, (p. a.) for three months.

Lieutenant G. W. Priestley, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, (m. c.) for two months.

Lieutenant H. M. Grove, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for two months.

Lieutenant A. T. Crawford, Royal Artillery, Subaltern, No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery, (m. c.) for six months.

Surgeon-Captain C. C. Manifold, 23rd Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for two months.

Conductor G. Raffin, Assistant Overseer, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for two months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 6.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette" dated the 22nd November, 1892, page 6585.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
22nd November, 1892.

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Unattached List. The undermentioned officers to be Second-Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 23rd November, 1892 :—

Lieutenant Edward Algernon Ernest Muntz, from 3rd Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).

Lieutenant Theodore Julian Bolland, from 4th Battalion, the Manchester Regiment

Lieutenant John Savile Bogle, from 3rd Battalion, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant Edward Gardiole Delacour De Labilliere, from 5th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

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"London Gazette" dated the 29th November, 1892, page 7004.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
29th November, 1892.

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Unattached List. Lieutenant Ronald Edward Elliott Kriekenbeek, from the 2nd or East Regiment, Royal Jersey Militia, to be Second-Lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 30th November, 1892.

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"London Gazette" dated the 13th December, 1892, page 7293.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
13th December, 1892.

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MEMORANDA.

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Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Delme Mootham, Madras Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 1st July, 1892.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel William Walker Pemberton is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 26th November, 1892.

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 7.—Colonel George Ward Chicheley Plowden, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 31st December, 1892.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

No. 8.—Conductor Henry Staff, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval ;

Sub-Conductor Frederick Gilbert Rawlings, to be Conductor ;

Store-Sergeant Henry James Doyle, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 1st December, 1892, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary John Cullen, transferred to the pension establishment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 9.—Sergeant Alfred Hale, Barrack Sergeant, Military Works' Department, to be Sub-Conductor, *supernumerary ;*

Sergeant George Lane, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Mu Valley State Railway, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 17th November, 1892, *vice* Sub-Conductor W. B. Parselle, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 10.—*11th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Ramandhar Awasthi to Subadar, and Havildar Bahádur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Shiunath Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th November, 1892.

No. 11.—*14th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Gurmukh Singh to be Subadar, and Pay-Havildar Mangal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jwála Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1892.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 12.—*2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles*—

Jemadar Gajia Rána to be Subadar, and Havildar Umed Singh Adhikári to be Jemadar, *vice* Ransur Rai, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1892.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 13.—Colonel Wyndham Hughes-Hallett, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 6th January, 1893, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 14.—Surgeon-Major Joseph Blood, M.B., temporary half-pay list, Indian Medical Service, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 21st December, 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 15.—*Assam Valley Mounted Rifles*—

Lieutenant Alexander Duncan Turnbull to be Captain, *vice* Watson, resigned.

No. 16.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Edmund Tydeman to be Lieutenant, *vice* Greenwood, resigned.

No. 17.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles*—

Messrs. Otway Fortescue Luke Wheeler Cuffe and Herbert Lovely Eales to be Second-Lieutenants, *vice*, respectively, O'Bryen and McDonald, promoted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1.—Commander H. J. Pryce, Royal Indian Marine, will be transferred to the retired list, with effect from the 10th March, 1893.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th January, 1893.

Under clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 3rd December, 1892, and the 6th January, 1893:—

Corps.	Rank and names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	REMARKS.
Army Medical Staff . . .	Surgeon-Colonel C. H. Y. Godwin.	24th December, 1892	Rawal Pindi.		
Subordinate Medical Department .	Assistant Apothecary C. J. Maher.	14th December, 1892	Shahpur.		

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 20-G., dated Calcutta, the 4th January, 1893.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Grant of special proportionate pensions to Officers referred to in Article 714 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations to be based on complete months.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1783 G., dated the 18th June 1892.

Also—

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 49 P. W., dated the 16th August 1892.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 50 P. W., dated the 6th October 1892.

RESOLUTION.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State, the Government of India is pleased to decide that the special proportionate pension permissible with the special sanction of Government, under the terms of the Resolution read above, shall bear the same ratio to the full pension of Rs. 2,000, as the number of complete months of service, in the grades referred to in the orders, bears to the full period of three years.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance, and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, and Lucknow.
The Director General of Telegraphs.

The 5th January, 1893.

No. 2.—Mr. R C. F. Volkers is, on return from leave, posted to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for employment as Examiner of State Railway Stores Accounts.

No. 3.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 146 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Tarakeshwar-Magra Steam Tramway the following portions of that Act, namely:—

i. Chapters II and VIII.

ii. Chapter IX, Section 92, so far as it refers to Section 85; Sections 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, Clause (*c*), 103, 105, 116, 118, 119, and 120; Section 131 so far as it refers to Sections hereinbefore mentioned, and Sections 133 and 134.

iii. Chapter X, Sections 135 and 136; Section 137 except Clause (*a*) of Rule (3); Sections 138, 140, 141, and 142; Section 143 so far as it refers to Section 84; Section 145; Section 148 so far as it refers to Chapters or Sections hereinbefore mentioned, and Section 149.

No. 4.—Mr. T. W. Miles, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Kotah and Jhallawar States, is permanently transferred to the Rajputana and Central India Administration, but will continue under the Foreign Department and be employed in the said Native States.

The 6th January, 1893.

No. 5.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 0021 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 4th January, 1893.

General rules for railways under construction.

Read—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).

Public Works Department notification No. 267, dated the 11th June 1890, appointing the Director General of Railways as the officer who is to make general rules under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, in the case of a railway administered by Government.

Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing, in the *Gazette of India* dated 8th November 1890, Public Works Department resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the general rules for working railways under construction and not open for traffic which were framed by the Railway Conference of 1888 and recorded in Appendix M of its proceedings, with rules 7, 16 and 25 as modified in the memorandum accompanying Public Works Department letter No. 233 R. T., dated the 12th June 1890.

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 472 T., dated the 21st December 1892.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director General of Railways has applied for leave to adopt on the Meiktila branch of the Burma State Railway the general rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890 under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the 'General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods' which were published under the notification referred to in the foregoing observations, to such portion or portions of the Meiktila branch of the Burma State Railway as may on this date be under construction and not open for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the general rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered also, that this resolution be communicated to the Chief Commissioner of Burma and to the Director General of Railways, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

No. 6.—Under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the use of locomotive engines, and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on such portion, or portions, of the Meiktila branch of the Burma State Railway as may be under construction on this date.

TELEGRAPH.

The 4th January, 1893.

No. 1.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. H. E. Thompson, Superintendent, Class V, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, to retire from the service, with effect from the 24th December, 1892.

The 6th January, 1893.

No. 7.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary and officiating promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

NAMES.	From	To	Dates.
Leach, E. A. .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd grade, *temporary rank*.	5th December, 1892.
Hensley, J. W.	Ditto . .	Officiating Superintendent, Class V, 2nd grade.	8th December, 1892.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 31st October, 1892.

From the 19th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 12th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

The 5th January 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 31 P.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending the 31st December 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 334 of 1892.—Joseph Melland Smith, of Maindee Newport, Monmouthshire, England, Civil Engineer and Railway Contractor, for hinged chair for railways and tramways.

No. 335 of 1892.—Julius Moeller, of 14, Palmer Street, Westminster, in the County of London, England, Engineer, for apparatus for manufacture of oil gas.

No. 336 of 1892.—William Bull, Civil Engineer, at present residing in Calcutta, for improvements in the burning of bricks and tiles.

No. 32 P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 145 of 1892.—Jules Pierre Arsene Blaye, of 16 Rue Drouot, Paris, in the Republic of France, Chemist, for improved process and means for the chemical treatment of ramie fibre, flax, or hemp, in either a green or dried state. (Filed 28th December 1882.)

No. 148 of 1892.—Martin Rose Ruble, Mechanical Engineer, residing in Newark, New Jersey, United States of America, for centrifugal blowers and injectors. (Filed 28th December 1892.)

No. 248 of 1892.—Annet Taitte, Mechanical Engineer, of Leigneux (Loire), in the Republic of France, for improvements in or relating to velocipedes and the like. (Filed 22nd December 1892.)

No. 270 of 1892.—Robert Gordon Orr and Frederick William Emery, both of Mount Road, Madras, in the Presidency of Madras, in the Empire of India, and there carrying on business together in co-partnership as Watchmakers, Diamond Merchants, Jewellers, and Silversmiths, under the style or firm of P. Orr and Sons, for showing the time of two or more places of different longitudes. (Filed 22nd December 1892.)

No. 287 of 1892.—William Don and Thomas Watson, carrying on business at No. 5, Commercial Buildings, in the Town of Calcutta, as Commission Agents and Importers of machinery, under the name and style of Don, Watson & Co., for a mica non-conducting composition for covering boilers, etc. (Filed 17th December 1892.)

No. 33 P.—The under-mentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies of the design have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every design is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee :—

No. 74 of 1892.—Messrs. Framjee Ardaseer Davur & Sons, Bombay, for a design consisting of a flower with three buds and one root. Each bud has one dot in the middle and seven around it. The root has three leaves.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd January, 1893.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	78,63,569	14	2			
Public Deposits at Branches	89,11,732	14	3	1,67,75,302	12	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,35,80,818	0	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,02,696	14	9
Sundries				35,70,792	5	2
RUPEES				9,90,29,610	0	4

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				58,36,748	0	0
Other authorized Investments				59,23,662	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,16,30,852	3	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				96,33,804	14	7
Bills discounted and purchased				2 58,37,473	15	8
Balances with other Banks				12,47,460	0	4
Bullion				1,73,955	10	0
Dead Stock				12,28,127	3	2
Stamps				9,993	9	3
Sundries				21,09,891	9	2
				6,36,31,969	5	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,05,02,157	13	4			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,48,95,482	13	3	3,53,97,640	10	7
RUPEES				9,90,29,610	0	4

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 5th January, 1893

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 47·7.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 4th January, 1893.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 28th December, 1892	31,83,294	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	29,82,284	61,65,578
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	3,990	
Ditto ditto Government	27	
		4,017
		61,69,595
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	6,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	
		6,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 4th January, 1893	...	55,69,595
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held in account of the Currency Department	27,41,470	
Ditto ditto Government	28,28,125	
		55,69,595
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 5th January, 1893.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd January, 1893.

No. 954.—Mr. G. P. Tate, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, on the seconded list, on deputation, is replaced on the active list as a supernumerary, with effect from the 13th July, 1892.

No. 955.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 13th September, 1892, *vice* Messrs. C. P. Torrens, P. Beechey, and J. A. T. Haddock, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, and Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 1st and 2nd grades, respectively, seconded, under Revenue and Agricultural Department No. 2231-75, dated 3rd October, 1892 :—

Mr. W. C. G. Barckley, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. G. P. Tate, Supernumerary Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. B. R. Hughes, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. H. G. Shaw and Babu Sarat Chunder Sen, Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 2nd grade.

No. 956.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 8th November, 1892, *vice* Mr. G. W. E. Atkinson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, promoted to the Senior Division :—

Mr. A. G. Wyatt, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. C. H. McA'Fee, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. J. A. Barker, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. G. T. Hall, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. P. J. Serrao, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. W. F. E. Adams, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th January, 1893.

No. 29.—Offices reported opened and closed during December, 1892 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1892.	
Balaghat	Central Provinces	22nd Dec.	Opened.
Betul	Ditto	12th „	Ditto.
Bombay, Malabar Point.	Bombay	2nd „	Ditto.
Burkhal	Chittagong	3rd „	Ditto.
Calcutta Race Stand.	Bengal	3rd „	Ditto.
Kohalla	Punjab	23rd Nov.	Closed.
Kumbhir	Cachar	3rd Dec.	Opened.
Mandalay Civil Lines.	Upper Burma	18th „	Ditto.
*Muridki	Punjab	19th „	Ditto.
Pardhari	Kathiawar (Bombay).	20th „	Ditto.
No. 3 Stockade	Upper Burma	1st „	Closed.
Ditto	Ditto	4th „	Opened.
*Pur	Punjab	1st „	Ditto.
*Ditto	Ditto	22nd „	Closed.
Rawal Pindi West Ridge.	Ditto	16th Oct.	Opened.
Satara Road	Bombay	14th Dec.	Ditto.
Simla, Boileauganj.	Punjab	30th Nov.	Closed.
*Sirhaul	Ditto	14th Dec.	Ditto.
Yeotmal	Central Provinces	17th „	Opened.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
		1892.	
Arjar	Indian Midland	17th Dec.	Opened.
Churghat	Eastern Bengal	11th „	Ditto.
Damukdia	Ditto	11th „	Ditto.
Dodballapur	Mysore Ry.	15th „	Ditto.
Kalipahari	East Indian	10th „	Ditto.
Raita	Eastern Bengal	12th „	Closed.
Rajanakunte	Mysore Ry.	15th „	Opened.
Yellahanka	Ditto	15th „	Ditto.
Yeshvantpura Jn.	Ditto	15th „	Ditto.

* Camp of Exercise.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for Director-General of Telegraphs.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 5th January, 1893.

No. 1.—Mr. C. Newman, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Accountant General.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd January, 1893.

No. 1.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Director General of Railways' Notification No. 57, dated the 5th November, 1892, *for* T. H. Heap, *read* J. H. Heap.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Director-General.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th January, 1893.

No. 12640.—Mr. A. C. W. Lemarchand, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, acted in the 2nd grade from the 17th September, to the 31st October, 1892, both days inclusive.

Mr. C. J. Dease, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade, from the 1st November, 1892, until further orders.

No. 12647.—The appointment of Babu Suryya Kumar Mukerji to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, ordered in Notification No 11132, dated the 30th November, 1892, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 3rd December, 1892, is hereby cancelled.

Lala Sanwal Das Ramasnchi, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed to act instead in the 3rd grade, from the 16th December, 1892, until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 3rd January, 1893.

Baxter, Mrs. Kate S.
Borrie & Co.
Brass, J. T.
Briggs, Charles.
Dodd, Egton & Co.
Gow, Jas. & Co.
Graves, Miss Hannah.
Gardiner, Mis.
Lagree, G. T.
Lamille, G., & Co.
Lawson, C., & Co.
Lozenzo Maucci.
Oppenhing, J.
Patterson, A. B.
Sholus & Co.
Verink, H. L.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, Mrs. Mary.
Abbs Cooper, Miss.
Addis, A.
Ainsworth, Mrs.
Allen, C. H.
Anderson, Dr.
Andrews, H. M.
Archord, H. A.
Augustino, S. M.
Anson, Ernest.
Barnett, R.
Barrington, E.
Beckett, Miss.
Barton, H. A.
Bell, J. Hyslop.
Bentley, Mrs. Walter.
Berry, Mrs. E. R.
Bradley, John.
Braumeyer, Dr. Jur. Franz.
Brewer, Thos.
Brown, M.
Bryan, C. H.
Bryden, Mrs. Edward.
Cartwright, S. W.
Charipher, M.
Clark, Rev. F. E.
Cook, S. G.
Courjon, Miss.
Crawford, H. E.
Crawley, John G.
Curtis, Mrs. C. C.
Deamrolais, Mr.
DeSouza, A. S. R.
Dickson, Sam.
Dohse, A.
Douglas, G. P. Home.
Drew, Thos. M.
Dwyer, Dr. M. O.
Earl, J. S.
Edarling, J. B.
Edwards, H. Western.
Faulkner, W. A.
Forsyth, Mrs.
Forsyth, Dr.
Foster, H. E.
George, J., Esq.
Garrett, E. L.
Gush, John A. D.
Hamilton, E.
Harris, Gordon.
Harwood, H.
Haugh, A.
Hlellde, Mrs.
Hennessy, A.
Houston, U. K.
Isaacs, Elias H.
Johnson, Miss Cissie.
Johnston, Mrs.
Johnson, Miss M. A.
Kane, R. J.
Kemble & Co.
Kidd, Dr. C. E.
Lobo, M. B.
LeFeuvre, John.
Lea, J. W.
Leslie, W.
Longmate, Sergeant.
Lynch C. P.
Lyons, B.
Macaulay, Capt. M.
Maclan, F. H.
Mann, John.
McDonald, D. M. K.
McCartie, Surgeon-Major.
McCartney, John.
Medd, G. H.
Meldegg, Baron R. V.
Merz, Charles.
Mittar, Mrs C. H.
Monteah, J. H.
Murphy, J. C.
Murphy, C. S.
Murphy, M. F.
Nation, Fred
Naylor, Mrs. H. A.
Newington, Mrs.
Ogilvie, Louis.
Ottor, S. D.
Parrott, General B.
Peatling, T. H.
Photographic Apparatus Manufacturer.
Platt, Heylzn.
Platt, H. J. H.
Pryce, A. E.
Pyle, Mrs. H. C.
Reilly, Mrs. E. A.
Remmington, Capt. F. A.
Rainey, H. J.
Raja of Chamba, H. H.
Reichlin, Baron.
Robertson, Mr.
Robinson, Mrs. E. A.
Roggs, C. W.
Saxby, Frank.
Schmidt, H., Esq.
Scott, Clement.
Shaw, Mrs.
Shillingford, Mrs.
Slack, J. H.
Skinner, G. E. C.
Smith, T. D.
Sinclair, Henry.
Solm, Mrs. M.
Stack, Mr.
Summers, Mr. T.
Taylor, Wm.
Teale, F. S., Lt.-Col. (care of W. Carter).
Thompson, L.
Trotter, Noel.
Van Opstal, L. S.
Walher, H. R.
Walker, H. deR.
Ward, G. W.
Watts, Miss.
Walshe, M. A. S.
Webb, E. T.
Whitelaw, John.
Wichmann, Baron.

Registered Letters.

Abbott, Mrs. Mary.
Breimeier, W., & Co.
Duchit, Henri.
Gay, R.
Gregory, John.
Jones, F. H., Esq.
Jones, J.
King, C. M.
Newington, D.
Patterson, A. B.
Payr, L. V.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Airy, W.
Allen, P.
Armstrong, A. R.
Abas Khan.
Alexander, H. N.
AhmedPashaMadon.
Bun, D., Col.
Bahiram Jung.
Bashica Jyengar.
Bulkley, Mrs.
Brounstein, R., Mrs.
Bahlk, C., Rev.
Barbour, E. D.
Bradley, W., A.
Bentley, W. Mrs.
Bowen, R.
Baird, Mrs.
Brustain, R.
Barboza, B.
Conolly, C. A.
Clark, F. E., Rev.
Catama, G. F.
Crawford, H. E.
Crowe, G. R.
Carter, J. F., Captn.
Clarke, F. E., Rev.
Colonia, F.
Damoy, C.
Desnaux, B.
Decroix, J.
Daird, J.
Drew, T. M.
Davies, D., Rev.
Debono.
Dawes, L. N. C., C.S.
Ellis, A. H.
English, J.
Etherington, B., Surgt.
Eddis, A. S., Mrs.
Emant, E., Madam.
Ewing, Miss.
Faulkner, W. A.
Farrer, G.
Fairbanks, W.
Fieldhouse, A., Mrs.
Fabian, G.
Fraser, Col.
Graves, J. H.
Grand, Mrs.
Godfrey, S., Mrs.
Ghertner, L.
Greathead, E.
Gunnies, H. A. L. S.
Gilbert, Miss.
Grant, P.
Han, R. M.
Harwood, H J.
Hudson, W. H.
Hulton, Mrs.
Hogdon, Miss.
Hatch, H. C.
Honraj Ramjee.
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Watling, Rev.
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Welch, E. T.
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Wali Mahomed.
Worthington.
Warren, T.
Wilson, J. A.
Wagsobat, M.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 2nd January, 1893.

Bradley, Miss.
Finlay, Mrs. J. F.
Mann, P. W.
Murphy, Gunner Wm.
Nicholls, J.
Palott, Mrs.
Power, Miss M.

G. E. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 7th January, 1893.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	1893. 11th Jan.	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	10th „	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion.	11th „	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.	11th „	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	9th „	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	9th „	Ditto.
Colombo and the Australasian Colonies.	13th „	*Vià* Bombay and Tuticorin.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	14th „	Per French Steamer *Niemen*.
Colombo	11th „	Per P. and O. Steamer *Bengal*.
Straits, China, and Japan .	7th „	Per Steamer *Wingsang*.
Rangoon and Moulmein .	10th „	Per Steamer *Africa*.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	13th „	Per Steamer *Pundua*.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	11th „	Per Steamer *Kasara*.
Port Blair	12th „	Per Steamer *Shahjehan*.

N. B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

GEO. ED. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* eight-ounce tin, *R5;* one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*, per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২।০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের, নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ॥০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1 Pound tin, R16, or, post free, R16-12.
½ „ R 8, „ R 8-8.
¼ „ R 4, „ R 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

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½ আধ „ „ ৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮॥০
পিকি „ „ ৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪॥০

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Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.



The Gazette of India.

. PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Fifty-fifth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 28th January 1893, at 3 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd January, 1893.

NOTICE.

Whereas share certificates Nos. 58 and 91, the former representing 108 shares, *viz.*, Nos. 931 to 1110, and the latter representing 108 shares, Nos. 1111 to 1218, in the East Hopetown Estate Company, Limited, standing in the name of the late Dr. H. S. Smith, were deposited with the late Mr. Hyde Wallaston, Manager of the Agra Savings Bank, Limited, and have been mislaid, and are not forthcoming,—Notice is hereby given to any person having the above share certificates in his possession, to notify the fact, and the manner in which he came into such possession, to the undersigned within one month from this date, failing which, application will be made to the East Hopetown Estate Company, Limited, to cancel the above-named share certificates and to issue fresh certificates in lieu of them.

J. H. CONDON, M.D., *Executor,*
for the Executors of the Estate of the late Dr. H. S. Smith, viz.,

A. B. PATTERSON, C S.
J. H. CONDON, M.D.

MUSSOORIE,
The 6th December, 1892.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos 022454, of 4 per cent loan of 31st March, 1836, for R500, and 203025, of 4 per cent. loan of 1st February, 1842-43, for R500, originally standing in the name of Mathura Prasad Panday, *alias* Babua Panday, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above notes and the interest thereon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

MATHURA PRASAD PANDAY,
alias
BABUA PANDAY.

BENGALI TOLA,
BENARES CITY,
The 4th December, 1892.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 1.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending on Saturday, December 24th, 1892.

The showery weather which commenced over the south of the Peninsula at the close of the previous week continued in the extreme south during the week under review, but almost all other parts of India were entirely rainless. Pressure was steadily highest over the north and centre of India and lowest in the south of the Bay, in Ceylon and in Malabar. The pressure difference between the north and south, however, underwent considerable alterations, as the barometer alternately rose and fell in the north and south. Calms and variable breezes generally prevailed over the north and centre of the country, north-east winds over the Bay area and easterly winds in Western India. The force of the different currents increased and diminished as the pressure difference

rose and fell. The mean temperature was low for the season in the Eastern Peninsula, while it was normal or a little in excess of the normal over India.

On the 18th pressure was rising over Tenasserim and a large part of the Peninsula and of the Central Provinces, and was falling elsewhere. Readings were highest over the east of Rajputana and lowest over Ceylon and the south of the Bay. Gradients were moderately steep, and the winds which exhibited an anticyclonic circulation around the high pressure arc blew freshly or strongly in several places. Showers of small amount had fallen over the extreme south of the Peninsula and at Goa and Colombo, but there was no rain elsewhere. On the following day, the 19th, pressure was decreasing except at the stations along the eastern half of the Himalayas. The general distribution of pressure was unchanged, but gradients were somewhat slighter, and the winds which maintained the same general directions had fallen lighter except around the Bay. Showers had fallen at Sibsagar and Colombo, but the weather was dry elsewhere. The chart of the 20th showed that the barometer had risen except in Baluchistan and at Deesa. The rise was brisk in the north and moderate in the south, consequently gradients had increased somewhat though the general distribution was unaltered. The winds had fallen light or to a calm over a large part of northern India but were unchanged elsewhere. Showers had fallen at Colombo, Tinnevelly and Sibsagar. On the 21st the barometer was still rising, except at a few stations in North-Western India, in Tenasserim, and in Ceylon. Pressure remained highest in the north and lowest in the extreme south, and the pressure difference was greater than usual. Calms prevailed in the north and centre, north-east winds over the Bay and easterly winds in Western India. The force was strong at Diamond Island and fresh at several ports in Madras. Light showers of rain, generally less than one-tenth of an inch, had occurred in Baluchistan and at Cuddalore, Negapatam and Colombo. The following day, the 22nd, showed a general barometric fall, except in part of North-Western India, where a slight rise was reported. Readings were high over North-Western and over North-Eastern India and low over Malabar, Ceylon and the south of the Bay. Calms and variable winds continued to prevail in the north and centre, and elsewhere the winds were little changed. The force had decreased somewhat over the Bay. There was no rain anywhere. On the 23rd the reported barometric changes were very small, and the general distribution of pressure was little changed. The winds also had hardly altered, and the only rainfall was at Negapatam and Colombo. The chart of the 24th showed very small barometric changes, and very little alteration in the pressure distribution. The winds were more variable on the west coast, but in other parts of the country there was very little change in the general directions. The force was generally moderate or light. Showers of rain had fallen in the extreme south of the Peninsula and at Colombo and Jalpaiguri and of snow at Gnatong. Negapatam received 2·04 inches, but at the other stations the amounts were small.

Temperature.—There has been a steady deficiency of temperature over Burma, the amount increasing from 1°·8 on the 18th to 5°·0 on the 23rd. There has also been a trifling deficiency over Bengal, Assam, Sind and Rajputana. In the North-Western Provinces the mean temperature of the week exactly equalled the normal, while in the other provinces there was some excess.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

PROVINCE.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−1·8	−2·3	−3·8	−4·2	−4·7	−5·0	−4·6	−3·8
Bengal and Assam	+0·5	−1·5	−1·7	−0·8	−0·1	+0·2	+0·7	−0·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+1·0	−0·8	−1·1	+0·6	+0·6	+0·3	−0·8	0
Punjab	−1·0	−1·1	+0·9	+1·6	+0·9	−0·3	+0·1	+0·2
Bombay	+3·6	+3·6	+2·9	+1·2	+0·1	−0·4	−0·8	+1·5
Central Provinces and Berar	+3·3	+1·0	+0·4	+0·2	+1·9	+2·0	+2·1	+1·6
Central India and Guzerat	+0·5	−0·5	+0·1	+1·1	+1·2	0	−0·9	+0·2
Sind and Rajputana	−2·7	−1·9	−1·5	+2·4	+1·0	+0·2	+0·1	−0·3
Madras	−0·1	+0·2	+0·6	+0·8	−0·6	−0·1	+0·9	+0·2
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA	+0·4	−0·4	−0·4	+0·3	0	−0·3	−0·4	−0·1

On each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole of India approximated closely to the normal, and the mean for the week was only 0°·1 below the normal average.

Rainfall.—The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that rain fell in only ten of the rainfall divisions, and of these ten divisions no less than six had an average fall for the division of less than one-tenth of an inch of rain. The divisions which received rain were Assam (Bhramaputra), North Bengal, Malabar, Madras (South-Central and South), Mysore, the Konkan, the Bombay, Deccan, and the East Coast (Central and South). The divisions which received over one-tenth of an inch were Malabar, Madras (South), and the East Coast (Central and South). Assam (Bhramaputra) and Malabar had a trifling excess but in all the other divisions the rainfall did not equal the normal.

The three concluding columns which show the state of the rainfall from October 16th to date exhibit large variations from the normal. There is an excess over a large part of Bengal, over several central divisions, and over a large part of the Peninsula, and a deficiency elsewhere. The most important deficiency is in the south of the Peninsula.

The following are the only important falls during the week :—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount. Inches.
Deccan	Dharwar	Bankapur	1·73
East Coast	Nellore	Pakala	3·75
„	Tanjore	Vederaniyam	4·04

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1893.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort, William, the 3rd January 1893.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be Knights Commanders.

ANTHONY PATRICK MACDONNELL, ESQ., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

KUMARAPURAM SHESHADRI AIYAR, C.S.I., Diwan of Mysore.

To be Companions.

TREVOR JOHN CHICHELE PLOWDEN, ESQ., Indian Civil Service, Resident at Hyderabad.

THE HON'BLE RAJA UDAI PARTAB SINGH, of Bhinga in Oudh, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

THE HON'BLE GEORGE ROBERT ELSMIE, Indian Civil Service, Senior Financial Commissioner in the Punjab, and Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

THE HON'BLE JOHN FREDERICK PRICE, Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, and Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

By order of the Grand Master,

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star af India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 3rd January 1893.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be Knights Commanders.

His Highness Sher Muhammad Khan, Diwan of Palanpur.

Mir Jam Ali Khan, C.I.E., Jam of Las-Bela.

Major-General Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

Raja Muhammad Amir Hasan Khan, Khan Bahadur, of Mahmudabad in Oudh.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Brereton Hudson, C.I.E., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, Commandant of the Behar Light Horse.

To be Companions.

William Benjamin Oldham, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner, Chittagong Division.

Nawab Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan Bahadur, Chief of Loharu.

Maharaja Harballabh Narayan Singh, Zamindar of Sonbarsa, Bengal.

Colonel Kenneth James Loch Mackenzie, Indian Staff Corps, Commissioner of Berar.

Colonel William Gordon Cumming, Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma in the Public Works Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Frederick Leycester Marshall, Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department.

Sardar Bahadur Jagat Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Kalalwala in the Punjab.

Edward Horace Man, Esq., Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair.

Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia, of Bombay.

By order of the Grand Master,

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 3rd January 1893.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to declare the title of Nawab which has been conferred upon Nawab Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khan of Chitari, Bulandshahr, in the North-Western Provinces, to be a hereditary distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Balram Dass, Feudatory Chief of Nandgaon in the Central Provinces, the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja as a personal distinction upon :—

Lala Bun Bihari Kapur of Burdwan in the Bengal Presidency.

Tasaduk Rasul Khan, Talukdar of the Jahangirabad Estate in the Bara Banki District in Oudh.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Saiyid Abdus Sobhan Chaudhuri, Zamindar in the district of Bogra in the Bengal Presidency, the title of Nawab as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Dinendra Narain Roy, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta, the title of Kumar as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maulvi Abdul Hai, late Head Master of the Calcutta Madrassa, the title of Shams-ul-ulama as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon :—

Tanjore Muhammad Ali, Khan Sahib, Pensioned Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Madras Presidency.

Abubakr, Beari, merchant of Mangalore in South Canara, in the Madras Presidency.

Maneckji Kavasji Doteevala, Honorary Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department of the Bombay Presidency.

Saiyid Ashrufudin Ahmed, Mutawali of the Hooghly Imambara.

Sher Muhammad Khan, Kiyani, of the Kohat District in the Punjab.

Dhanjibhoy Fakirji Commadore, Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Municipal Committee of Murree in the District of Rawalpindi in the Punjab.

Maulvi Abdul Ghani, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Koure Khan, Jatoi, Honorary Magistrate of Muzaffargarh in the Punjab.

Major Kale Khan, Governor of Gilgit.

Kazi Jalal-ud-din Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Khan Sahib Munshi Allah Bakhsh, Assistant to the Political Officer with Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon :—

Babu Dhiraj Karan, Government Pleader of Monghyr in the Bengal Presidency.

Rai Jadoo Nath Mukerjee, Government Pleader of Hazaribagh in the Bengal Presidency.

Thakurai Bhagobut Dayal Singh of Palamau in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Gogan Chunder Roy, Head Native Official of the Benares Opium Agency.

Dr. A. Mitra, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), Chief Medical Officer, Kashmir.

Babu Okhil Chandar Mukerji, of the firm of Messrs. Gungadhar Banerji & Co., Contractors, of Calcutta.

Babu Cally Coomar Dey, Treasurer of the Currency Office, Calcutta.

Babu Muddun Mohun Bysack, Manager of the Dead Letter Office, Calcutta.

Lala Ram Charan Das, Banker and Honorary Magistrate of Allahabad in the North-Western Provinces.

Lala Damodar Das, Honorary Magistrate of Bareilly in the North-Western Provinces.

Chaudri Basant Singh, Landholder in the Bijnur District, Rohilkhand, in the North-Western Provinces.

Assistant Surgeon Shashtivar Ray of Bareilly in the North-Western Provinces.

Lala Piyari Lal, Inspector of Schools in the Punjab.

Lala Hardhian Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Delhi in the Punjab.

Assistant Surgeon Beli Ram, Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy and Lecturer on Anatomy to the Hindustani Class in the Lahore Medical College.

Sardar Amrik Singh, Hassanwalia.

Sodhi Hukm Singh, Vice-President of the Regency Council of the Bikanir State in Rajputana.

Pandit Denonath, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon :—

Kandukuri Viresalingam Pantulu, Senior Pandit, Rajamundry College in Madras.

Saiva Samayya Chariar Tirugnana Sambhandha Pandara Sannadhi, Head of the Madura Saiva Samayya Chariar Tirugnana Sambhandha Disika Swamiyal Adhina Mattam in Madras.

Bhow Munsaram, Commissioner of the Municipality of Poona in the Bombay Presidency.

Madhavrao Somaji Moré, Assistant in the Salt Department in the Bombay Presidency.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon General Suran Chand, Commanding the Kashmir Troops in the Gilgit Command, the title of Sardar Bahadur as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon :—

Lal Beg, Pensioned Sub-Magistrate, Ganjam Hill Tracts in the Madras Presidency.

Mir Gayasudin Jalauddin, Kazi of Nasik in the Bombay Presidency.

Munshi Âbdul Hakim, Head Clerk of the British Agency at Gilgit.

Saiyid Diwan Muhammad, late Mir Munshi of the British Agency at Kabul, of Kharar in the Umballa District.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Troylukho Nath Sircar, Supervisor in the Public Works Department of Bengal, the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon :—

Gudipati Vencataramayya Pantulu, Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey in the Madras Presidency.

Swami Swaminatha Aiyar, Deputy Collector, North Arcot in the Madras Presidency.

Vishnu Ramchandra Ashtikar, Mamlatdar in the Bombay Presidency.

Govind Sakaram Hosur, Vice-President of the Saundati Municipality in the Bombay Presidency.

Lakhsman Jivaji Tilve, late Postmaster of Ahmedabad in the Bombay Presidency.

Laxmilal Dowlatrai, Darbar Vakil to the Baroda Residency.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Lee Boon Yew of Rangoon, the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Tha Dun Aung, Officiating Myoôk of Pyindayè in the district of Thônwa in Burma, the title of Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Mra U, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Akunwun in the district of Akyab in Burma, the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min as a personal distinction.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 3rd January 1893.

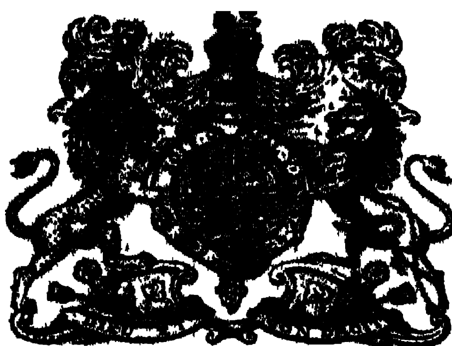
The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

To be Honorary Surgeon.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel O'Connell Raye, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* 1st Surgeon to the College Hospital.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 8.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1893.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st February, 1893.

No. 13.—His Excellency the Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Chapter 67, section 10, and the Statute 55 and 56 Vict., Chapter 14, section 1, has been pleased to nominate Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Lethbridge, C.S.I., M.D., General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 18th February, 1893.

No. 85.—Mr. J. Beames is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st March, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The 20th February, 1893.

No. 90.—The Honourable Mr. Justice Tottenham is permitted to resign Her Majesty's

Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 5th March, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The 22nd February, 1893.

No. 95.—Mr. T. J. C. Grant has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 27th January, 1893.

No. 99.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 538, dated the 31st October, 1892, the following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

PUBLIC. INDIA OFFICE,

No. 8. *London, the 19th January, 1893.*

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—With reference to your Despatch No. 77, dated the 7th ultimo, I have to inform Your Excellency in Council that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

I have, etc.,

KIMBERLEY.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 24th February, 1893.

No. 37.--The following Regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India to be held in August, 1893, are published for general information :—

[Copies of these Regulations and of the form of Application may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.]

EXAMINATION FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Regulations for the Open Competition of August, 1893.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On the 1st August, 1893, and following days, an Examination open to all qualified persons, will be held in London(*a*). Not fewer than 56 persons will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified: *viz.*, 12 for the Lower Provinces of Bengal (including Assam); 24 for the Upper Provinces of Bengal (including the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces); 5 for Burma; 7 for Madras, and 8 for Bombay(*b*).

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners :—

(i) that he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty;

(ii) that his age will be above twenty-one years and under twenty-three years, on the 1st April, 1893;

[*N.B.—In the case of Natives of India it will be necessary for a Candidate to obtain a certificate of age and nationality signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or, should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.*]

(iii) that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India;

(iv) that he is of good moral character.

3. Should the evidence upon the above points *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee (*c*), will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the

(*a*) An order for admission to the Examination will be sent to each Candidate on the 18th July, 1893.

(*b*) For the method of distribution, *see* No. i. of the announcements on p. 98.

(*c*) The fee (£5) will be payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to Candidates.

above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and, if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

4. The Open Competitive Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge :—

Subject		Marks.
English Composition		500
Sanskrit Language and Literature		500
Arabic Language and Literature		500
Greek Language and Literature		750
Latin Language and Literature		750
English Language and Literature (including special period named by the Commissioners) (*a*)		500
French Language and Literature		500
German Language and Literature		500
Mathematics (pure and applied)		900
Advanced Mathematical subjects (pure and applied)		900
Natural Science, *i.e.*, any number not exceeding *three* of the following subjects :—		
Elementary Chemistary and Elementary Physics	600	
(*N.B.*—This subject may not be taken up by those who offer either Higher Chemistry or Higher Physics.)		
Higher Chemistry	600	
Higher Physics	600	1,800
Geology	600	
Botany	600	
Zoology	600	
Animal Physiology	600	
Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)		400
Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution)		400
English History		500
General Modern History (period to be selected by Candidates from list in the syllabus issued by the Commissioners, one period at least to include Indian History) (*b*)		500
Logic and Mental Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)		400
Moral Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)		400
Political Economy and Economic History		500
Political Science (including Analytical Jurisprudence, the Early History of Institutions, and Theory of Legislation)		500
Roman Law		500
English Law, *viz.* :—Law of Contract—Criminal Law—Law of Evidence and Law of the Constitution		500

Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge (*c*). No subjects are obligatory.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding Regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary (*d*) in order to secure that "a Candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."

7. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *vivâ voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the several Candidates who shall have obtained, after the deduction above-mentioned, a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected Candidate. A Candidate entitled to be deemed a selected Candidate, but declining to accept the nomination as such, which may be offered to him, will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

(*a*) In the syllabus referred to in Note (*f*) on next page.
(*b*) *See* Note (*f*).
(*c*) A syllabus, defining in general terms the character of the Examination in the various subjects, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.
(*d*) Marks assigned in English Composition and Mathematics will be subject to no deduction. Each science will, for the purpose of deduction, be treated as a separate subject.

9. Selected Candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will be examined, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects (*a*) :—

	Marks.
Compulsory—	
1. Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, 1882	500
2. The principal Vernacular Language of the Province to which the Candidate is assigned	400
3. History of British India	300
Optional. [Not more than two of these subjects.]—	
1. The Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, and the Indian Contract Act, 1872	450
2. Hindu and Muhammadan Law	350
*3. Sanskrit	400
*4. Arabic	400
5. Persian	400
*6. Political Economy	400

In this Examination, as in the open competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks (which will be subject to deductions in the same way as the marks assigned at the open competition), and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *vivâ voce*, as may be deemed necessary. This Examination will be held at the close of the year of probation, and will be called the "*Final Examination.*"

10. The selected Candidates will also be tested during their probation as to their proficiency in riding.

Examinations in riding will be conducted by a Military Officer acting for the Civil Service Commissioners, as follows :—

(1) Shortly after the result of the Open Competitive Examination has been declared, or at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary year.

(2) Again, at the time of the Final Examination, Candidates who may fully satisfy the Commissioners of their ability to ride well and to perform journeys on horseback, shall receive a Certificate which shall entitle them to be credited with 200 marks to be added to their marks in the Final Examination.

(3) Candidates who fail to obtain this Certificate, but who gain a Certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, will be allowed to proceed to India, but will be subjected on their arrival to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government. A Candidate who fails at the end of the year of probation to gain at least the Certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected Candidates.

11. The selected Candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates, must apply on Forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S. W.," at any time after the 1st December, 1892. The Forms must be returned so as to be received at the Office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before 31st May, 1893(*b*).

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements :—

(i.) *As regards the distribution of the Selected Candidates to the several Presidencies and Provinces mentioned in Regulation 1, the Selected Candidates will be divided into four groups,*

* These subjects may not be offered by any Candidate who has offered them at the open competition.

(*a*) A syllabus, showing the extent of the examination, will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

(*b*) These forms should be accompanied by evidence on the points mentioned in Regulation 2, and by a list of the subjects in which the Candidate desires to be examined. Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than 1st May, 1893.

each containing 14 Candidates, according to the order in which they stand on the List resulting from the Open Competition (the first 14 in Order of Merit composing Group No 1, the next 14 in Order of Merit composing Group No. 2, and so on), and the members of each group will be allowed in the order in which they stand, each to choose, so long as a choice remains, one of the appointments allotted to that group, as indicated in the following table :—

	Appointments allotted to				
	1st Group.	*2nd Group.*	*3rd Group.*	*4th Group.*	*Total.*
Upper Provinces, etc.	5	6	6	7	24
Lower Provinces and Assam	3	3	3	3	12
Madras	2	2	2	1	7
Bombay	2	2	2	2	8
Burma	2	1	1	1	5
	14	14	14	14	56

The choice thus given, however, will be subject to any other arrangement which the Secretary of State, or the Government of India, may deem necessary.

(ii.) *Should any appointments have to be made in excess of the 56 notified in the Regulations, they will be added to such group or groups as to the Secretary of State may seem proper.*

(iii.) *No exchange of appointments will be permitted between selected Candidates, who, under para. 1 have made their choice of Presidency or Province, except between those who are members of the same group or of two adjoining groups, or who are separated by not more than 28 others in the Order of Merit, on the result of the Open Competition. Application for permission to exchange appointments must be made to the Secretary of State within one month after the date of choice made under para. 1, and in no case will an exchange be permitted unless it is, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, desirable, in the public interest, that it should be made.*

(iv.) *The giving or receiving directly or indirectly any money or other valuable consideration for an exchange will be deemed to vacate the selection and appointment of the Candidates interested.*

(v.) *Selected Candidates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificate of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.*

(vi.) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Selected Candidates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations.*

(vii.) *An allowance amounting to £100 will be given to all Candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen; University College, London; and King's College, London; provided such Candidates shall have passed the Final Examination to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected Candidates.*

(viii.) *The allowance of £100 will not be paid to any Selected Candidate until he has been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India; and every Certificated Candidate must, before receiving his allowance, attend at the India Office and give a written undertaking to refund the amount in the event of his failing to proceed to India.*

(ix.) *All Candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to agree to such Regulations for the provision of pensions for their families as may be approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.*

(x.) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1894 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

12th January 1893.

Syllabus, showing the extent of the Examination in certain subjects at the Open Competition for admission into the Indian Civil Service in 1893.

The Regulations governing the Open Competition for admission into the Indian Civil Service have been framed with a view to the principle regarded by Lord Macaulay's Committee, in 1854, as essential, *viz.*, that the object of the Competition should be to secure for the Indian Civil Service officers who "have received the best, the most liberal, the most finished education that their native country affords." The scheme of examination has accordingly been made to embrace most of the subjects of the Honour Schools in the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland. In administering the scheme, the Civil Service Commissioners, concurring with Lord Macaulay's Committee in the opinion, "that no Candidate who may fail should, to whatever calling he may betake himself, have any reason to regret the time and labour which he has spent in preparing himself to be examined," desire to avoid all disturbance of the general course of University studies, and to render it possible, with due regard for the principle of Open Competition, for those who have graduated with honours at the Universities, to attend the examination for the Indian Civil Service with good prospects of success. The appended Syllabus shows in outline the intentions of the Commissioners with regard to the extent and character of the examination in those subjects which seem to require further definition. The scope of the examination in the subjects not mentioned in the Syllabus is sufficiently defined in the scheme published in the Regulations themselves. The Examiners will be instructed to keep the standard in each subject up to the level of the highest course of study pursued in the Universities.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—An Essay to be written on one of several subjects specified by the Civil Service Commissioners on their Examination Paper.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The Examination will be in two parts. In the one the Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the course of English Literature, as represented (mainly) by the following writers in verse and prose, between the reign of Edward III. and the accession of Queen Victoria:

Verse—Chaucer, Langland, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden Pope, Gray, Collins, Johnson, Goldsmith, Crabbe, Cowper, Campbell, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats.

Prose—Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne, Milton, Cowley, Bunyan, Dryden, Swift, Defoe, Addison, Johnson, Burke, Scott, Macaulay (Essays and Biographies).

A minute knowledge of the works of these authors will not be looked for in this part of the Examination, which will, however, test how far the Candidates have studied the chief productions of the greatest English writers *in themselves*, and are acquainted with the leading characteristics of their thought and style, and with the place which each of them occupies in the history of English literature. Candidates will also be expected to show that they have studied in these authors the history of the English language in respect of its vocabulary, syntax, and prosody.

The other part of the Examination will relate to one of the periods named below, which will follow each other year by year in the order indicated:—

1. A. D. 1600 to A. D. 1700.
(1893) [Shakespeare to Dryden.]
2. A.D. 1700 to A.D. 1800.
(1894) [Pope to Cowper.]
3. A.D. 1800 to A.D. 1832.
(1895) [Ninteenth Century writers to the death of Scott.]
4. A.D. 1360 to A.D. 1600.
(1896) [Chaucer to Spenser.]

The Examination in this part will require from Candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English language and literature, as illustrated in the chief works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified each year by the Commissioners.* The names placed under the dates are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development of the period, and, consequently, the natural limits of the Examination. All the works of Shakespeare, for example, will be regarded as falling within the first period; all the works of Swift within the second; all the works of Scott and Wordsworth within the third.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Translation from French into English, and from English into French; Critical questions on the French Language and Literature.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—As in French.

LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Translation from Latin into English. Composition in Prose and Verse (in the place of the latter may be taken, by those who prefer it, A PAPER OF QUESTIONS ON LATIN PHILOLOGY). Critical Questions on the Latin Language and Literature.

GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Translation from Greek into English. Composition in Prose and Verse (in the place of the latter may be taken, by those who prefer it, A PAPER OF QUESTIONS ON GREEK PHILOLOGY). Critical Questions on the Greek Language and Literature.

SANSKRIT LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Translation from Sanskrit into English, and from English into Sanskrit. History of Sanskrit Literature (including knowledge of such Indian history as bears upon the subject); Sanskrit Grammar; Vedic Philology.

ARABIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Translations as in Sanskrit; History of Arabic Literature; Arabic Grammar; Arabic Prosody.

ENGLISH HISTORY.—General questions on English History from A.D. 800 to A.D. 1848; questions on the Constitutional History of England from A.D. 800 to A.D. 1848.

Questions covering the whole period named will be set, but Candidates will be allowed to attempt only a limited number of them.

GENERAL MODERN HISTORY.—Candidates may, at their choice, be examined in any one of the following periods:—

1. From the accession of Charlemagne to the Third Crusade.
   [A.D. 800 to A.D. 1193.]
2. From the Third Crusade to the Diet of Worms.
   [A.D. 1193 to A.D. 1521.]
3. From the Diet of Worms to the death of Louis XIV.
   [A.D. 1521 to A.D. 1715.]
4. From the accession of Louis XV. to the French Revolution of 1848.
   [A.D. 1715 to A.D. 1848.]

Periods 3 and 4 will include Indian History.

* The books for 1893 are:—

Shakespeare: King Lear; Twelfth Night.
Milton: Poems (exclusive of "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained").
Habington; Herbert; Vaughan; Cartwright; Crashaw; Cowley; (selections in Humphry Ward's "English Poets.")
Herrick: (Palgrave's Selections).
Dryden: Hind and Panther.
Bacon: New Atlantis; Milton: Tract on Education and Areopagitica; Cowley's Essays; Dryden: Essay on Dramatic Poetry.

GREEK HISTORY.—Questions on the General History of Greece to the death of Alexander; questions on the Constitutional History of Greece during the same period.

ROMAN HISTORY.—Questions on the General History of Rome to the death of Vespasian; questions on the Constitutional History of Rome during the same period.

In Greek and Roman History Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. Questions covering the whole period named will be set, but Candidates will be allowed to attempt only a limited number of them.

MATHEMATICS.—Pure Mathematics:—Algebra, Geometry (Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections), Plane Trigonometry, Plane Analytical Geometry (less advanced portions), Differential Calculus (Elementary), Integral Calculus (Elementary).

Applied Mathematics:—Statics, Dynamics of a Particle, Hydrostatics, Geometrical Optics; all treated without the aid of the Differential or Integral Calculus.

ADVANCED MATHEMATICS.—Pure Mathematics:—Higher Algebra, including Theory of Equations, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Analytical Geometry, Plane and Solid.

Applied Mathematics:—Statics, including Attractions, Dynamics of a Particle, Rigid Dynamics, Hydromechanics, Geometrical and Physical Optics, and Geometrical Astronomy.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC HISTORY.—Candidates will be expected to possess a knowledge of economic theory as treated in the larger text books; also a knowledge of the existing economic conditions, and of statistical methods as applied to economic inquiries; together with a general knowledge of the history of industry, land tenure and economic legislation in the United Kingdom.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY. (*Ancient and Modern*).—Logic will include both Deductive and Inductive Logic.

Mental Philosophy will include Psychology and Metaphysics.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Open Competition of 1893.

FORM OF APPLICATION; TO BE FILLED UP BY THE CANDIDATE HIMSELF.

*** *The order for admission to the Examination will not be issued unless this Form, filled up by the Candidate himself, is received at the Office of the Civil Service Commission on or before the* **31st May, 1893.**

*Date*____________________

SIR,

BEING desirous to offer myself as a Candidate at the Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence on the 1st of August, 1893, I transmit herewith, as required by the Regulations—

(1) A certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the day of 18 , and that therefore my age was above 21 years and under 23 years on the 1st of April, 1893.

(2) A certificate signed by

of my having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me, or likely to to unfit me, for the Civil Service of India.

(3) Proof of my moral character, *viz.*:—

(1) A testimonial from

(2) A testimonial from

(4) A statement of the branches of knowledge in which I desire to be examined.

I have also to state, with reference to Section 2, Clause (*i*) of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

I am, SIR,
Your obedient Servant,

*Name in full*____________________

*Address to which you wish the Order for admission to the Examination to be sent.** ____________________

*Date*____________________

To the Secretary,
Civil Service Commission,
London, S.W.

(1) If a General Register Office certificate cannot be obtained, the instructions printed on the other side will show what evidence should be supplied. If evidence is already in the hands of the Commissioners, strike out "A certificate of my birth," and insert "Evidence is already in the possession of the Commissioners."

(2) The terms indicated must appear in the certificate, which must be given after personal examination, and bear date not earlier than 1st May, 1893.

(3) Two testimonials must be sent bearing date not earlier than 1st May, 1893. One of them should be given by an intimate acquaintance (not a relative) of not less than three or four years' standing; the other, if the candidate has recently left school, should be given by his late schoolmaster or if he has had employment of any kind, by his late employer. If the candidate has been at any University, he should send a certificate of good conduct from his College tutor.

(4) This should be given on the form attached.

* See Note (*a*) on Regulations.

[OVER

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I. Every Candidate born in the United Kingdom should produce a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained from the Registrar-General in London, Dublin or Edinburgh, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II. A Candidate born of European parents in India may produce a Certificate of Baptism from the district in which he was baptised. When such certificates are not in the possession of the candidates an Extract from the Registers kept at the India Office will probably be obtainable.

III. A Candidate who is a Native of India must have his age and nationality certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

[No Certificates except those issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 2252, dated 21st August, 1888, will be accepted for this competition.]

Except as noted in paragraphs II and III, every Candidate is expected to produce a Certificate of *Birth*. The Civil Service Commissioners will not in ordinary cases accept a Certificate of Baptism, or other testimony, unless they are first satisfied that a Cestificate of Birth cannot be procured.

Official Certificates of Birth may generally be obtained as follows:—

(*a*) *For persons born in England or Wales since 30th June, 1837.*—From the Registrar-General, Somerset House, London, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

(*b*) *For persons born in Scotland since 31st December, 1854.*—From the General Register Office, Edinburgh; or from the Registrar of the parish or district in which the birth took place.

(*c*) *For persons born in Ireland since 31st December, 1863.*—From the General Register Office, Dublin; or from the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the birth took place.

(*d*) *For persons of English, Scottish, or Irish parentage born on board British ships since the dates mentioned in* (*a*), (*b*), *and* (*c*), *respectively.*—From the General Register Office, London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, according to parentage.

(*e*) *For persons born in India of European parents.*—From the India Office, London.

Any Candidate who cannot produce a Certificate of Birth from one of the authorities named should, if possible, procure a Certificate of Baptism, and should then apply to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, for further instructions.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Open Competition of 1893.

SELECTION OF SUBJECTS TO BE FILLED UP AND RETURNED WITH THE FORM OF APPLICATION.

*** *Place your Initials against the Subjects which you select, and sign your name in the place indicated on the next page.*

INITIALS.	
....	English Composition.
....	English History.
....	English Literature.
....	Greek.
....	Latin.
....	French.
....	German.
....	Mathematics.
....	Advanced Mathematical Subjects.
	Natural Science, *viz.* :—
....	Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics
....	Higher Chemistry
....	Higher Physics
....	Geology
....	Botany
....	Zoology
....	Animal Physiology
....	Sanskrit.
....	Arabic.
....	Greek History.
	Roman History.
....	General Modern History.
....	Period ____________
....	Political Economy and Economic History
....	Logic and Mental Philosophy.
....	Moral Philosophy.
....	Roman Law.
....	English Law.
....	Political Science.

(Natural Science subjects, from Higher Chemistry to Zoology: Only three of these may be taken up.)

[OVER.

In addition to the Written Examination there will be Oral Examinations in every subject except English Composition; and in each of the seven heads of Natural Science there will also be a Practical Examination.

The Oral Examinations in Modern Languages being intended as colloquial *tests, no marks will be given at them to Candidates who are not able to converse.*

Applications for leave to alter or add to the list of subjects named will not be entertained unless received on or before the 1st July, 1893.

Any Candidate who wishes to decline *the Oral Examination or the Practical Examination in any of the subjects selected by him, should state this in the blank space below—*

*Signature*____________________

*Date*____________________

To the Secretary,

Civil Service Commission,

London, S. W.

No. 47.—The following list shows the names of selected candidates and the marks obtained by them in each subject at the recent examination for clerkships in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and the Departments directly attached thereto, and of the offices suborninate to the Government of Bengal:—

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit.	Date of birth.	English composition	Précis-writing.	History (English and Indian).	Geography.	Elementary Mathematics.	Total.	Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
			100	100	50	50	50	350		
1	Prassana Kumar Bose	29th Feb. 1872	76	75	43	46	45	285	Government of India	Home Department.
2	Ashutosh Bhattacharjee	—— Dec. 1870	74	70	45	42	48	279	Ditto	Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, or Bengal Secretariat.
3	Apurba Prokash Mukerjee	—— Sept. 1870	98	70	37	39	30	274	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
4	Mati Lal Ganguli	—— July 1874	60	66	46	46	47	265	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices under the Government of India or Judicial, Political or Appointment Department of the Bengal Secretariat.
	Jyotish Chandra Ghosh	—— Sept. 1870	66	70	38	47	44	265	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Bepin Behary De	12th Jan. 1870	57	60	47	46	50	260	Ditto	Home, Financial, or Military Department, or any other office.
7	Ashutosh Basu	23rd Jan. 1871	70	65	40	39	44	258	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
	Ashutosh Mustofi	25th March 1876	80	60	44	42	32	258	Ditto	Office of the Director General of Telegraphs
9	Debendra Narayan Sinha	25th Feb. 1872	63	66	44	44	37	254	Government of Bengal	Office of the Accountant General, Bengal.
10	Sarat Chandra Banerjee	18th Jan. 1872	58	70	37	45	42	252	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
	Atul Chandra Gangopadhaya	20th Dec. 1873	69	60	40	39	44	252	Ditto.	
12	Gosain Das Dutta	25th Feb 1871	63	60	38	43	43	247	Government of India	Any of the Secretariat offices (Moving Branch).
13	Akshoy Kumar Mullick	8th Jan. 1870	78	50	40	46	37	246	Government of Bengal.	
14	Ashutosh Nandy	22nd Jan. 1871	58	60	47	41	39	245	Government of Bengal	Any of the Secretariat offices.
	Nanda Lal Basu	13th Nov. 1874	63	56	44	43	39	245	Ditto	Office of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
	Satish Chandra Banerjee	7th July 1870	52	70	42	42	39	245	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
17	Jnanendra Nath Mukerjee	—— Nov. 1870	49	55	48	43	48	243	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
18	Kunja Behary Guha	—— Dec. 1870	56	61	43	42	40	242	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
19	A[illegible]nodoy Basu	30th Dec. 1873	44	75	35	43	44	241	Ditto	Offices attached to the Bengal Secretariat.
20	Ashutosh Mitra	27th Aug. 1871	64	65	42	33	36	240	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
21	Mela Ram	11th March 1872	59	58	40	37	45	239	Government of India.	Financial Department
	Shila Prosad Mukerjee	5th May 1872	74	35	46	46	38	239	Government of Bengal	Any of the Secretariat offices.
23	A. B. E. Thomson	10th Feb. 1872	72	43	45	40	35	235	Government of India.	Public Works Department or Military Department, or any other office.

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit.	Date of birth.	English composition.	Précis-writing.	History (English and Indian).	Geography.	Elementary Mathematics.	Total.	Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
			100	100	50	50	50	350		
24	Hem Sankar Sen . .	10th April 1869 .	77	60	38	40	19	234	Government of Bengal	Judicial, Political, o Appointment Depart ment of the Benga Secretariat.
	Rajendra Nath Ghosh . .	—— Sept. 1872 .	69	48	43	35	39	234	Ditto .	Bengal Secretariat, o Office of the Boar of Revenue.
	Charu Chandra Mukerjee .	5th Mar. 1871 .	66	55	40	38	35	234	Ditto .	Bengal Secretariat.
27	Prasanna Kali Ghosh . .	2nd Jan. 1870 .	55	78	33	27	40	233	Ditto .	Any of the Secretaria offices.
	Debendra Chandra Basu .	28th Nov. 1869 .	56	75	33	33	36	233	Ditto.	
	Tarini Charan Kundu . .	—— Aug. 1869 .	76	45	39	37	36	233	Ditto .	Office of the Boar of Revenue.
30	H. W. Cummins . . .	2nd Sept. 1871 .	79	66	40	29	18	232	Ditto .	Judicial, Political, o Appointment Depart ment of the Govern ment of Bengal.
31	Bishan Das . . .	—— Feb. 1873 .	53	65	44	28	38	228	Government of India .	Any of the Secretarial offices.
32	Pandit Shiva Prosad . .	31st July 1871 .	55	80	31	29	31	226	Government of India.	Any of the Secre tariats, or the Office of the Commissary General, E. C., Meerut.
	Kalidas Banerjee . .	—— Sept. 1869 .	68	40	37	43	38	226	Government of Bengal	Any of the Secretarial offices.
34	Benode Behary Mukerjee .	14th Nov. 1870 .	52	73	34	32	34	225	Ditto.	Bengal Secretariat.
35	C. C. Councell . . .	29th June 1873 .	81	55	29	22	37	224	Government of India	Office of the Accountant General, P. W. Dept.
36	Kripasankara . . .	4th June 1869 .	74	44	24	38	40	220	Ditto.	Financial or Home Department.
37	Swami Atma Ram . .	11th Aug. 1870 .	50	50	41	39	38	218	Ditto.	
	Mutsaddi Lal . . .	28th Aug. 1870 .	49	55	33	35	46	218	Ditto.	Office of the P. W. Dept. (General Secretariat).

MEDICAL.

The 23rd February, 1893.

No. 87.—The services of Surgeon-Major A. E. R. Stephens, Bengal Establishment, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal by the Notification in the Home Department, No. 362, dated the 2nd July, 1892, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government.

The 24th February, 1893.

No. 90.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. C. Lamont, I.M.S., Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

No. 92.—The services of Surgeon-Captain H. E. Banatvala, Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th February, 1893.

No. 184.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Honourable Mr. Justice Tottenham of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 5th March, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may vacate his office prior to embarkation from India.

The 23rd February, 1893.

No. 210.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104, section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. F. Rampini, Indian Civil Service, Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas and Hooghly, to act as a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, until Her Majesty's pleasure is known.

POLICE.

The 23rd February, 1893.

No. 68.—Mr. H. A. Heath, a District Superintendent of Police of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as a District Superintendent of Police of the 2nd class, with effect from the 24th November, 1892, and until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 24th February, 1893.

No. 49.—THE Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following papers, namely,—

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 110 Public (Ecclesiastical), dated India Office, London, the 17th November 1892 ;

Letters Patent creating the Bishopric of Lucknow and appointing the Reverend Alfred Clifford, M.A., to be the Bishop of Lucknow ; and

Notarial Act evidencing his consecration to be a Bishop.

No. 110 Public (Ecclesiastical), dated India Office, London, the 17th November 1892.

From—The Right Honourable the Earl of KIMBERLEY, K.G., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

To—His Excellency the Most Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL of India in Council.

With reference to your Ecclesiastical letter No. 2, dated the 27th of April last, I have to inform your Excellency in Council that the Queen has been pleased to appoint by Letters Patent (of which a copy* is enclosed) the Reverend Alfred Clifford, M.A., to be the first Bishop of Lucknow. Her Majesty has also approved the appointment of Mr. Clifford to be a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the date of his arrival at Lucknow after consecration. This appointment will fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Reverend F. T. S. Dyer.

* Dated 7th September 1892.

2. I see no objection to the Bishop of Lucknow acting as a Commissary of the Bishop of Calcutta.

Letters Patent appointing the Reverend ALFRED CLIFFORD, M.A., Bishop of Lucknow.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas it has been represented to Us that it is expedient to erect a Bishop's see in that part of Our territories in India known as the province of Oudh, together with such portions of Our said territories known as the North-Western Provinces as have been acquired subsequent to the passing of the Act of the third and fourth years of King William the Fourth, intituled "The Government of India Act, 1833." Now know ye that by Our Royal will and pleasure We do by these presents erect, found, ordain, and constitute all that part of our said territories known as the province of Oudh, together with such portions of Our said territories known as the North-Western Provinces as have been acquired subsequent to the passing of the Act of the third and fourth years of King William the Fourth, intituled "The Government of India Act, 1833," to be a Bishop's see or diocese, and to be called from henceforth the Bishopric of Lucknow, saving nevertheless to Us and to Our successors the power of altering from time to time the limits of the said diocese and the jurisdiction of the Bishop thereof. And to the end that this Our intention may be carried into due effect We, having great confidence in the learning, morals, probity and prudence of Our trusty and well-beloved Alfred Clifford, clerk, Master of Arts, do by these presents nominate, constitute and appoint him to be the Bishop of the said Bishopric of Lucknow, and do order and ordain that he shall henceforth be called by the name, style and title of Bishop of Lucknow. And We do by these presents give and grant to the said Alfred Clifford, Bishop of Lucknow, and his successors, full power and authority to confer the orders of deacon and priest, to confirm those who are baptized and come to the years of discretion and to do and perform all the other functions peculiar and appropriate to the office of a Bishop, such Bishop and his successors having been first ordained and consecrated according to the form prescribed by the Liturgy of the Church of England, and also by himself or themselves, or by his or their commissaries, to be by him or them constituted and appointed to exercise spiritual jurisdiction in and throughout the said Bishopric and Diocese of Lucknow. And We do hereby grant and declare that the said Bishop of Lucknow, and his successors, may found and constitute an archdeaconry within the said Bishopric of Lucknow, and may appoint a fit and proper person, being a chaplain on one of Our Ecclesiastical Establishment in India of not less than two years standing, to be Archdeacon of the said archdeaconry Provided always that such Archdeacon shall exercise such jurisdiction only as shall lawfully be committed to him by the said Bishop, and his successors and that the said Bishop, and his successors, may also from time to time nominate and appoint a fit and proper person to be a Registrar of the said Bishopric of Lucknow. Moreover, We will and grant by these presents that the said Bishop be a body corporate, and We do ordain, make and constitute him to be a perpetual corporation and to have perpetual succession, and that he and his successors be for ever hereafter known by the name of Bishop of Lucknow, and that he and his successors by the name aforesaid shall be able and capable in the law, and have full power to purchase, have, hold, take and enjoy such manors, messuages, lands, rents, tenements, annuities and hereditaments, of what nature or kind soever, in fee and in perpetuity, or for term of life or years, and also all manner of goods, chattels, and things personal whatsoever; and that the said Bishop, and his successors, by and under the name or title aforesaid, may prosecute, claim, plead and be impleaded, defend and be

defended, answer and be answered, in all manner of Courts, of Us and Our successors, and elsewhere, in and upon all and singular causes, actions, suits, writs and demands, as well spiritual as temporal, and in all other things, causes and matters whatsoever; and that he and his successors shall and may for ever hereafter have and use a corporate seal, and that the said seal from time to time at his and their will and pleasure may break, change, alter, or make new as to him or them shall seem expedient. Moreover, We will and ordain by these presents that the said Bishop of the said Bishopric of Lucknow, and his successors, shall be subject and subordinate to the see of Calcutta, and to the Bishop thereof for the time being, in the same manner as any Bishop of any see within the Province of Canterbury, in Our realm of England, is under the authority of the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury and the Archbishop thereof; and to the end that all the matters and things aforesaid may have their due effect, We do hereby signify to the most Reverend Father in God, Edward White, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, that We have erected and founded the aforesaid Bishopric of Lucknow, and have nominated Our beloved Alfred Clifford to the said Bishopric, and have appointed him the Bishop thereof, requiring, and by the faith and love whereby he is bound to Us, commanding him the said Archbishop to consecrate the said Alfred Clifford, Bishop of Lucknow, in manner accustomed, and diligently to do and perform all other things appertaining to his office in this behalf with effect. In witness whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself at Westminster, the seventh day of September in the Fifty-sixth year of Our reign.

By warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual.

MUIR-MACKENZIE.

Notarial Act.

On Sunday the Fifteenth day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety three and in the seventeenth year of the consecration of the Right Reverend Father in God Edward Ralph by Divine permission Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, in the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul, Calcutta,

The said Right Reverend Father in God Edward Ralph by virtue and authority of Letters Patent from Her Most Gracious Majesty and our Sovereign Lady Victoria by Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith Empress of India and dated at Westminster the Seventh day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two in the fifty-sixth year of Her said Majesty's reign to the Most Reverend Father in God Edward White by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury Primate of all England and Metropolitan Commanding him the said Archbishop to consecrate the Reverend Alfred Clifford Bishop of Lucknow in manner accustomed and by virtue of a Commission dated at Lambeth and bearing date of November Twenty-first in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two from the said Most Reverend Edward White by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury to the said Edward Ralph Bishop of Calcutta, Frederic Bishop of Madras, Louis George Bishop of Bombay, Reginald Stephen Bishop of Colombo, John Miller Bishop of Rangoon, Edward Noel Bishop in Travancore and Cochin, Henry James Bishop of Lahore and Jabez Cornelius Whitley Bishop in Chota Nagpore, authorizing and charging them, or any three of them, to perform as soon as circumstances would permit all requisite ceremonies for the consecration of the said Alfred Clifford, clerk in Holy Orders, to the degree and dignity of a Bishop did, assisted by the said Frederic Lord Bishop of Madras, Louis George Bishop of Bombay, Reginald Stephen Lord Bishop of Colombo, John Miller Bishop of Rangoon, Edward Noel Bishop in Travancore and Cochin, Henry James Bishop of Lahore and Jabez Cornelius Whitley Bishop in Chota Nagpore consecrate the said Reverend Alfred Clifford to be a Bishop, he having at the appointed time of the said consecration taken the oath of due obedience to the Metropolitan Bishop of Calcutta and his successors, the Rites circumstances and ceremonies anciently used in the Church of England being observed and applied according to the form and manner prescribed in the Book entitled "The form and manner of making and consecrating Bishops, Priests and Deacons," in the presence of me William Kearnes Eddis, Notary Public, there being then and there also present the Venerable Welbore MacCarthy, Archdeacon of Calcutta, and Commissary, the Reverend Herbert Octavius Moore, Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and many of the Clergy and Laity in great numbers then and there assembled.

Which I attest,

W. K. EDDIS,

Notary Public, Calcutta.

No. 50.—THE Governor General in Council hereby notifies for general information that the Right Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon has issued a Commission to the Right Reverend A. Clifford, Bishop of Lucknow, to act as his Commissary in the exercise of Episcopal functions in the North-Western Provinces outside the limits of the Diocese of Lucknow, which said diocese consists of the Province of Oudh,

together with such portions of the North-Western Provinces as were acquired subsequent to the passing of "The Government of India Act, 1833."

No. 51.—THE Right Reverend Alfred Clifford, M.A., Bishop of Lucknow, arrived at Lucknow on the 21st January 1893.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 24th February, 1893.

No. 238-F.—Special leave for three months under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Punjab, with effect from 19th February, 1893.

Mr. C. F. Elliott, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Baluchistan, is temporarily transferred to the Punjab and appointed to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Punjab Forest Circle, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that appointment and until further orders.

Mr. J. H. Lace, Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, Punjab, is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of the Punjab Conservator's Office, in addition to his own duties, till Mr. Elliott assumes charge.

Mr. A. V. Monro, Officiating Deputy Conservator, 4th grade, Punjab, is transferred temporarily to Baluchistan, *vice* Mr. Elliott.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 20th February, 1893.

No. 264-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Georges Flamburiari as Acting Consul for Greece at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. E. E. Petrocochino.

No. 267-G.—The special leave granted to Surgeon-Captain H. R. Woolbert, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Agency Surgeon, Meshed, had effect from the 18th December, 1892, and not as stated in Foreign Department notification, No. 2092-G., dated the 27th December, 1892.

The 22nd February, 1893.

No. 277-G.—Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps, on being relieved of his appointment as an Officiating Resident of the 2nd class and Officiating Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class, and is posted as Political Agent in Zhob.

The 23rd February, 1893.

No. 279 G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. D. E. W. Leighton as Consular Agent for Italy at Madras, *vice* M H. A. de Closets, resigned.

No. 283-G.—Captain W. Hastings, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class in the Berar Commission, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class, with effect from the 16th July, 1892, and until further orders.

No. 491-E.—The servicees of Lieutenant H. D. Watson, 2-2nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 22nd February, 1893.

No. 656-I.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare—

(1) that the town fund tax, which was imposed in 1885 by the Municipalities of Amraoti, Akote, Sheogaon, Akola, Khamgaon, Elichpur and Basim in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and was sanctioned by the Resident at Hyderabad in the exercise of the authority conferred on him by section 7 of the Punjab Municipal Act (IV of 1873), under which Act, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the said Municipalities were then established, may continue to be levied by those Municipalities as from the 1st day of January, 1893, until a new tax shall have been imposed in substitution for it under the provisions of section 41, sub-section (1) (B) of the Berar Municipal Law, 1886, or until the 1st day of April, 1894, whichever period shall first expire, and

(2) that all sums of money hitherto received by the said Municipalities for or on account of the said tax shall be deemed to have been lawfully received.

No. 667-I.—The Governor-General in Council hereby authorises the levy of a water-tax within the town of Buldana, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, on the scale detailed below, in respect of the period beginning on the 1st of March, 1892, and ending on the 1st of March, 1893:—

	Class.	Rate. R
House exceeding R1,000 in annual value	I	40
" " " 500, but not exceeding R1,000 in annual value	II	25
House exceeding R300, but not exceeding R500 in annual value	III	15
House exceeding R200, but not exceeding R300 in annual value	IV	10
House exceeding R100, but not exceeding R200 in annual value	V	5
House exceeding R50, but not exceeding R100 in annual value	VI	3
House of R50 and under in annual value	VII	2

II.—The tax payable under this notification shall be paid by the occupier of the house in respect of which it is payable, without prejudice to any question as between such occupier and the owner of the house by whom it is ultimately to be borne.

III.—Any arrears of tax payable under this notification may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the town of Buldana by the distress and sale of any moveable property within those limits belonging to the person by whom the tax is payable.

The 24th February, 1893.

No. 294-G.—Major A. M. Muir, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted as Political Officer in charge of the ex-Amir.

Captain A. F. DeLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Political Agent in Bhopawar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 24th February, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 171.—Colonel R. M. Clifford, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Colonel W. I. Bax, retired. Dated 20th February, 1893.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 172.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 108 of 1893, it is notified that the tenure of the appointment of Surgeon-Colonel L. D. Spencer, M.D., in the administrative grade of the Indian Medical Service, Bengal, will reckon from the 24th October, 1892.

No. 173.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenant appointed to the Bengal establishment in G. G. O. No. 910 of 1892, reported his arrival at Karachi on the date specified:—

Douglas Richard Green,—12th January, 1893.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 174.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenants—

William Clement Hanmer Bunbury, East Lancashire Regiment, officiating Wing officer, 40th Bengal Infantry,—12th October, 1891.

David Henry Drake-Brockman, Royal Marine Light Infantry, Wing officer, 6th Bengal Infantry,—23rd October, 1891.

No. 175.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenants—

Spencer Clay, Yorkshire Regiment, officiating Wing officer, 24th Madras Infantry,—26th September, 1891.

Manners Ralph Willmot Nightingale, Cheshire Regiment, officiating Wing officer, 22nd Madras Infantry,—23rd December, 1891.

Second-Lieutenants Clay and Nightingale will rank as Lieutenants in the Indian Staff Corps from the above dates, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 176.—Lieutenant Arthur Kennedy Blair, East Lancashire Regiment, officiating Wing officer, 36th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 8th July, 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 177.—Second Lieutenant Alexander Inglis Robertson Glasfurd, North Lancashire Regiment, officiating Wing officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, from the 17th June, 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Glasfurd will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 178.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, Indian Staff Corps, Divisional Judge, 1st grade, Punjab, (p. a.) for one year and five months, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 8th March, 1893.

Captain J. Lampen, Indian Staff Corps, Wing commander, 5th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 179.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Molloy, Indian Staff Corps, commandant, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, for one year. Pension service—33rd year commenced 10th August, 1892.

No. 180—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Major T. H. Goldney, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 35th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—26th year commenced 9th June, 1892.

Captain W. F. Montresor, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron commander, 17th Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—21st year commenced 13th February, 1893.

Captain P. B. Lindsell, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron commander, 15th Bengal Lancers, for nine months. Pension service—17th year commenced 11th September, 1892.

Lieutenant G. J. C. Hall, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—11th year commenced 10th May, 1892.

Lieutenant C. H. Clay, Indian Staff Corps, Wing officer and Adjutant, 43rd Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—10th year commenced 6th February, 1893.

Lieutenant W. C. Knight, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—10th year commenced 25th August, 1892.

Lieutenant L. M. Bell, Indian Staff Corps, Wing officer, 16th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 25th August, 1892.

No. 181.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant F. DeB. Young, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for six months.

Lieutenant A. W. Warden, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron officer, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, (m. c.) for four months.

Conductor K. R. Cameron, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Department, (p. a.) for six months.

Sub-Conductor G. Wilkinson, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for six months.

No. 182.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Ward, Indian Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, is granted leave in India (p. a.) for one year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

PROMOTIONS.

No 183.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Edward Brooke Anderson,—19th February, 1893.

Captain to be Major.

Edward Hogarth Molesworth,—24th February, 1893.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

George Edward Tempest Green,—22nd February, 1893.

No. 184.—In G. G. O. No. 166 of 1893, *for* "Thomas Greenway," *read* "Thomas Greenaway."

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 185.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary John William Borthistle to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Charles Johnson to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor William Rainford to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor Patrick J. O'Neill to be Conductor, and Store-Sergeant Thomas Gardiner to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 28th January, 1893, *vice* Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary H. Foster, transferred to the penison establishment.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 186.—Sub-Assistant Apothecary Henry Valentine Mann to be second grade Assistant Apothecary, with effect from the 17th January, 1893, *vice* second grade Assistant Apothecary T. N. McCue, whose services have been dispensed with.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 187.—*4th Bengal Cavalry*—

Ressaidar Lachhman Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Anwar Khan to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Ismail Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhsin Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1892.

No. 188.—*14th Bengal Infantry*—

Pay-Havildar Tilok Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sundar Singh, deceased, with effect from the 18th January, 1893.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 189.—*Rangoon Volunteer Artillery*—

Captain Alexander Fraser to be Major-Commandant, *vice* Temple, resigned.

No. 190.—*Dacca Volunteer Rifle corps*—

Mr. William A'Court Beadon to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 191.—*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Henry Burvill Holmes to be Captain, with effect from the 13th January, 1893, to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 192.—*Rangoon Volunteer Artillery*—

Major R. C. Temple, Indian Staff Corps, commandant, resigns his appointment.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 16.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to re-appoint Captain J. Hext, C.I.E., A.-D.-C., Royal Navy (retired), to be Director of the Royal Indian Marine for a further term of five years, with effect from the 26th February, 1893.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 17.—Lieutenant C. R. Rowsell, Royal Indian Marine, has been permitted to proceed to England for twelve months, on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in Marine Circular No. 7, dated the 26th April, 1892, embarking on the 12th February, 1893.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th February, 1893.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 18th and the 24th February, 1893.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Reginald John Russell Fulford (*a*).	2nd Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.	19th November, 1892.	Intestate	750 15 2	...	23rd April, 1893.
William Boyd Parselle (*b*)	Sub-Conductor.	Military Works Department.	16th November, 1892.	Intestate	34 2 5	...	Do.

(*a*) Next-of-kin—
Sisters—Edith, Lettice, and Marjory Fulford.
Address—Brookside.
Bedhampton Havant.

(*b*) Next-of-kin—
Widow—Mrs. Annie Ashton Parselle,
Bareilly.
Children—Fredrick George Boyd.
Mabel Rose.
John.
William Alexander.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Calcutta, the 21st February, 1893.

No. 780-*A*.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

January, 1893 [Lakhs of Rupees.

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In January		To end of January		Whole Year.	
	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1891-92.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,39	4,14	17,13	16,29	25,38	24,64
Opium	52	61	6,77	6,65	7,64	8,01
Salt	67	72	7,12	7,11	8,55	8,64
Stamps	38	37	3,67	3,50	4,23	4,26
Excise	44	44	4,23	4,17	5,10	5,12
Provincial Rates	64	59	2,86	2,70	3,62	3,50
Customs	14	15	1,14	1,22	1,69	1,70
Assessed Taxes	12	11	1,35	1,33	1,53	1,53
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	4	5	32	33	54	50
Registration	3	3	36	33	39	40
Tributes from Native States	18	18	52	51	76	78
Other Civil Revenue	22	27	2,77	2,72	3,69	3,73
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	7,77	7,66	48,24	46,86	63,12	62,81
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	− 42	− 28	− 3,50	− 3,47	− 4,16	− 4,15
Opium	− 7	− 7	− 1,52	− 1,78	− 2,23	− 1,86
Other Civil Expenditure	− 1,86	− 1,90	− 18,54	− 18,34	− 24,76	− 24,82
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	− 2,35	− 2,25	− 23,56	− 23,59	− 31,15	− 30,83
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments. [The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, − Receipts less, than issues)	+ 5	+ 7	+ 69	+ 59	+ 81	+ 89
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	...	+ 2	+ 26	+ 15	+ 18	+ 28
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 45	+ 38	+ 3,37	+ 3,67	+ 3,97	+ 4,50
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, etc.	...	...	− 56	− 74	− 59	− 77
Military Receipts	+ 4	+ 6	+ 59	+ 61	+ 73	+ 87
Military Issues	− 1,30	− 1,33	− 12,27	− 12,35	− 14,45	− 15,16
Telegraph Receipts	+ 6	+ 7	+ 60	+ 56	} − 1	+ 71
Do. Issues	− 6	− 7	− 50	− 54		− 67
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 1,15	+ 1,00	+ 8,82	+ 9 27	} − 81	+ 11,43
" " Issues	− 63	− 75	− 7,29	− 6 90		− 8,66
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 37	+ 33	+ 3,59	+ 3,59		+ 4,36
" " " Issues	− 10	− 9	− 1,20	− 1,09		− 1,45
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 26	+ 33	+ 1,95	+ 1,95		+ 2,46
" " Issues	− 56	− 70	− 5,66	− 6,35		− 8,45
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	− 27	− 68	− 7,67	− 7,58	− 10,17	− 9,66
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, —Receipts less, than payments)	...	...	+ 25	− 5	+ 25	− 5
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 72	+ 20	+ 3	− 6	...	+ 14
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	− 1,09	− 63	− 7,64	− 5,04	− 7,93	− 6,45
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £	− 1,74	− 82	− 13,80	− 13,76	− 17,30	− 16,96
Other Debt heads (Net as above)	+ 12	+ 14	− 44	− 45	− 27	+ 41
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	− 1,99	− 1,11	− 21,60	− 19,36	− 25,25	− 22,91
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 3,16	+ 3,62	− 4,59	− 3,67	− 3,45	− 59
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	9,54	10,59	17,29	17,88	16,75	17,88
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,70	14,21	12,70	14,21	13,30	17,29

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 24th February, 1893.

No. 803-A.—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by section 5 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2275, dated the 24th July, 1883, the Governor General in Council is pleased to constitute the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Burma (except the Shan States) a circle of issue for the purposes of the said Act, with effect from the date of this notification; to appoint the town of Rangoon to be the place of issue of currency notes for the said circle; and to establish an office of issue in the town of Rangoon:

And in exercise of the power conferred by sections 4 and 8 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Comptroller, Burma, for the time being, to be the Commissioner of Paper Currency for Rangoon.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 24th February, 1893.

No. 791-P.—Mr. E. A. Doran, Personal Assistant to the Director General of the Post Office of India, is appointed Third Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India, with effect from the 25th January, 1893.

No. 810-P.—The following postings are made with effect from the 9th February, 1893:—

Mr. C. E. Crawley is posted as Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal.

Moung Hla Oung is posted as Assistant Comptroller General in charge of Outside Audits.

Mr. G. C. Ray is posted as Assistant Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st February, 1893.

No. 73.—Mr. E. A. Dennys, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extraordinary leave without allowances for six months in continuation of the furlough for one year granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 78, dated the 9th March, 1892.

The 22nd February, 1893.

No. 74.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers with effect from the dates specified:—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of Promotion.	With effect from	
				1893.	
Gatherer, A. B.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	January	6
Alexander, J. W.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank.*	Ditto	Sub. *pro tem.*	"	6
Upcott, F. R.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent	"	6
Nightingale, W. H.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Ditto	Sub *pro tem.*	"	6
Grant, A.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Permanent	"	6
	and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer. 2nd class.	Temporary	"	6
Marshall, Lt.-Col. G. F. L. C.I.E., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent	"	16
Jacob, Col. S. S., C.I.E., I.S.C.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto	"	16
Craig, J.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto	Temporary	"	16
List, G. H.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	"	16
Anderson, J. A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto	Temporary	"	16
Fox, Lt.-Col. H. C., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	"	16
Christie, W. B.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto	Temporary	"	16
Ottley, Lt.-Col. J. W., C.I.E., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class	Chief Engineer, 2nd class	Permanent	February	1
Alexander, J. W.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class	Ditto	"	1
Wright, W. C.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank.*	Ditto	Sub. *pro tem.*	"	1
McArthur, Lt.-Col. A. D., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Sub. *pro tem.*	"	1
Richard, H. J.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto	Temporary	"	1
Monk, H. L.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent	"	1
Grant, A.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Ditto	Sub. *pro tem.*	"	1
Ivens, T. E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto	Temporary	"	1

The 23rd February, 1893.

No. 75.—The furlough granted to Mr. H. Rainier, Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, in Notification No. 51, dated 6th February, 1893, is altered to eight months.

No. 76.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 60, dated 10th February, 1893, notifying the promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways for "November 29" in the fifth column, against the name of Mr. R. S. J. Routh, read "November 20".

The 24th February, 1893.

No. 77.—Mr. J. B. Braddon, Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway Company.

No. 78.—Mr. T. H. Wright, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal and North Western Railway Company.

No. 79.—The following transfers are ordered:—

Mr. G. W. Sweet, Examiner of Accounts, from the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, to that of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

Mr. M. H. Gaynor, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. W. A. Crisp, Examiner of Accounts, from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

Mr. F. W. Eicke, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma.

TELEGRAPH.

The 24th February, 1893.

No. 80.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. M. R. W. P. Adams, Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, to retire from the service with effect from the 11th February, 1893.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 31st October, 1892.

From the 19th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 12th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

The 23rd February 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 490 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending the 18th February 1893 under the provisions of Act V of 1888 in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

No. 39 of 1893.—L. dePierre De Cl sets d' Errey, Civil Engineer, Acting Local Fund District Engineer, Trichinopoly, for a motor to be called the alternate cooling and heating hot air engine.

No. 40 of 1893.—Sayad Abdullahshah Hussenshah, Dyer, residing in Karachi in the Province of Sind for a light apparatus or machine for printing country calico of various descriptions on country grey shirting.

No. 41 of 1893.—Jogodissar Ghatack, by occupation a Mechanic, of 42, Chetla Road, Alipur Post Office, in the town of Calcutta, District 24-Pergunnahs, for a "Screw Tri-boat" for travelling, shooting fishing or other purposes.

No. 42 of 1893.—Wilhelm Heinrich Walther, Mechanical Engineer, of Cologne, Germany, for improvements in hot-water heating-apparatus.

No. 43 of 1893.—Alfred Addison Blandy, M. D., of 56, Netherwood Road, West Kensington, London, England, for improvements in the combination and treatment of certain materials for the production of substances as a substitute for India rubber and leather, and for other substances and purposes for which it may be applicable.

No. 44 of 1893.—Harry Edwin Abbott and Charles Arthur Turton, Merchants and Agents, carrying on business in Calcutta under the firm and style of H. E. Abbott & Co. for the improvement of indigo manufacture.

No. 45 of 1893.—John Fisher, of Matlock, in the County of Derby, England, Gentleman, for improvements in apparatus for supporting and guiding the wires used for actuating signals upon railways and other purposes of the like kind and for keeping such wires constantly stretched.

No. 46 of 1893.—Veterinary Captain William Donald Gunn, Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, residing at No. 6, Russel Street, Calcutta, for a transport saddle.

No. 47 of 1893.—H. M. Harcourt, Superintendent, Postal Workshop and Press, Aligarh, for an automatic or Penny in the slot box.

No. 48 of 1893.—James John Bell, of the Civil Lines, Cawnpore, in British India, Tent and Dhurrie Manufacturer, for a new method of manufacturing dhurries, purdahs, dadoes and the like.

No. 49 of 1893.—William Heath Phelps, of No. 15, Old Court House Street, in Calcutta, partner of the firm of Messrs.

Phelps & Co. of Calcutta and Simla, Tailors and Habit-makers, for a new or improved method of rendering Phelps' Patent Riding Habit Skirt or any other Riding Habit Skirt perfectly safe, so that in the event of a fall from the saddle a lady may not become entangled with the crutches of the saddle.

No. 50 of 1893.—Otto Hoffmann, of the Drosophore Co., Ld., Arcade Chambers, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer, for improvements in air moistening and ventilating apparatus.

No. 51 of of 1893.—William Martin, of 7, Aire Cottage, Agra, in British India, Indigo Planter, for improvements in sugarcane crushing and pressing machines.

No. 52 of 1893.—Narayan Chimnaji Divadkar, Drawing Master, residing at Kandewadi, near Girgaum, Bombay, for an apparatus to illustrate the facts of Perspective in drawing.

No. 53 of 1893.—William Samuel Dobbs, of No. 7, Neulinggasse, Vienna, Austria, Engineer, for improvements in furnace grates.

No. 54 of 1893.—Stanley Eskell Clifford, of 34, Thurloe Square, South Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, England, Gentleman, for improvements in bits for bridles.

No. 55 of 1893.—Anthony Carosin, of Chittagong, for the construction of wheels for carriages in general.

No. 491 P.—SECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 266 of 1891.—Herbert Samuel Elworthy, of Sujanpur District of Gurdaspur, Punjab, India, Analytical Chemist and a Fellow of the Chemical Society of London and a Member of the Society of Chemical Industry of London, for a novel or improved method for preserving India rubber, vulcanized India rubber, gutta-percha and goods made therefrom. (Filed 30th April 1892.)

No. 284 of 1892.—Anthony Robert Tucker, Contractor for Drainage, Water and Gas, of No. 8, Crooked Lane, for a small machine to supersede the present objectionable curry stone and muller universally used throughout British India and Burma. (Filed 10th February 1893.)

No. 301 of 1892.—Samuel H. Brown, Metal Worker, and Michael McBarron, Merchant, both of the City of Boston, in the County of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, for improvements in and relating to the annealing of metals. (Filed 17th February 1893.)

No. 492 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid

for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 80 of 1888.—Henry Thompson, Engineer, of Trinity Street, Gainsborough, in the County of Lincoln, England, for improvements in the method of and apparatus for drying tea-leaf. (From 17th April 1893 to 16th April 1894.)

No. 95 of 1888.—Richard Morris, of Bennett Park, Blackheath, in the County of Kent, England, Engineer, for an improvement in filters. (From 6th March 1893 to 5th March 1894.)

No. 142 of 1888.—Henry Thompson, Engineer, of Trinity Street, Gainsborough, in the County of Lincoln, England, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for rolling or curling tea-leaf. (From 17th April 1893 to 16th April 1894.)

No. 152 of 1888.—Ernest Hulburd, of Rouen, in the Republic of France, Merchant, for improvements in and relating to metallic packing. (From 6th March 1893 to 5th March 1894.)

No. 153 of 1888.—John Robert Jefferies, Engineer and Iron Founder, Orwell Works, Ipswich, England, and James King, Draughtsman, Orwell Works, Ipswich, England, for improvements in thrashing machines. (From 1st March 1893 to 28th February 1894.)

No. 33 of 1889.—Frederick Barker Hill, of London, England, Engineer, for improvements in pumps for ice-making and refrigerating machines. (From 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.)

No. 39 of 1889.—James Gresham, of the firm of Gresham and Craven, Engineers and Machinists of Craven Iron Works, Salford, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in apparatus for applying sand or other substances to prevent the slipping of the driving wheels of locomotives. (From 20th March 1893 to 19th March 1894.)

No. 493 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the under-mentioned invention has failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act] the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said invention in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 74 of 1888.—The invention of the Lagerman Typotheter and Justifier Company, Limited, for apparatus for justifying printing formes. (Specification filed 15th November 1888.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof. The sum of Rs. 50.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February 1893.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent Transfer Loan of 1853-54	4 per cent Loans: Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879	Total.	4½ per cent Loans: Of 1870	Of 1878	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent Portion	Total.	Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent Loan of 1856-57	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 31st January, 1893	55,200	12,33,493	21,75,000	3,47,83,700	15,93,27,600	3,96,47,300	1,85,94,000	25,57,61,093	36,000	2,24,700	61,92,600	64,53,300	1,34,800	31,200	26,24,35,593
Add—															
Amount of trans-ferred to in London .	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans-ferred to in London .	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...	...		.	...	.	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th February, 1893 .	...			5,000	8,050	11,000	.	24,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th February, 1893 . .			1,000	5,000	25,000	8,200	...	39,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,200
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February, 1893 .	...		...	1,15,200	65,000	57,100		2,37,300	...	...	49,000	49,000	...	...	2,86,300
	55,200	12,33,493	21,76,000	3,49,08,900	15,94,25,600	3,97,23,600	1,85,94,000	25,60,61,593	36,000	2,24,700	62,41,600	65,02,300	1,34,800	31,200	26,27,85,093
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers .	...	...	...	4,01,100	10,00,000	23,200	39,200	14,63,500	.	...	...	...	...	...	14,63,500
Balance on 15th February, 1893	55,200	12,33,493	21,76,000	3,45,07,800	15,84,25,600	3,97,00,400	1,85,54,800	25,45,98,093	36,000	2,24,700	62,41,600	65,02,300	1,34,800	31,200	26,13,21,593

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867 to 15th Dec., 1892, enfaced from India 8,097 lakhs, re-transferred from London 6,703 lakhs.
" 16th Dec., 1892, " 31st " " ditto 3 " ditto 6 "
" 1st Jan., 1893, " 15th Jan., 1893, ditto 11 " ditto 13 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 8 " ditto 26 "
" 1st Feb., " " 15th Feb., " ditto 3 " ditto 14 "

8,122 lakhs. 6,862 lakhs.
6,862 "

Balance against India . 1,260 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 20th February, 1893

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

No. 1892.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1892-93.	April 1891 to Oct. 1891.	April 1892 to Oct. 1892.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
I	Land Revenue*	25,379,900	9,318,600	9,488,100	169,500	...
II	Opium	7,634,600	4,677,100	5,021,500	344,400	...
III	Salt	8,544,700	4,942,200	4,814,700	...	127,500
IV	Stamps	4,229,600	2,461,800	2,532,600	70,800	...
V	Excise	5,102,400	2,941,200	2,945,600	4,400	...
VI	Provincial Rates	3,623,100	1,515,900	1,578,800	62,900	...
VII	Customs	1,691,800	887,900	791,700	...	96,200
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,645,200	1,044,000	1,024,400	...	19,600
IX	Forest	1,567,200	632,700	776,300	143,600	...
X	Registration	392,200	242,400	262,000	19,600	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	762,100	288,400	282,800	...	5,600
XII	Interest	873,500	452,400	467,400	15,000	...
XIII	Post Office	1,498,400	849,500	858,800	9,300	...
XIV	Telegraph	884,300	488,500	483,500	...	5,000
XV	Mint	227,000	62,300	159,900	97,600	...
XVI	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	364,500	219,600	219,900	300	...
	Law and Justice { Jails	310,600	133,300	128,200	...	5,100
XVII	Police	366,500	211,800	201,400	...	10,400
XVIII	Marine	219,500	107,500	93,000	...	14,500
XIX	Education	213,500	114,400	111,400	...	3,000
XX	Medical	60,900	30,500	30,100	...	400
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	76,700	47,700	46,900	...	800
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	206,300	105,600	100,100	...	5,500
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	74,000	38,200	34,600	...	3,600
XXIV	Exchange	178,500	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	349,800	177,000	157,200	...	19,800
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Receipts)	15,543,600	9,087,200	8,694,500	...	392,700
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,260,000	2,119,300	1,875,700	...	243,600
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	27,500	12,200	18,400	6,200	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,323,200	742,900	836,400	93,500	...
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	189,100	101,900	93,000	...	8,900
XXXI	Military Works	42,100	23,700	24,400	700	...
XXXII	Civil Works	522,700	273,700	270,600	...	3,100
XXXIII	Army: Effective	627,400	368,200	383,400	15,200	...
	,, Non-effective	54,300	34,500	34,700	200	...
		88,066,700	44,754,100	44,842,000	87,900	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, etc. £	200,800	140,800	114,100	...	26,700
	Exchange added to Revenue Rx.	100,400	57,200	66,700	9,500	...
	GRAND TOTAL	88,367,900	44,952,100	45,022,800	70,[illegible]	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 24th February, 1893.

seven months of the year 1892-93 as compared with the corresponding period of 1891-92.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1892-93.	April 1891 to Oct. 1891.	April 1892 to Oct. 1892.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	242,700	147,000	135,900	...	11,100
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,515,700	585,200	551,400	...	33,800
3	Land Revenue	4,029,900	2,072,300	2,121,100	48,800	...
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,233,900	1,671,200	1,415,100	...	256,100
5	Salt (do. do.)	497,200	297,900	307,200	9,300	...
6	Stamps	86,900	51,500	51,900	400	...
7	Excise	206,100	73,300	75,800	2,500	...
8	Provincial Rates	59,500	33,700	31,600	...	2,100
9	Customs	142,200	77,300	80,100	2,800	...
10	Assessed Taxes	31,800	16,900	17,400	500	...
11	Forest	968,000	381,200	417,300	36,100	...
12	Registration	213,800	123,600	126,200	2,600	...
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt *	4,156,600	2,485,500	2,367,900	...	117,600
14	Do. on other Obligations	506,300	51,400	55,000	3,600	...
15	Post Office	1,410,000	740,100	748,100	8,000	...
16	Telegraph	642,700	324,500	331,800	7,300	...
17	Mint	95,800	46,400	55,100	8,700	...
18	General Administration	1,458,600	810,600	827,100	16,500	...
19	Law and Justice . {Courts of Law	2,854,300	1,629,200	1,640,900	11,700	...
	{Jails	908,900	512,800	521,600	8,800	...
20	Police	3,910,000	2,153,800	2,162,500	8,700	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	513,600	232,900	259,000	26,100	...
22	Education	1,494,300	737,200	743,900	6,700	...
23	Ecclesiastical	168,700	91,800	96,000	4,200	...
24	Medical	918,700	486,900	512,100	25,200	...
25	Political	738,400	443,200	426,000	...	17,200
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	414,400	420,800	314,400	...	106,400
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	500,400	290,400	286,100	...	4,300
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,000	600	400	...	200
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	875,300	486,300	505,400	19,100	...
30	Stationery and Printing	506,600	328,100	329,600	1,500	...
32	Miscellaneous	203,700	129,500	132,900	3,400	...
33	Famine Relief	130,000	4,400	54,000	49,600	...
34	Construction of Protective Railways	1,011,700	...	769,600	769,600	...
35	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,000	44,900	35,000	...	9,900
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	301,500	26,700	100,200	73,500	...
38	State Railways (Working Expenses)	7,878,800	4,680,000	4,372,800	...	307,200
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	31,200	4,900	9,300	4,400	...
39	Guaranteed Companies (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	600,000	648,000	521,900	...	126,100
	Interest	38,600	18,800	1,500	...	17,300
40	Subsidized Companies (Land, etc.)	44,900	23,300	14,500	...	8,800
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	60,000	60,900	−46,900	...	107,800
42	Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses)	771,000	434,100	438,800	4,700	...
43	,, Minor Works and Navigation	1,008,600	519,800	584,300	64,500	...
44	Military Works	1,126,200	554,800	497,300	...	57,500
45	Civil Works	4,606,300	2,129,300	2,039,400	...	89,900
46	Army: Effective	14,082,100	8,383,100	8,247,700	...	135,400
	,, Non-effective	924,600	605,700	603,700	...	2,000
47	Special Defence Works	270,900	122,300	129,700	7,400	...
		65,457,400	36,194,100	36,019,600	...	174,500
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, etc. £	15,950,400	9,487,200	9,682,400	195,200	...
	Exchange charged as Expenditure . Rx.	7,975,200	3,855,500	5,659,100	1,803,600	...
		89,383,000	49,536,800	51,361,100	1,824,300	...
	Deduct—Provincial Deficits	*1,161,700*	*94,400*	*106,500*	..	*12,100*
		88,221,300	49,442,400	51,254,600	1,812,200	...
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
48	State Railways	1,412,000	854,100	886,200	32,100	...
49	Irrigation Works	544,500	343,200	218,200	...	125,000
	In England—					
48	State Railways £	1,382,000	466,100	577,300	111,200	...
49	Irrigation Works £	3,700	3,200	1,800	...	1,400
50	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities £	...	...	...	...	...
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue . Rx.	692,800	190,700	338,500	147,800	...
		4,035,000	1,857,300	2,022,000	164,700	...
	GRAND TOTAL	92,256,300	51,299,700	53,276,600	1,976,900	...

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

R. N. RAY,
Offg. Dy. Comptroller-General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller-General.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Register No.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
			R a. p.		
	FOUND IN THE GUJRANWALLA DISTRICT. *Old Mogul Rupees.*				
195	Muhammad Shah Badshah Ghazi Type	Silver	2 0 0	14	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 27th December, 1893.
196	Muhammad Shah Shahib Qirán Type	Do.	2 0 0	20	
	FOUND IN THE BALAGHAT DISTRICT. *Old Mogul Rupees.*				
200	Aurangzib Type I	Silver	2 0 0	16	
201	Shajehan Type I	Do.	2 0 0	9	
	FOUND NEAR DELHI. *Old Gold Mohurs of the Mogul Emperors of Delhi.*				
208	Aurangzib	Gold	30 0 0	33	Do. do. 24th January, 1894.
212	Ditto	Do.	30 0 0	1	
	FOUND IN THE KANGRA DISTRICT. *Old Hindu and Bactrian Rupees*				
214	Kuninda No. 1	Silver	1 0 0	4	Do. do. 20th February, 1894.
215	Ditto No. 2	Do.	1 0 0	1	
216	Apellodotes	Do.	1 0 0	2	
	Old Pathan Coins.				
217	Muhammad Shah	Copper	0 1 0	5	
218	Muhammad Shah	Do.	0 1 0	1	
219	Old Kangra coins	Do.	0 1 0	66	
	FOUND IN THE CHAMPARAN DISTRICT. *Old Mogul Rupees.*				
220	Akbar	Silver	2 0 0	2	
221	Shah Jehan	Do.	2 0 0	6	
	FOUND IN THE PALAMOW DISTRICT. *Old Pathan Sultan Coins of Delhi.*				
224	Muizzu-d-din Kaigobad	Silver	3 0 0	2	

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 23rd February, 1893.

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st February, 1893.

LIABILITIES.	R a. p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	74,36,759 5 7	1,46,10,755	8	4
Public Deposits at Branches	71,73,996 2 9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		5,25,19,327	12	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.		3,14,430	0	2
Sundries		29,81,837	4	5
RUPEES		9,53,26,350	9	0

ASSETS.	R a. p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities		1,35,52,548	0	0
Other authorized Investments		48,15,053	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		1,21,42,546	1	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities		99,20,537	6	0
Bills discounted and purchased		2,35,28,359	13	11
Balances with other Banks		12,00,697	10	6
Bullion		11,20,933	11	8
Dead Stock		12,37,002	5	10
Stamps		10,041	10	0
Sundries		20,61,830	9	10
		5,95,89,550	12	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,00,50,062 2 3	3,57,36,799	12	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,56,86,737 9 11			
RUPEES		9,53,26,350	9	0

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 23rd February, 1893.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 50·7.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.
Judicial Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 18th February, 1893.

No. 12.—It is hereby notified that the followiug holidays will be observed during the year 1893 by the Courts in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore :—

Month	Date	Occasion	Nature
January	1st to 4th (Sunday to Wednesday, both days inclusive.)	Christmas	General holidays.
Do.	12th and 13th (Thursday and Friday)	Pongal	Hindu holidays.
Do.	*26th (Thursday)*	*Madhava Navami*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
February	*14th (Tuesday)*	*Sivaratri*	*Hindu holiday.*
Do.	*15th (Wednesday)*	*Ash Wednesday*	*Christian holiday.*
Do.	21st (Tuesday)	H. H. the Maharajah's Birthday	General holiday.
March	*2nd (Thursday)*	*Holi Feast*	*Hindu holiday.*
Do.	3rd (Friday)	Shabe Barat	Muhammadan holiday.
Do.	31st (Friday)	Easter	General holidays.
April	1st to 3rd (Saturday to Monday)		
Do.	*12th (Wednesday)*	*Tamil New Year's Day*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
Do.	18th (Tuesday)	Ramazan	Muhammadan holiday.
Do.	*21st (Friday)*	*Ramanujacharyara Tirunakshatram.*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
Do.	*27th (Thursday)*	*Sri Sankaracharyara Aradhanam.*	*Do.*
May	24th (Wednesday)	Empress' Birthday	General holiday.
June	24th and 25th (Saturday and Sunday)	Bakri Id	Muhammadan holidays.
July	*22nd (Saturday)*	*Moharam*	*Do.*
Do.	24th (Monday)	Last day of Moharam	General holiday.
August	*2nd (Wednesday)*	*Tikacharyara Punyadivasa*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
Do.	*25th (Friday)*	*Asvalayana Sravani.*	*Do.*
September	6th (Wednesday)	Akhari Charshumba	Muhammadan holiday.
Do.	13th (Wednesday)	Gauri	Hindu holiday.
Do.	14th (Thursday)	Ganesa	Do.
October	9th (Monday)	Mahalya Amavasya	Do.
Do.	10th (Tuesday)	Commencement of Dasara	Do.
Do.	*17th (Tuesday)*	*Mahanavami*	*Do.*
Do.	18th (Wednesday)	Vijaya Dasami	General holiday.
November	7th (Tuesday)	Dipavali	Hindu holiday.
Do.	*9th (Thursday)*	*Balipadyami*	*Do.*
		Prince of Wales' Birthday	General holiday.
December	25th to 31st (Monday to Sunday)	Christmas	General holidays.

2. Other holidays, such as those in italics, may be granted by the Judge or Presiding Officer to special classes of Hindus if they can be allowed without hindrance to work generally.

3. The Civil Courts will be closed for six weeks in continuation of Easter holidays on account of the annual recess.

By Order of the Court,
ATAMAYA PÚNJA.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 22nd February, 1803.

	R.	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 15th February, 1893	14,79,235	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	14,93,828	29,73,063
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	7,81,839	
Ditto ditto Government	516	7,82,355
		37,55,418
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	5,14,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	5,14,000
Balance on the evening of the 22nd February, 1893	...	32,41,418
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held in account of the Currency Department	18,08,074	
Ditto ditto Government	14,33,344	32,41,418
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	1,313	
Ditto ditto Government	...	1,313

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 23rd February, 1893.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd February, 1893.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Alfred Godfrey, Esq., of No. 21, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Solicitor, a Commissioner for the purpose of taking under the law in force in British India the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st January, 1893.

No. 1.—The undermentioned student of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, is admitted into the service as an Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the date specified :—

Mr. R. Bryson,—20th January, 1893.

The 2nd February, 1893.

No. 2.—The services of 3rd grade Assistant Surgeon Mr. R. Bryson, of the Imperial Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

J. T. W. LESLIE, *M.B.*,
for *Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.*

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd February, 1893.

No. 962.—The privilege leave of fifteen days granted to Mr. E. J. Martin, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, in Notification No. 961, dated the 4th instant, is extended to the 7th proximo, inclusive.

The 24th February, 1893.

No. 963.—The following promotions are made with effect from the 6th December, 1892, *vice* Mr. F. Kitchen, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, deceased :—

Mr. K. A. Wainright, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr G. VanderBeek, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. W. E. Johnson, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. J. H Nichol, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 964.—The following promotions are made with effect from the 31st December, 1892, *vice* Mr. E. Graham Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, deceased :—

Mr. T. W. Babonau, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. G. Rae, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 965.—The following promotions are made with effect from the 14th January, 1893, *vice* Mr. J. H. O'Donel, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, seconded under Revenue and Agricultural Department No. 114—10, dated 14th January, 1893 :—

Mr. R. C. D. Ewing, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. R. Todd, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. W. Skilling, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Munshi Imam Sharif, Khan Bahadur, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 21st February, 1893.

No. 983.—First Class Hospital Assistant Madho Ram, in charge of Residency Hospital at Indore and in medical charge of the detachments, Bhopal Battalion and Central India Horse, stationed at Indore, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 20 days, with effect from the 3rd February, 1893.

No. 984.—First Class Hospital Assistant Esuf Khan, on the Reserve Establishment, is appointed to hold medical charge of the Residency Hospital and of the detachments of the Bhopal Battalion and Central India Horse stationed at Indore, during the absence, on privilege leave, of First Class Hospital Assistant Madho Ram, or until further orders.

By Order,

C. HERBERT,

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 17th February, 1893.

No. 523-*G*.—Colonel A. R. T. McRae, G.L.I. (Bombay), Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, is granted ninety days' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st April, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 18th February, 1893.

No. 534-*G*.—Lieutenant S. F. Bayley, I.S.C., Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 29th January, 1893, from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 3837-G., dated the 15th October, 1892, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 31st idem.

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH, *Captain,*

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 13th February, 1893.

No. 791.—With reference to Notification No. 7252, dated the 19th November, 1892, Lieutenant A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner in Thal Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent of Loralai and the Railway District, returned from privilege leave and assumed charge of his duties in the forenoon of the 7th January, 1893.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain,*

First Assistant.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 13th February, 1893.

No. 550-*B*.—Mr. G. A. Bradford, Assistant Commissioner, Didwana Division, on return from leave, resumed charge of his duties from Mr. J. J. Durham, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, on the 10th February, 1893, afternoon. The unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, two days, is hereby cancelled.

A. B. PATTERSON.

Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th February, 1893.

No. 2-*A*.—Lieutenant C. L. Robertson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 18, on the 9th February, 1893.

J. DAY, *Captain, R.E.,*

for *Director-General of Military Works.*

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter, or Absentee without leave, from the 2nd Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, dated at Madras, this 13th day of February, 1893.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. Som.-2146, Private Francis Henry Stothert.

Age,—28 years 5 months.

Height,—5 feet 7½ inches.

Colour of—

Complexion, coarse; Hair, black; Eyes, dark grey.

Trade,—Clerk.

Date of Enlistment,—24th December, 1887.

Place of Enlistment,—Bridgwater, Somerset.

Parish and County in which born,—St. Mary's Bath, Somerset.

Date of Desertion or absence,—7th February, 1893.

Place of Desertion or absence,—Fort St. George, Madras.

Marks,—Scar, palm of right hand; scar, left thumb and right forearm.

Under 6 years' service.

W. C. F. MADDEN, *Lieut.-Col.,*

Commdg. 2nd Battn., Somersetshire Light Infy.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, dated at Poona, this 15th day of February, 1893.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. L. F.-2610, Private James Webber.
Age,—28 years 7 months.
Height,—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, sallow; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—13th February, 1893.
Place of Desertion,—Poona.
Date of Enlistment,—27th June, 1888.
At what Place Enlisted,—Liverpool.
Parish and County in which Born,—Manchester, Co. Lancashire.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.
Marks,—Scar below umbelicus, has been lanced in groin, where marks are observable.
Trade,—Sailor.
Regimentals or plain clothes,—It is believed he went away in native garments.
REMARKS,—Accent slightly foreign.
Not on furlough.
Under 5 years' service.

O. W. DOD, *Capt.*,
for *Lieut.-Colonel*,
Commdg. 2nd Battn., Lancashire Fusiliers.

Report of Deserters or Absentees without leave from No. 20th Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 15th day of February, 1893.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 60320, Gunner Thomas Theobold.
Age,—27 years 8 months.
Height,—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, brown.
Trade,—Farm-labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—10th March, 1887.
Place of Enlistment,—Preston.
Parish and County in which Born,—Moerston, Lancashire.
Date of Desertion or absence,—9th February, 1893.
Place of Desertion or absence,—
Marks,—None.
Not on leave.
Under 6 years' service.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 83551, Gunner Martin Tulloch.
Age,—21 years 1 month.
Height,—5 feet 9 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Trade,—Seaman.
Date of Enlistment,—2nd February, 1891.
Place of Enlistment,—London.
Parish and County in which Born,—Kirkwall, Orkney Islands.
Date of Desertion or absence,— 9th February, 1893.
Place of Desertion or absence,—Colaba, Bombay.
Marks,—M. T., right forearm; dot, left forearm.
Not on leave.
Under 3 years' service.

J. WOODROW, *Major, R.A.*,
Comdg. No. 20th Co., Southern Divn., R.A.

WANTED

For the Sibpur Engineering College two Laboratory Assistants. Salary R35 rising to R50, by annual increments of R3 a year. No applications will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the Registrar of the Calcutta University that the candidate gained 50 per cent. of the marks in Mathematics at the F. A. Examination. He must be under 25 years. Applications will be received up to the 10th March. Selected candidates will be employed from 1st April.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed " Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 21st February, 1893.

American, English and Continental Toy and Novelty Co., Manager.
Allison, J. M.
Adkins, Miss Madge.
Baratta, Aristide.
Boyd, W. H., & Co., Junior.
Carujo, Dominico.
Cass, C. W.
Cowper & Co.
Croft, J. R.
Fawrey & Co.
Forbes, R.
Garret, G., & Co.
George, J.
Leuz, Frank G.
Lieumane, Mrs. Charles.
Paterson, R. W.
Scott, J. H., & Co.
Sohu, Mrs.
Stanley, G., & Co.
Vidal, M.
Walker, Prof Burt.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Ainsworth, Mrs.
Allen, C. H.
Appleyard, Geo.
Archard, H. A.
Archibald, Douglas.
Armstrong, Mrs.
Augustine, S. M.
Baker, Capt. T. H.
Barrington, E.
Bechler & Co.
Beckett, Miss.
Bell, J. Hyslop.
Bernhard, B.
Blanleuil, Henri.
Bock, Mrs. M. A.
Bradley, John.
Brown, M.
Bryden, Mrs. Edward.
Burt, Cecil.
Collins, Mrs. R. A.
Chamberlain, Rev. F. W.
Charipher, M.
Clark, Revd. F. E.
Cook, S. G.
Courjon, Miss.
Crawford, H. E.
Crawley, John G.
Currie, John.
Curtis, A. C.
D'Arc, Miss M.
Dabree, O. E.
Deamrolais, S. R. L.
Dowling, R.
Douglas, G. P. Home.
Drouet, Francis.
Ewing, W. R.
Faulconer, H. V.
Foster, H. E.
Foster, E. J.
Fox, W. R. C.
Fraser, Mrs. Ellen F.
Gardiner, W. J.
Garrett, E. L.
George, Wm.
Gordon, Mrs. Douglas.
Grant, Archibald.
Graydon, N. A.
Gray, Mrs. L.
Green, B. C.
Green, J. T.
Griffin, F
Hamilton, E.
Harwood, H.
Harris, H.
Hayden, Miss M.
Hawkins, Mr.
Hennessy, A.
Hosken, Mrs.
Houston, U. K.
Hunter, C. H.
Isaacs, Elias H.
Jahel, B. G.
Johnston, Miss R.
Johnston, Miss.
Kidd, Dr. C. E.
Knowles, Mr.
Laing, James.
Lalor, Mrs.
Lawrence, Lincoln.
Lea, J. W.
Lowe, A. M.
Lynch, C. P.
Lyons, B.
Maclan, F. H.
Macpherson, Mrs. J. L.
Main, J.
McCartney, Mrs. J.
McCarthey, John.
McDonald, D. M. K.
McMullen, W. M.
Medd, G. H.
Morton, Misses.
Moon, E. R. P.
Murphy, M. F.
Naylor, Mrs. H. A.
Nellock, Mrs. Marie.
Newington, Mrs.
O'Donnell, Capt. A. C.
Otton, S. P.
Palmer, Miss.
Payr, Charles.
Peatling, T. H.
Philips, G. M.
Pien, Jose.
Pryce, A. E.
Pyle, Mrs. H. C.
Reed, S.
Reilly, Mrs. E. A.
Remfry, Mrs. J.
Richard, Guilio.
Robinson, Mrs. E. A.
Roberts, H.
Roberts, Capt. R. T.
Rossbox, Mr.
Ryan, H. McAnly.
Savi, Henry.
Shaw, Mrs.
Shillingford, Mrs.
Skinner, G. E. C.
Smith, L. J.
Smith, Mrs. W.
Smidt, H.
Smith, T. D.
Smith, Crawford.
Simmons, M.
Sinclair, Henry.
Spanna, Alfred.
Staines, R. G.
Trahan, Mrs.
Van Opstal, L. S.
Versepuy, Maurice.
Vincent, A. G.
Walker, H. R.
Walker, H. deR.
Walker, H.
Walshe, M. A. S.
Walcott, Mr.
Wallach, William.
Warren, C.
Webb, E. T.
Weichert, W.
Weir, W. H.
Wichmann, Baron.
Wilcox, James.
Wilson, Dr. Geo. A.
Winn, R. G. A.
Wright, John Innes.

Registered Letters.

Fox, W. R. C.
Gay, R.
London, Mrs. Jessie J.
Payr, L. V.
Walker, Henry.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexander, H. M.
Atkins, H., Capt.
Ardew, E., Miss.
Amrook, Ram-chander.
Abbott, H. S., Capt.
Baid, Mr.
Brown, J. A.
Bannerjee, F., Dr.
Bukimans, A., Madam.
Brewnstein, R., Mr.
Bhumen W.
Bowen, K.
Barry, Bishop.
Benn, D., Col.
Birkley, E., Prof.
Bowman, J. C.
Bahlk, C., Revd.
Barbour, E. D.
Bull, E. A., Col.
Barthmann, C. C.
Beevan, Bull &Co.
Branrigg, G. A.
Britto, J. F.
Cunningham, Col.
Crockett, W. S., Capt.
Cayne, J. S.
Conolly, Ch. A.
Dispard, Mrs.
Dick, G. S.
Dien, M., Mrs.
Deavin, H. P.
Duff, A. C.
Damay, C.
Dine, T. M.
English, J.
Etherington, B. Surg.
Ferguson, A. A.
Frankfort, Lord.
Faulkner, W. A.
Fraser, Mrs.
Fairbanks, W.
Fraser, G.
Fowler, A. P., Miss.
Hangave, Mrs.
Grey, L., Mrs.
Grummess, M. C.
Greenbirg, J.
Ghertner, L.
Guinness, H. M.
Godschmedt, B. H.
Hunter, E., Mrs.
Harwood, H. S.
Hodges, H. C., Revd.
Heaton, J. H. M. P.
Hulton, Mrs.
Harris, H. S.
Hatsh, H. C.
Hardl, H.
Harris, W.
Hool.
Hatch, H. C.
Ino, N., Miss.
Ino, S.
Innes, J. R.
John, A.
James, W., Mr.
Jule, Cast.
Kinlock, C. W.
King, L.
Lemsey, T.
Lionardi, F.
Luggard, R. T.
Lisiby, L. F.
La Roshi, C.
Levinge, E. V.
Meatta, Earl of.
Madden, J.
Marchitto, A.
Maritz, L.
Mascarenhas, A.
Meredith, F.
Maimuston, J.
Marsi, T. S. B.
Murray, E E.
Morris, T. W.
Morton, C. J.
McDermott, A.
Manning, J. A.
Marsh. J., Dr.
Otto. Mrs.
O'Brien, A.
Oakes, A.
Pearson, A. M.
Peterson, C. H. P.
Pugh, T.
Philips, H.
Prenett. J.
Praeton, E., Miss.
Roberts, R. T.
Rogososki, A.
Reed, W. H.
Reed, W. H.
Roberts, Miss.
Rasile, C. H.
Reowj, W. C. C. S.
Rossile, B. B., Capt.
Renouf, W. C.
Schroder, O.
Stewart, Mrs.
Schnider, F.
Sodd, H.
Smith, H.
Smith, J.
Stoddard, J. L.
Southgate, P.
Seigten, C.
Spanion, A., Mrs.
Sinclair, W. T.
Spanghee, E.
Stephens, Capt.
Smith, S. S. Jacob.
Tienabadli.
Turnbull, M. J. Se.
Trigge, M., Miss.
Thornton, F. T.
Tensil, D., Miss.
Thomas, C.
Tweedie, J.
Tibaldie, Mrs.
Towse, E. B. B., Mrs.
Tufnil, W.
Tombak, R.
Tinckom, H. C.
Walton, R. S.
Webb, S. C.
Wilson, T. N.
Walter, R., Dr.
Walker, H. R.
Whitehouse, Dr.
Williams, L. M.
Welsh, E. T.
Wright, F.
Wood, Mrs.
Waller, R. M.
Wilkinson, S.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 20th February, 1893.

Fox, John.
John, S. M.
Sassoon, Mrs. R.
Smith, C. J.
Stack, G. A.

The 25th February, 1893.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1893.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	1st March	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	28th Feb.	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion.	1st March	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	4th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	4th ,,	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo . . .	7th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Chusan.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	7th ,,	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	28th Feb.	Per Steamer *Canara.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	3rd March	Per Steamer *Palitana.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	1st ,,	Per Steamer *Kasara.*
Port Blair	28th Feb.	*Viâ* Rangoon.
Mauritius	3rd March	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* eight-ounce tin, *R5;* one pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অগু আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পোণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২।০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পোণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পোণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ।।০ ও এক পোণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

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On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1 Pound tin,	R16,	or, post free,	R16-12.	
½ ,,	R 8,	,,	R 8-8.	
¼ ,,	R 4,	,,	R 4-8.	

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„ twelve „ . . .	„ 180	„ 120	„ 80

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[These books may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

(The volumes of General Acts for 1877-84, the Bombay Code, and volumes I and II of the Statutes relating to India are out of print.)

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, STATUTES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST AND INDEX TO ENACTMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

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The Ajmere Code, revised edition.

The Bombay Code, revised edition.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE

In the matter of the Property and Credits of Eduljee Ardasir Mody, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased.

Whereas the abovenamed deceased, who was a partner in the Firm of Messrs. Nusserwanjee Bomonjee Mody & Co. of Bombay and the corresponding Firms of Messrs. Burjorjee Framjee & Co. of Calcutta, and of Messrs. N. Mody & Co. of Hong-Kong, died at Bombay on the 8th day of April, 1892, intestate, and Letters of Administration to his property and credits were on the 27th day of August, 1892, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to his widow, Bai Dinbai. And whereas immediately upon the death of the said Eduljee Ardasir Mody, his interest and responsibility as a partner in the said Firms ceased and determined. Now know all whom it may concern that pursuant to "The Indian Succession Act, 1865," and "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of the said Eduljee Ardasir Mody, deceased, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts and claims to the said Administratrix at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the office of the undersigned, her Solicitors, on or before the 15th day of April now next ensuing. And notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice, and that she will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim she shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,

Solicitors to the said Administratrix.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 032913, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, for R500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay, Notes Nos. 114607, 114608, and 109944, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for R500 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and Note No. 153624, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of Grace Thompson, Executrix of Frederick Thompson, and last endorsed to Shiwapa Nursoo, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

NANA SHIWAJI,

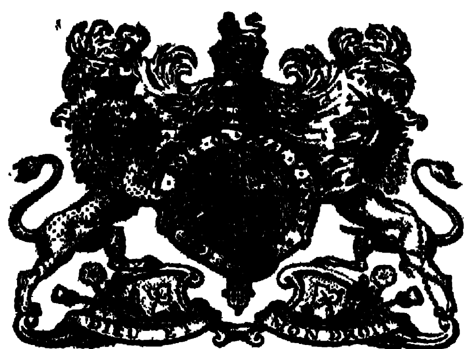
Administrator of Shiwapa Nursoo, Rasta's Peit, House No. 187, Poona.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 009075, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., and last endorsed to Nundo Lall Roy, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor, after two years from the date of last advertisement.

SANTO MOHI DASSI,

Wife and heiress of Nundo Lall Roy, Rosickhund, District Burdwan.



The Gazette of India:

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to legalize in certain cases the execution within British India of capital sentences which have been passed by British Courts exercising in or with respect to foreign territory, jurisdiction which the Governor General in Council has in such territory was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd February, 1893 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to legalize in certain cases the execution within British India of capital sentences which have been passed by British Courts exercising in or with respect to foreign territory jurisdiction which the Governor General in Council has in such territory was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Resident at Hyderabad, No. 294, dated 26th October, 1892 [Paper No. 1].

From Officiating Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 6715, dated 28th October, 1892 [Paper No. 2].

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 61 C.—690, dated 24th November, 1892 [Paper No. 3].

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 5289 J., dated 28th November, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].

From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2215, dated 2nd December, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].

From Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 4477 J., dated 10th December, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 8569, dated 9th December, 1892, and enclosure [Papers No. 7].

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2832, dated 12th December, 1892 [Paper No. 8].

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1937—152-92, dated 8th December, 1892 [Paper No. 9].

Telegram from Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 500, dated 14th December, 1892 [Paper No. 10].

From Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 4005—VI-98-C., dated 14th December, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].

From Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 1218, dated 21st December, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].

From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 212, dated 11th January, 1893, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].

2. Having regard to the limited nature of the extra-territorial authority possessed by the Legislative Council of the Governor General, to which our attention has been drawn by the Standing Counsel and Public Prosecutor to the Government of the North-Western

Provinces and Oudh, we have thought it desirable to redraft the Bill so as to make it clear that it only legalizes the execution of the capital sentences in question, so far as concerns the action of the superintendents or keepers of jails in British India to whom warrants for their execution may be sent. In order to empower the British Courts in the territory referred to to issue warrants for the execution of such sentences in British India, the Bill requires, in our opinion, to be supplemented by a notification of the Governor General in Council in the Foreign Department of the nature of the draft appended to this Report which we recommend for issue should this Bill become law.

3. In accordance with a suggestion made by the Resident at Hyderabad we have substituted the expression "territory beyond the limits of British India" for "foreign territory" in the title and first paragraph of the preamble to the Bill, as containing a more fitting description of the nature of the territory referred to.

4. We have altered the language of the Bill, which speaks of the "execution of the *person*" sentenced to death, into "execution of the *sentence*" of death, as being more in accordance with that generally in use in Indian enactments.

5. Our attention has been drawn to a despatch from the Secretary of State, in which His Lordship notices that the Bill does not extend to all the Courts provided for by section 19 of the Prisoners Act, 1871; the same point has been referred to by the Government of Bombay. We understand, however, that it never was intended that the operation of this Bill should be co-extensive with that of the Prisoners Act, and that it is—rightly, as we think—meant to be restricted to a very limited class of sentences of death, passed under exceptional circumstances by some British Courts sitting in places beyond British India.

6. Lastly, we have considered the various suggestions made for the incorporation of the provisions of the Bill in the Prisoners Act, and for the amendment otherwise of that Act; but we are of opinion that any amendments which may be required in that Act should stand over for future consideration, and meantime that the subject-matter of this Bill should be provided for by a separate enactment.

7. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	15th October, 1892.
Fort Saint George Gazette	1st November, 1892.
Bombay Government Gazette	20th October, 1892.
Calcutta Gazette	26th October, 1892.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	22nd October, 1892.
Punjab Government Gazette	20th October, 1892.
Central Provinces Gazette	29th October, 1892.
Burma Gazette	5th November, 1892.
Assam Gazette	5th November, 1892.
Coorg District Gazette	1st November, 1892.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	22nd November, 1892.
	Telugu	22nd November, 1892.
	Hindustani	22nd November, 1892.
	Kanarese	22nd November, 1892.
	Malayalam	22nd November, 1892.
Bombay	Marathi	24th November, 1892.
	Gujarathi	24th November, 1892.
	Kanarese	24th November, 1892.
Bengal	Bengali	8th November, 1892.
	Uriya	10th November, 1892.
	Hindi	15th November, 1892.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	12th November, 1892.
Burma	Burmese	12th November, 1892.
Assam	Bengali	19th November, 1892.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st January, 1893.

8. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

ALEX. EDW. MILLER.
PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.
G. H. P. EVANS.

The 22nd February, 1893.

No. , DATED CALCUTTA, THE 1893.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

WHEREAS a capital sentence is occasionally passed by a British Court exercising in or with respect to territory beyond the limits of British India jurisdiction which the Governor General in Council has in such territory;

And whereas there may be in such territory no secure place for the confinement of a prisoner under sentence of death or no suitable appliances for his execution in a decent and humane manner;

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct as follows:—

1. When any person is sentenced to death by a British Court in the exercise of such jurisdiction as is referred to in the first paragraph of the preamble to this Notification, and, in the opinion of the Court, such sentence should for any such reason as is referred to in the second paragraph of the said preamble be executed in British India, the Court shall issue its warrant for such execution to the superintendent or keeper of a jail in British India, and shall in such warrant prescribe, as nearly as may be, the place in British India where such superintendent or keeper is to cause the execution to be carried out.

2. The jail in British India to which the Court is to send its warrant shall be such as the Governor General in Council, or a Local Government authorised by him in this behalf, may by general or special order direct.

No. II.

A Bill to Legalise in certain cases the execution within British India of capital sentences which have been passed by British Courts exercising in or with respect to territory beyond the limits of British India jurisdiction which the Governor General in Council has in such territory.

WHEREAS a capital sentence is occasionally passed by a British Court exercising in or with respect to territory *beyond the limits of British India* jurisdiction which the Governor General in Council has in such territory;

And whereas there may be in such territory no secure place for the confinement of a prisoner under sentence of death or no suitable appliances for his execution in a decent and humane manner;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Execution in British India of certain capital sentences not ordinarily executable there.

1. When a British Court in the exercise of such jurisdiction as is referred to in the first paragraph of the preamble to this Act—

(*a*) *has sentenced any person to death*, and,

(*b*) *being of* opinion *that such sentence* should for any such reason as is referred to in the second paragraph of the said preamble be executed in British India, *has* issued its warrant for *the* execution *of such sentence* to the superintendent or keeper of a jail in British India,

such superintendent or keeper *shall, on receipt of such warrant*, cause the execution to be carried out *at such place as may be prescribed therein in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in all respects as if it were a warrant duly issued under the provisions of section 381 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.*

X of 1882.

Jails in which sentences are to be executed.

2. The jails *of which the superintendents or keepers are to execute sentences under any such warrants* shall be such as the Governor General in Council, or a Local Government authorised by him in this behalf, may by general or special order direct.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 AND 56 VICT., CAP. 14.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 23rd February, 1893.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, KT., Q.C.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir C. B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose.
The Hon'ble Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Fazulbhai Vishram.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens.
The Hon'ble J. Buckingham, C.I.E.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKINGHAM took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

BILL TO LEGALIZE EXECUTION IN BRITISH INDIA OF CAPITAL SENTENCES PASSED BY BRITISH COURTS IN FOREIGN TERRITORY.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to legalize in certain cases the execution within British India of capital sentences which have been passed by British Courts exercising in or with respect to foreign territory jurisdiction which the Governor General in Council has in such territory.

He said that the changes made by the Select Committee were purely verbal and he did not think it necessary to take up the time of the Council on this occasion by going into them. He had to apologise sincerely to Members of Council for bringing them down to a very meagre bill of fare, but at the time when today's sitting of the Council was arranged he was under the impression that Dr. Rashbehary Ghose would be ready with the Partition Bill and that the Council would really have had some business to transact.

HABITUAL OFFENDERS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS said:—

"There is a Bill which I introduced last month, the Habitual Offenders Bill, about which I should like to say a few words before the Council is adjourned. It is not down in the agenda paper, but it has occurred to me that Hon'ble Members may like to have the earliest possible intimation of our intentions with regard to it, especially as it has not met with universal approval. If Your Excellency sees no objection, perhaps I may be allowed to say that it will not be proceeded with this session and to explain why we have come to this resolution.

"Hon'ble Members have doubtless noticed that exception has been taken to some provisions of the Bill in several quarters. It is undoubtedly a new departure, and there is no part of it which can be considered urgent or which the Council ought to be asked to pass into law without the fullest discussion and deliberation. I have ascertained that some of the material opinions for which we have called cannot well be furnished by a date which would permit of the measure receiving adequate consideration before the end of next month. It seems better, therefore, that I should not ask for a Select Committee at all during this session, but that the whole Bill should stand over till next cold weather. This will give abundant time for Local Governments and the public generally to consider each portion of the Bill in all its bearings and to arrive at mature conclusions. Meanwhile the opinions which led to the introduction of the measure will be published for general information.

"At the same time I am glad to have this opportunity of giving some further explanations with regard to the Bill, and especially that part of it which relates to surveillance as an alternative to security for good behaviour, as it appears to have been misapprehended in certain quarters.

"The effect of section 4 is merely to enable the Magistrate to make an order for surveillance instead of sending a man to gaol. I cannot suppose any one would object to that. Surveillance is obviously something milder than incarceration.

"But section 3 gives to a Magistrate having jurisdiction discretion to determine whether in the particular case security can be accepted as an adequate protection for the public, or whether the habits of the person informed against are such that he ought rather to be placed under surveillance. This provision has been denounced as savouring of oppression. I am entirely of the opinion that even the habitual should be fairly treated, but, on the other hand, I must assume that the Legislature holds the executive authorities responsible for the prevention of crime, as far as this is possible, and is prepared to give them all reasonable powers needful to that end. I expect that we shall find a general consensus among persons who have any knowledge of the habits of the criminal

classes that this provision is not only reasonable but even necessary. I will give a concrete instance by way of elucidating its intention. The most dangerous of the habitual offenders against property—the professional burglar or robber—finds little difficulty in furnishing security. Even if he has no money of his own, it is a good investment for the particular habitual receiver whom he patronizes to find the required sureties or, if need be, to deposit the necessary sum in cash. The robber is then free to carry on his depredations wherever he thinks he can do so with impunity, and the surety incurs no risk at all so long as the robber escapes detection. For such a case, I venture to submit, surveillance would operate far more effectually as a safeguard to the public. Indeed, it seems to be the only effectual safeguard.

"Setting aside for the moment the new clause (*f*) of section 2, no one can be made the subject of an order either for security or surveillance who has not been judicially proved to be an habitual offender against property. In fact, section 2, omitting clause (*f*), does little more than express the present law in clearer language. It has been said that the police will have no difficulty in finding any number of witnesses to make out an obnoxious person to be an habitual; but as a matter of fact, so far as my experience goes, this is a case in which witnesses are especially averse to come forward. A man's neighbours often know him to be a dangerous criminal, and will tell you so out of Court and pray earnestly for protection against him; but they are afraid to come forward as witnesses, knowing that at the worst he will give security, while the more dangerous his character the more certain he is to wreak vengeance on those who depose against him. Moreover, it should be remembered that, even when witnesses are forthcoming, they will be subject to cross-examination, contradiction and all the other ordinary tests of honesty and credibility.

"As to the new clause (*f*) I do not wish at present to add anything to what I said when I introduced the Bill. It was inserted in a tentative way to meet the wishes of some of the Local Governments, and personally I can only say that I am inclined to think something of the kind desirable. When it comes before a Select Committee they will of course consider carefully what other authorities have to say about it and report for the consideration of the full Council the conclusion at which they may arrive.

"I am sorry to see that section 5 has also been misunderstood: a careful perusal of the section would, I think, have removed the misapprehension. It requires not only two convictions, but also that the Court shall be fully satisfied that the convict habitually commits crime or depends on crime as a means of livelihood, before he can be declared an habitual offender. The declaration is further subject to appeal. I cannot at present see what other safeguards are required or even possible.

"As to the last section the only question of principle appears to be whether it should be retained in this general enactment or relegated to a separate Bill which will apply only to the Punjab, where it is known to be required. As it is certain to be a mere dead-letter where it is not required, it seems of little practical importance how this question may be decided: when a Select Committee comes to be appointed they will see what is recommended by the various local authorities, and report their opinion. The justification of the provision is very simple. It can only be put in force where there is a widespread conspiracy to commit offences, such, *e.g.*, as arson, and to screen the offenders. In such a locality it cannot be unjust to levy contribution from those classes which connive at and facilitate such offences, while the classes who suffer from them will simply help to indemnify one another against the losses to which every one of them is exposed."

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 9th March, 1893.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 24th February, 1893.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 8.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1893

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 11th, 1893.

Unsettled weather, with rain on the plains and snow and gales on the Hills, prevailed throughout Northern India from Sunday until Wednesday of the week under review. After Wednesday a high pressure area was established in North-West India, anticyclonic conditions of wind and weather appeared over the greater part of the country and fine weather lasted until the close of the week. The snowfall on the Hills and the rain on the plains of Northern India maintained the general depression of temperature which has been noticed for some weeks past, and the mean temperature of the whole of India was over four degrees below the normal.

On the 5th the barometer was rising over the Peninsula, the North-Western Provinces, and Bengal, and falling elsewhere, the decrease being brisk in the North-West. A shallow diffused depression lay over Rajputana and a small subsidiary depression over the north of the Punjab. The winds were cyclonic and the weather very unsettled in North-West India. Elsewhere the directions were variable and the weather fine. Rain was falling over the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana and at one or two places in the North-Western Provinces. Snow was falling at the Hill stations in the North-West. On the next day, the 6th, three barometric depressions were shown. One over the central parts of the country, the second over the south-east of the Punjab, near Sirsa, and the third near Rawalpindi. Pressure was high in Sind and in the Upper Assam Valley.

The weather remained very unsettled over North-West India. Rain had fallen over a large part of the Punjab, of the North-Western Provinces and of Rajputana, as well as at Deesa, Neemuch and Jacobabad. Snow was again reported from the Hill stations in the north-west. The chart of the 7th showed that, the depression noticed over the central parts of the country on the 6th, had reached Lower Bengal and Orissa, while the other two had disappeared. The high pressure area which was appearing over Sind had intensified and extended eastward over North-West and Central India. The winds were anticyclonic over North-West and Central India, cyclonic over North-East India, and variable elsewhere. Rain was reported from the south-east of the Punjab, from most stations in the North-Western Provinces, and from many places in Bengal. Snow had fallen from Murree to Darjeeling, but had ceased in Baluchistan. On Wednesday, the 8th, the depression which lay over Lower Bengal and Orissa on the previous day apparently existed over the head of the Bay, while a large area of high pressure had been formed over North-West India. Gradients were steep over the head of the Peninsula and a low pressure area was forming off the West Coast. Strong winds were blowing in several parts of the country. General rain was reported over Lower Bengal and light showers in the North-Western Provinces and Chota Nagpur. Snow had fallen at some Hill Stations. By the morning of the 9th, the depression over the head of the Bay had disappeared, while that forming off the West Coast of the Peninsula had become better defined. Gradients remained steep across the head of the Peninsula and the general distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds were the same as on the previous day. Showers of rain were reported from Sibsagar, Gopalpur and Rajahmundry and of snow from Gnatong. On the 10th the general conditions of pressure and wind were little changed, except that the low pressure area off the West Coast had almost disappeared. Light snow was reported from Baluchistan and Gnatong and moderate rain from Coconada and Masulipatam. On the 11th the barometric changes were irregular, and the only important alteration was a fall at Chaman. The winds were very irregular. Light rain had fallen at Sialkote and Vizagapatam and some snow at the Hill stations.

Temperature.—The abnormal depression of temperature which has been so noticeable throughout nearly the whole of India during the past few weeks has been maintained during the week under review, the abnormal depression for the whole country being as much as 4°·1. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:—

PROVINCE.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	Mean Variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−3·7	−2·9	−2·1	−1·1	−0·1	+0·8	+0·9	−1·2
Bengal and Assam	−4·6	−3·7	−0·8	−1·8	−4·5	−5·8	−6·5	−4·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−4·6	−3·7	−5·8	−7·7	−8·5	−6·4	−4·1	−5·8
Punjab	−6·9	−8·4	−8·1	−8·1	−8·1	−5·9	−5·2	−7·2
Bombay	−1·0	+0·1	−1·3	−5·3	−4·7	−2·7	−0·7	−2·2
Central Provinces and Berar	−2·8	0	+0·5	−9·4	−13·0	−12·9	−6·5	−6·3
Central India and Guzerat	−0·8	+2·8	−4·4	−11·9	−11·6	−9·0	−4·3	−5·6
Sind and Rajputana	−1·9	−1·5	−6·2	−9·2	−7·9	−5·5	−2·5	−5·0
Madras	+2·0	+1·6	+1·5	+0·8	+0·4	−0·5	+0·1	+0·8
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA	−2·7	−1·7	−3·0	−6·0	−6·4	−5·3	−3·2	−4·1

On each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole country was below the average, the abnormal deficiency ranging from 1·7° on the 6th to 6·4° on the 9th. The provincial variations show that in Madras the mean temperature of the week was 0·8° above the normal average, but that in all the other provinces there was a defect which an ged from 1·2° in Burma to 7·2° in the Punjab. On the 8th, 9th and 10th the mean temperature was 10° to 13° below the normal. The greatest deficiency was in the day temperatures and, as shown by the Daily Weather Report this occasionally amounted to as much as 20°. The weather has been steadily frosty on the Hills and slight frost has occasionally occurred on the plains of the north-west.

Rain.—Nearly the whole of the rainfall of the week has been connected with the depressions which crossed Northern India during the first half of the week, and hence most of the rain is reported from Northern India. In the latter part of the week some showers occurred in the Peninsula. The rainfall table, at the close of the summary, shows that rain has fallen in twenty-nine of the rainfall divisions. These twenty-nine divisions include the whole of Bengal, of Assam, of the North-Western Provinces, of the Punjab, of Central India and of Sind, the western division of Rajputana, Malabar, Madras (south central), and the north and central divisions of the East Coast. The regions which received no rain were Burma, the Central Provinces, and the greater part of the Peninsula. The average actual amounts of rain received in the different divisions were not large, except in the Hill districts of the Punjab, which received an average fall of 1·97 inch. This was followed by 0·81 inch in Deltaic Bengal, by 0·69 inch in the submontane division of the Punjab and by 0·53 inch in Orissa. The rainfall of the week was excessive in Deltaic and Central Bengal, in Orissa, in North Behar, in Oudh, in the North-Western Provinces (central and west), the Punjab (south, submontane and hill districts) Sind, Rajputana and Central India, and the East Coast (north and central). The greatest excess was 1·15 inch in the hill districts of the Punjab.

The three concluding columns of the table show that since the commencement of the year the rainfall has been considerably short of the normal in Burma (where hardly any has fallen), in East Bengal, in Behar (south), in the west of the Peninsula and part of the Carnatic. In all other parts of the Indian region, the rainfall equals or exceeds the normal of the period. In the case of many of the divisions reporting deficient rainfall, the normal fall for the period under review is usually so small that its absence is not of great importance.

The following are the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week :—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount. Inches.
East Bengal	Dacca	Manikgunj	2·45
Deltaic Bengal	Nuddea	Meherpur	2·75
Central Bengal	Pubna	Sudder	1·98
North-Western Provinces	Bijnor	Najibabad	1·16
Do.	Garhwal	Ukhimath	2·16
Punjab	Kangra	Sudder	3·91
Do.	Rawalpindi	Murree	2·60
East Coast	Godavery	Sudder	2·00

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 11th February.			Rainfall data from 1st Jan. to 11th Feb. 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall. 1st Jan. to 11th Feb.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·07	—100
	Lower Burma	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·28	—100
	Central ditto	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·15	—100
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	0·03	0·11	— 73
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·24	0·25	—0·01	0·74	0·98	— 24
	Assam (Surma)	0·03	0·29	—0·26	1·41	1·48	— 5
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·03	0·29	—0·26	1·55	1·41	+ 10
	Deltaic Bengal	0·81	0·41	+0·40	1·19	1·03	+ 16
	Central ditto	0·46	0·23	+0·23	1·10	0·74	+ 49
	North ditto	0·05	0·07	—0·02	0·78	0·74	+ 5
	Orissa	0·53	0·22	+0·31	2·11	0·70	+201
	Chota Nagpur	0·29	0·36	—0·07	1·04	1·10	— 5
	Bihar (South)	0·16	0·18	—0·02	0·65	0·87	— 25
	Ditto (North)	0·20	0·13	+0·07	1·06	0·82	+ 29
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·13	0·23	—0·10	1·34	0·87	+ 54
	Oudh (South)	0·10	0·08	+0·02	1·62	0·85	+ 91
	Ditto (North)	0·16	0·07	+0·09	1·63	0·96	+ 70
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·13	0·07	+0·06	1·32	0·67	+ 97
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·27	0·12	+0·15	1·48	0·75	+ 97
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·32	0·34	—0·02	2·48	1·73	+ 43
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·19	0·12	+0·07	1·87	0·74	+153
	Ditto (Central)	0·13	0·21	—0·08	1·40	0·98	+ 43
	Ditto (Submontane)	0·69	0·39	+0·30	4·52	2·03	+122
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	1·97	0·82	+1·15	8·38	4·58	+ 83
	Ditto (North-West)	0·43	0·44	—0·01	4·43	2·33	+ 90
	Ditto (West)	0·04	0·09	—0·05	1·11	0·72	+ 54
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·03	0·04	—0·01	0·47	0·34	+ 38
	Madras (South Central)	0·02	0·08	—0·06	0·25	0·31	— 19
	Coorg	0	0	0	0	0·04	—100
	Mysore	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·08	—100
	Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·09	—100
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0	0	0	0·06	—100
	Khandesh	0	0	0	0·40	0·11	+264
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·01	—0·01	1·89	0·46	+311
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	2·70	0·59	+358
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·08	—0·08	2·26	0·71	+218
	Ditto (East)	0	0·08	—0·08	1·23	0·65	+ 89
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0·07	—100
	Kattiawar	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·07	—100
	Sind	0·14	0·06	+0·08	0·71	0·58	+ 22
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·04	0·02	+0·02	0·71	0·45	+ 58
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·14	0	+0·14	0·60	0·25	+140
	Rajputana (West)	0	0	0	1·01	0·31	+226
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·18	0·05	+0·13	0·94	0·25	+276
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·60	0·08	+650
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·22	—100
	Madras (Central)	0	0	0	0·12	0·06	+100
	East Coast (Central)	0·07	0·03	+0·04	0·40	0·44	— 9
	Ditto (South)	0	0·15	—0·15	0·14	0·78	— 82
	Madras (South)	0	0·20	—0·20	0·70	0·90	— 22

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 16th February, 1893.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 18th February.*—Showers in parts of two northern and two southern districts; no rain elsewhere. Heavy rain in Palamcottah in Tinnevelly district on 19th. Some sowings made in Tinnevelly and in other parts under wells and large irrigation works. Crop and harvest prospects unaltered. Water, pasture, and fodder scarce in parts of Tinnevelly, but generally sufficient; stock in good condition. Prices generally stationary, but slightly easier in Tinnevelly.

Bombay.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind. Standing crops damaged by frost, blight, insects, or rats in parts of seven districts; otherwise good. Reaping of late crops progressing generally. Preparations for next season continue in four districts. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 18th February.*—There has been heavy rain in all divisions during the week, the heaviest falls being again in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Some harm has been done in places to the spring and poppy crops. On the other hand spring rice has been benefited, and advantage is being taken of the rain to push on the cultivation of lands for autumn rice and jute. Prospects therefore continue favourable. Mustard, peas, and potatoes are being gathered Opium is being extracted and collected. Sugarcane pressing is still in progress. Prices of rice remain almost stationary. Cattle are generally healthy. Fodder and water supplies are plentiful in all districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—Weather generally cloudy with light showers in places. Clear weather is now required. Some damage by hail is reported from three districts and by blight from three others; otherwise prospects are favourable. Prices fairly steady, but have slightly risen in four districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—Rain fell throughout the province. Sowings of extra spring crops in progress. Standing crops promising, but those on low lands are suffering from excessive rain. Sunshine is now much needed. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient in all districts but one, where it is getting scarce. Poppy crops flourishing. Prices rising in one district and unsettled in another, but stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—Showers have fallen in some places. Frost has damaged the wheat crops in ear in the northern districts, and in the Nagpur country a good deal of injury is feared from rust. The linseed harvest is in progress in the south of the provinces, and the wheat harvest has commenced.

Burma.—*For week ending 18th February.*—LOWER BURMA: Threshing nearly completed. Cultivation of dry-weather paddy in Thayetmyo progressing. UPPER BURMA: Reaping and threshing of wet-weather paddy nearly completed. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of dry-weather crops progressing, and they are reported to be in a flourishing condition. Reaping of peas in the Myingyan sub-division is almost completed. The price of paddy has risen slightly in two districts and fallen slightly in two others; elsewhere prices are steady. In Lower Burma the price of rice has risen in two districts and fallen in four others, while in Upper Burma the price has fallen in two districts; elsewhere prices are unchanged. Numbers on relief works:—Meiktila, 327.

Assam.—*For week ending 21st February.*—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for summer paddy and sugarcane-crushing continue. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—MYSORE: Standing crops in good condition. Sugarcane being milled in parts. Prospects fair except in parts of two districts, where the water-supply is deficient. Prices risen in one district.

COORG:—Threshing of rice and *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) in progress. Picking of coffee completed. Water for cattle sufficient, but supply of fodder decreasing.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—BERAR: Weather cool. Picking of cotton and threshing of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*), *mug* (*Phaseolus mungo*), and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) still continue in parts of two districts. Spring crops good except wheat which is blighted in parts of three districts. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD:—No rain during the week. Weeding of hot-weather crops continues. Standing spring crops are in good condition. Prices generally stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—Slight showers in parts. More rain needed in Bundelkhand. Spring crops in Bhopal somewhat injured by unusual cold and frost, but good in other parts of Central India. Agricultural stock and pasturage generally good and sufficient. Prices of food-grains continue steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—Rainfall slight in places. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good. Slight damage in parts by frost. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady in ten States, rising in two others, and falling elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 18th February.*—Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON THE SYSTEM OF TRIAL BY JURY BEFORE COURTS OF SESSION IN BENGAL.

No. 5 (Judicial) / 201—208.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Calcutta, the 23rd February 1893.

READ—

The correspondence on the working of the Jury system in India, forwarded to the Secretary of State with the Government of India's Despatch No. 32, dated the 21st December 1892.

Further despatches on the same subject, so far as it relates to Bengal, No. 1, dated the 4th January, and No. 5, dated the 18th January 1893.

A letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 35 J., dated the 2nd January 1893.

RESOLUTION.

IN a letter, No. 35 J., dated the 2nd January 1893, addressed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the Government of India, His Honour, with reference to the notification issued by him on the 20th October 1892, withdrawing certain offences from trial by jury in eight districts of Bengal, wrote that he desired—

"as far as possible, to reconsider the question from the new light thrown on it by the fact that the distress and dissatisfaction caused by the partial removal of what is valued as an important privilege had been so great and so much beyond his expectation;"

and, after making various suggestions for the modification of the provisions relating to Juries in the Criminal Procedure Code, His Honour concluded his letter in the words quoted below—

"A suggestion has been made to the Lieutenant-Governor that a Commission might be appointed with instructions to consider such questions as those indicated above, and to report to Government on the feasibility of any scheme which would be generally acceptable, and yet would safeguard the Government from a recurrence of the scandalous verdicts and grievous failures of justice to which attention has been drawn in the published correspondence. There are obvious difficulties attending the appointment of such a Commission, but it seems not impossible that it might result in the formulation of an authoritative report which the Government could accept, and if such a result could be obtained, it would be more satisfactory and would tend more to re-assure the public mind than a decision arrived at by Government alone. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, thinks it his duty to submit this suggestion for the consideration of the Government of India, and to say that, should they accept it, nothing will be wanting on his part to afford the Commission such assistance as is in the power of the Bengal Government."

The suggestion thus made seemed to the Government of India well worthy of consideration, not only for the reasons which had been stated by His Honour, but also because the Governor General in Council was aware that the residents of the Jury districts had made it a special ground of complaint that the Notification of the 20th October had been issued without their having been allowed an opportunity of showing cause against it. The following paragraph was, therefore, added to the Despatch of the 4th January, transmitting to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a memorial adopted by the public meeting held at the Town Hall of Calcutta on the 20th December, in which the memorialists protested against the Notification of the 20th October 1892:—

"Since the above paragraphs were written, we have received from His Honour a suggestion that if an enquiry is to be made into these points, it might be conveniently entrusted to a special Commission. Sir Charles Elliott's proposal, provided the scope of the enquiry is carefully defined, seems to us, well worthy of consideration. We shall, however, take no further steps until we have heard from Your Lordship in reply to this and our former Despatch."

2. The Governor General in Council has now received from the Secretary of State an intimation that the course above proposed approves itself to Her Majesty's Government, and is in a position to issue orders on the subject. His Excellency in Council has decided to appoint a Commission, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

The Honourable Mr. Justice PRINSEP, *President*,
Maharaja Sir JOTINDRO MOHUN TAGORE, Bahadur, K.C.S.I.,
The Honourable Sir GRIFFITH EVANS, K.C.I.E.,
Sir ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER, KT.,
Mr. C. A. WILKINS, Indian Civil Service, District and Sessions Judge.

The services of Mr. H. C. Streatfeild, of the Indian Civil Service, will be placed at the disposal of the Commission as Secretary.

3. The Commission will be instructed—

(1) to consider the classes of offences triable by jury in the several districts of Bengal in which the system of trial by jury has been introduced, and to report whether any, and, if so, what, changes in the classification which now obtains are desirable;

(2) to consider and report whether any, and, if so, what, modifications of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code relating to the trial of offences triable by jury before Courts of Session are desirable for the purpose of preventing miscarriage of justice.

4. The whole of the correspondence which has recently passed on the subject of the working of the Jury system in Bengal, and which is read in the preamble to this Resolution, as well as reports subsequently received from the Madras and Bombay Governments on the same subject, will be placed at the disposal of the Commission by the Government of India, and the Government of Bengal and the High Court of Calcutta will be requested to afford the Commissioners all the assistance in their power in the prosecution of their enquiries.

It will be left to the Commission to decide whether or not they should take oral evidence.

5. The Governor General in Council is desirous that the Commission's report should be submitted with as little delay as possible, and therefore considers it advisable that their sittings should commence at once, and be as continuous as they can arrange without inconvenience.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal, to the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court at Fort William, and the Members of the Commission, for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1891-92.

No. 37 I, dated Calcutta, the 20th February 1893.

OBSERVATIONS.—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

READ—

Administration Report of Irrigation Works in the Madras Presidency for 1891-92.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of Major Works in the Madras Presidency remains at ten, as stated in previous Reviews. This, however, is exclusive of the Kalingaroyen Project, to which sanction has been accorded, but for which funds have not yet been available. The construction estimates of five of the Major Works have already been closed.

The number of Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was increased to twenty-three, the Dondapad Tank and Sagiler Projects being added to the list, while the Dumagudiem Canal was removed therefrom. No capital outlay was, however, incurred on these two new works during the year.

2. The capital outlay incurred during the year, according to the heads of account, was as follows :—

	Number of works.	During the year 1891-92.							Total direct and indirect to end of 1891-92
		Works	Establishment	Tools and Plant	Suspense Account	Total direct charges	Indirect charges	Total direct and indirect charges.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works									
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35)	1	5,20,829	1,18,196	1,440	...	6,40,465	23,538	6,64,003	27,37,194
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49)	9	12,12,509	2,69,014	1,35,230	1,199	16,17,952	83,938	17,01,890	5,79,75,157
Minor Works and Navigation.									
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept (Account head 48).	*20	2,58,837	56,529	229		3,15,595	14,988	3,30,583	†1,49,15,461
Total	30	19,92,175	4,43,739	1,36,899	1,199	25,74,012	1,22,464	26,96,476	7,56,27,812

* Excluding Vedarniem Canal, for which complete Capital account to end of 1891-92 has not yet been prepared.

† Exclusive of the Capital outlay on the two works transferred during the year from the head "Minor Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept" and of capital outlay on one work transferred during 1891-92, from the head "Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept" to that of "Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept."

3. The principal outlay on Major Works was incurred on the Rushikulya, Kistna and Periyar Projects, and amounted respectively to Rs. 6,64,003, Rs. 4,56,776, and Rs. 11,33,413, inclusive of indirect charges. On the Rushikulya Project work was started on the Gulleri weir and channel, on the Russellkonda head sluices, and on the Surada Reservoir Works: good progress was made with the Russellkonda dam, and the weirs and scouring sluices at Janamilli and Goomsur and the Rushikulya Canal head sluice were completed. On the Kistna system the raising of the weir and fitting the under sluices with screw shutters were completed. On the Periyar Project good progress was made on the dam and the water-shed tunnel, and on the distribution works.

The principal expenditure on Minor Works was on the Buckingham Canal on which it amounted to Rs. 2,64,795.

4. The length of main and branch canal on the major systems amounted to 1,971 miles, and of distributaries to 5,520 miles.

5. The revenue receipts and working expenses of each work for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept are shown in the following statement:—

Serial number.	System.	Capital outlay.	Gross Revenue Receipts in 1891-92.			Working Expenses.			Net actual revenue.	Deduct receipts and charges on account of old irrigation.	Net Revenue attributable to outlay of Government Capital.	Percentage of return.
			Irrigation revenue.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Godávari	1,28,00,594	23,88,745	1,10,685	24,99,430	6,36,096	33,605	6,69,701	18,29,729	1,15,500	17,14,229	13·39
2	Kistna	1,04,67,292	19,02,268	47,982	19,50,250	5,15,877	25,361	5,41,238	14,09,012	66,100	13,42,912	12·33
3	Pennér	18,81,613	1,20,029	830	1,20,859	46,482	2,136	48,618	72,241	87,000	—14,759	...
4	Sangam	36,73,132	1,47,571	742	1,48,313	59,558	2,480	62,038	86,275	1,14,000	—27,725	...
5	Karnúl	2,16,40,725	1,34,265	8,457	1,42,722	1,29,912	4,530	1,34,442	8,280	...	8,280	0·04
6	Barur	4,15,719	7,483	...	7,483	7,905	264	8,169	—686	1,850	—2,536	...
7	Cauvery	17,79,450	30,91,272	4,683	30,95,955	3,45,007	29,556	3,74,563	27,21,392	20,68,300	6,53,092	36·70
8	Srivaikuntham	14,51,541	1,87,541	1,559	1,89,100	36,714	2,502	39,216	1,49,884	66,500	83,384	5·74
	TOTAL MAJOR WORKS, 1891-92	5,41,10,066	79,79,174	1,74,938	81,54,112	17,77,551	1,00,434	18,77,985	62,76,127	25,19,250	37,56,877	6·94
	TOTAL FOR 1890-91	5,35,41,589	80,06,220	1,91,156	81,97,376	18,51,287	1,02,440	19,53,727	62,43,649	25,19,250	37,24,399	6·96
	MINOR WORKS.											
	I.—Irrigation.											
1	Cumbum Tank	47,097	23,534	...	23,534	10,526	264	10,790	12,744	27,251	—14,507	...
2	Thadapalli Channel	89,486	1,04,008	13	1,04,021	13,663	265	13,928	90,093	75,249	14,844	16·59
3	Arkonkóta do.	1,00,794	27,540	1	27,541	1,860	37	1,897	25,644	18,955	6,689	6·64
4	Kalingaroyen do.	55,253	1,01,243	222	1,01,465	14,843	368	15,211	86,254	83,301	2,953	5·34
5	Pálár Aniout	19,63,557	1,25,000	1,313	1,26,313	92,178	2,425	94,603	31,710	1,21,100	—89,390	...
6	Poiney do.	2,19,120	...	730	730	15,345	408	15,753	—15,023	...	—15,023	...
7	Cheyár do.	2,38,562	...	585	585	98,171	2,577	1,00,748	—1,00,163	...	—1,00,163	...
8	Chembrambakam Tank	7,36,580	16,660	5	16,665	15,527	406	15,933	732	9,100	—8,368	...
9	Madras Water-supply	17,54,045	16,562	14,435	30,997	18,577	643	19,220	11,777	6,200	5,577	0·32
10	Vallúr Aniout	63,805	5,411	...	5,411	992	23	1,015	4,396	3,240	1,156	1·81
11	Tirukoilúr Aniout	2,35,775	...	375	375	24,789	653	25,442	—25,067	...	—25,067	..
12	Mehamattur Aniout	71,047	8,925	5	8,930	15,646	400	16,046	—7,116	1,863	—8,979	...
13	Vriddháchalam do.	49,737	...	3	3	10,051	263	10,314	—10,311	...	—10,311	...
14	Shatiatope do.	93,641	...	195	195	20,369	535	20,904	—20,709	...	—20,709	..
15	Pelandorai do.	4,51,336	3,000	109	3,109	16,327	421	16,748	—13,639	2,850	—16,489	...
16	Lower Coleroon Aniout	(a)5,64,401	...	761	761	24,533	647	25,180	—24,419	...	—24,419	...
17	Maradur Aniout	41,135	1,85,621	1,038	1,86,659	13,831	281	14,112	1,72,547	1,14,337	58,210	141·51
	TOTAL I—IRRIGATION	67,75,380	6,17,504	19,790	6,37,294	4,07,228	10,616	4,17,844	2,19,450	4,63,446	—2,43,996	...
	II.—Navigation.											
1	Chilka Lake	31,027	...	...	...	5,695	149	5,844	—5,844	...	—5,844	...
2	Buckingham Canal	79,53,882	.	98,269	98,269	1,67,427	5,441	1,72,868	—74,599	...	—74,599	...
3	Vedorniem Canal	...	...	1,236	1,236	3,697	111	3,808	—2,572	...	—2,572	...
4	Ganjam-Gopalpúr Canal	1,55,172	...	...	...	60	...	60	—60	...	—60	...
	TOTAL II—NAVIGATION	81,40,081	...	99,505	99,505	1,76,879	5,701	1,82,580	—83,075	...	—83,075	...
	TOTAL MINOR WORKS, 1891-92	1,49,15,461	6,17,504	1,19,295	7,36,799	5,84,107	16,317	6,00,424	1,36,375	4,63,446	—3,27,071	...
	TOTAL FOR 1890-91	1,40,55,318	12,14,502	1,04,039	13,18,541	4,42,512	11,747	4,54,259	8,64,282	5,64,860	2,99,422	2·12

(a) Includes Rs. 3,29,560 on account of old outlay now brought into this account.

6. The receipts from Major Works were less by Rs. 43,264 than during the previous year. The working expenses were also less by Rs. 75,742, so that there was an improvement in net receipts of Rs. 32,478. The net revenue derived from the Godavari, Kistna, Karnul, and Srivaikuntham systems showed an increase over the figures for 1890-91. In the case of the Karnul Canal, a deficit of Rs. 37,679 in 1890-91 was converted into a net profit of Rs. 8,280 in 1891-92. On the other hand, the Pennér and Sangam systems showed a considerable falling off owing to the supply of water having been deficient. The Minor Works are separated in this year's review into Irrigation and Navigation, following the separation that was effected in the general review of the revenue and expenditure recorded under the head "Irrigation Works" in the accounts of the Government of India for 1890-91 published as Public Works Department Resolution No. 177 I., dated 26th July 1892.

Under Irrigation minor works the only fact requiring notice is that the figures for the Lower Coleroon Anicut showing a deficit of Rs. 24,419, as compared with a net revenue in 1890-91 of Rs. 3,36,077, are not the correct figures for the year, the irrigation revenue for the year having been omitted owing to the necessary figures not having been furnished by the Board of Revenue. The Government of India trust that the necessary information may be furnished in subsequent years in time to be included in the Administration Report.

Under Navigation minor works the Buckingham Canal shows a deficit of Rs. 74,599, as compared with a deficit of Rs. 29,684 in the previous year. The receipts on this canal were better by Rs. 10,257; but there was a large increase in the working expenses caused by heavy clearances and by having to open two bars so as to increase the depth of water in the canal.

7. Of the total revenue credited to Irrigation from the Major Works Rs. 74,72,256 is the share of the land revenue on account of the water supplied, and Rs. 5,06,918 is the irrigation share of the enhanced land revenue. These figures are taken from Statement I. C. attached to the Report. They differ slightly from those given in para. 6 of the Resolution on the Report by the Madras Government. The difference is due to the amount credited to the Karnúl Canal on account of water supplied to Government tanks having been shown as enhanced land revenue instead of as indirect irrigation revenue.

8. In the following statement the irrigation receipts are compared with the areas charged as irrigated under first and second crops:—

	Revenue derived from irrigated lands.		Area charged as irrigated		Rate per acre.	
	1891-92.	1890-91	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5.	6	7
MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Godávari	23,88,745	22,78,766	732,364	680,495	3·3	3 3
2. Kistna	19,02,268	18,33,750	480,728	463,071	3·9	3·9
3. Pennér	1,20,029	2,58,879	35,652	65,080	3·4	3·9
4. Sangam	1,47,571	2,75,279	39,200	68,224	3 8	4·0
5. Karnúl	1,34,265	1,10,591	73,500	24,848	1·8	4·4
6. Barur	7,483	7,397	2,757	2,774	3·1	2·7
7. Cauvery	30,91,272	31,05,709	1,008,059	1,013,844	3·1	3·1
8. Srivaikuntham	1,87,541	1,35,849	41,322	28,896	4·5	4·7
Total Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue.	79,79,174	80,06,220	2,413,591	2,346,732	3·3	3·4
MINOR WORKS.						
1—Irrigation.						
TOTAL	6,17,504	12,14,502	378,998	421,043	1·6	2 9
GRAND TOTAL	85,96,678	92,20,722	2,792,589	2,767,775	3·1	3·3

The total area irrigated during the year shows a satisfactory increase. The increase occurs principally on the Godávari, Kistna, Srivaikuntham, and Karnúl Canals. On the latter it was due to the failure of the rains which caused an increased demand for canal water. The area irrigated under the Pennér and Sangam systems showed a considerable reduction for the reason already stated.

9. The following figures, which are given in the individual canal reports and in para. 7 of the review by the Madras Government, exhibit the incidence per acre under first and second crop, respectively, of the irrigation revenue derived from the Major Works. This may be taken, practically, as the equivalent of the water rate :—

	First crop. Rs.	Second crop. Rs.
Godávari	3·90	2·45
Kistna	4·03	4·08
Pennér	4·36	2·83
Sangam	4·50	2·98
Barur	3·77	1·18
Cauvery	3·35	2·44
Srivaikuntham	5·96	3·20

This average rate is calculated on the area irrigated, exclusive of the area of such zemindari and inam lands as are entitled to receive water free of charge. The figures showing the area on which this calculation is based are not, however, furnished in the report, the area of the land that receives water free not being given. In future reports the Madras Government are requested, if possible, to furnish this information.

10. The area charged as irrigated under first crop by the Major Works, excluding the Karnul canal, amounted to 2,127,875 acres, and under second crop to 212,216 acres. Of the aggregate area thus irrigated about ten-elevenths was supplied by flow, and one-eleventh by lift.

11. The following statement shows the details of the working expenses, including the old maintenance charges, for each of the Major systems, and for the Minor systems in the aggregate :—

System.	1891-92.					1890-91.
	New Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Godávari	2,77,682	3,20,161	38,253	33,605	6,69,701	7,11,303
Kistna	2,23,084	2,49,031	43,762	25,361	5,41,238	5,00,869
Pennér	32,378	14,104	...	2,136	48,618	65,941
Sangam	41,391	18,147	20	2,480	62,038	86,354
Karnúl Canal	89,417	37,249	3,246	4,530	1,34,442	1,56,940
Barur	5,839	2,066	...	264	8,169	4,961
Cauvery	1,06,821	2,37,371	815	29,556	3,74,563	3,83,984
Srivaikuntham	16,331	20,383	...	2,502	39,216	43,375
TOTAL MAJOR WORKS	7,92,943	8,98,512	86,096	1,00,434	18,77,985	19,53,727
Per acre irrigated by Major Works	...	...	...	...	0·78	0·83
Minor Works and Navigation	4,57,656	1,23,475	2,976	16,317	6,00,424	4,54,259
GRAND TOTAL	12,50,599	10,21,987	89,072	1,16,751	24,78,409	24,07,986

The percentage of the working expenses of Major Irrigation Works on the gross revenue amounted to about 23 per cent., of which the cost of revenue management accounted for about 9 per cent.

12. The charge for establishment in column 3 of the last statement is made up as follows :—

		Major Works.	Minor Works and Navigation.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
REVENUE MANAGEMENT.	Direction and Executive	4,66,343	11,938	4,78,281
	Collection charges	2,54,108	6,915	2,61,023
	TOTAL	7,20,451	18,853	7,39,304
Maintenance of works		1,78,061	1,04,622	2,82,683
	GRAND TOTAL	8,98,512	1,23,475	10,21,987

13. Rice is always the most important crop grown in Madras. In the year under review, the estimated value of all crops irrigated by Major and Minor Works was 718 lakhs, of which the rice crop was valued at 672 lakhs.

14. The navigation receipts, included among miscellaneous revenue in column 4 of the statement in para. 4, aggregated Rs. 2,29,174. The following are the figures for the principal canals:—

Canals.	Length of navigable channels.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Value of goods.	Ton-mileage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Godávari	495	96,287	72,943	3,51,62,883	10,785,460
Kistna	286	34,573	70,327	1,60,80,442	9,785,669
Karnúl	190	1,343	13,427	2,12,83(	202,340
Buckingham . . .	262	95,740	1,72,868	1,14,56,947	18,878,542
TOTAL .	1,233	2,27,943	3,29,565	6,29,43,102	39,652,011
Corresponding figures of previous year.	1,232	2,16,379	2,68,451	6,72,73,989	44,166,087

15. The information given in para. 13 of the review on the Report for 1890-91 regarding Minor Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept cannot be given in the present review, as the revenue figures for these works have not been furnished to the Madras Government by the Board of Revenue. It is hoped that in future years this information will be received in time to be included in the Report. The direct outlay on these works was as follows:—

	Rs.
Ordinary Minor Works, Public Works Department . .	10,89,637
" " Revenue Department . . .	5,44,593
Tank restoration works	6,73,876
Agricultural works	4,51,037
TOTAL .	27,59,143

16. Six investigation parties continued at work on the Tank Restoration scheme. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred on investigation and execution:—

	EXPENDITURE DURING 1891-92.					Expenditure to end of 1891-92.
	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Execution . .	1,79,717	3,06,243	1,11,770	7,289	6,05,019	28,81,684
Investigation .	20,840	...	52,351	—4,334	68,857	10,40,687
TOTAL .	2,00,557	3,06,243	1,64,121	2,955	6,73,876	39,22,371

Up to the end of the year 25,128 square miles had been investigated, the estimates for 3,188 works had been prepared, and estimates aggregating 34 lakhs had been sanctioned.

17. The following figures relate to the discharge of some of the principal canals:—

CANALS.	AREA ACTUALLY IRRIGATED, 1ST CROP.	MAXIMUM DISCHARGE AS DESIGNED.	MAXIMUM DISCHARGE DURING YEAR.	AVERAGE DISCHARGE AT HEAD.	ACRES IRRIGATED PER CUBIC FOOT PER SECOND OF AVERAGE DISCHARGE.
	Acres.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	First crop.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Godávari	709,704	8,510	11,346	4,768	148·85
Kistna	478,167	8,126	6,472	4,199	113·88
Pennér	50,667	2,306	1,004	215	235·66
Sangam	56,413	4,800	8,804	319	176·84
Karnúl	67,300	1,468	1,606	1,001	67·23
Cauvery	898,276	Not known	33,900	11,246	79·87
Srivaikuntham . . .	33,347	1,860	2,013	258	129·25

18. The report was received by the Government of India on 28th December 1892. As suggested in para. 17 of the review of the Report for the previous year, it is now accompanied by a Resolution by the Madras Government reviewing the operations of the year. The Government of India are glad to observe that progress made with the Rushikulya and Periyar Projects is considered by the Madras Government to be specially gratifying.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Review be forwarded to the Government of Madras for information and guidance, and to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted on the margin, for information.

The Governments of Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Burma.
The Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Baluchistan.

Ordered further, that this Review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

F. J. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1891-92.

No. 39 I., dated Calcutta, the 21st February 1893.

OBSERVATIONS—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 97 I., dated 10th January 1892, from the Government of the Punjab, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation works in the Punjab for 1891-92, and Resolution by that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of canals in operation in the Punjab remains unchanged at twelve. The Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal was partially opened to irrigation during the Rabi crop, but no revenue was realized during 1891-92 as the Rabi assessments did not fall due until 1892-93. As stated in paragraph 42 of the Chief Engineer's Report, the Sirsa Branch will for revenue purposes be treated as an integral portion of the Western Jumna Canal system, and not as a separate canal.

2. The Capital outlay incurred during and up to the end of 1891-92 is shown in the following statement under the financial heads of account :—

	Number of Works	During the year 1891-92.							Total direct and indirect to end of 1891-92.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR WORKS.									
Protective Irrigation works (Account head 35) . .	1	8,459	1,848	—72	—236	9,999	259	10,258	36,13,753
Irrigation works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49) . . .	*7	38,11,866	5,28,091	1,23,315	50,957	45,14,229	94,938	46,09,167	6,34,87,175
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.									
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43) . .	4	48,589	10,732	113	6,423	65,857	2,112	67,969	†19,44,654
TOTAL . .	12	38,68,914	5,40,671	1,23,356	57,144	45,90,085	97,309	46,87,394	6,90,45,582

* The Sirsa Branch being treated as a portion of the Western Jumna system.

† Includes Capital outlay on Madhopur Workshops.

3. The total outlay was nearly double that of 1890-91, and the bulk of it was incurred on the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal, the Sirhind Canal, and the Chenab Canal.

On the Sirsa Branch, which is partly in British territory and partly in the Patiala State, the outlay from Imperial Funds amounted to Rs. 5,98,158 and from funds contributed by the Patiala State to Rs. 2,83,818. The main channel was almost completed in the second or Patiala section and water was passed down to the 79th mile. The main lines of the two most important distributaries were finished and their branches were well advanced. At the same time good progress was made on the new works which have the object of enabling the Western Jumna Canal to carry the extra supply required for the Sirsa Branch.

On the Sirhind Canal there was an outlay from Imperial funds of Rs. 3,44,560, principally on new distributaries towards the tails of the British Branches which are required to complete the irrigation system. Under contributions the outlay on works was Rs. 3,649, but there were credits under Tools and Plant and Suspense amounting to Rs. 19,556, so that the net result was a reduction of Capital outlay by Rs. 15,907.

On the Chenab Canal the Capital outlay was Rs. 35,57,362, mainly on the permanent headworks and the feeder channel which connects them with the original canal. The progress on these works was so good that a permanent supply was assured to the canal in January 1892, or two years earlier than was originally anticipated. The work on the distributaries was simultaneously pushed forward, and the colonization of the Government waste lands was started before the close of year.

4. The following statement shows the mileage of main canal and distributary in operation at the close of the year under review :—

	Completed.	
	Miles of canals.	Miles of distributaries.
Major Works.		
Protective Irrigation Works	22	140
Irrigation works not charged against Revenue	1,251	5,224
Minor Works		
Of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	1,804	152
Of which only Revenue Accounts are kept	826	451
Total	3,903	5,967

The length of navigable channels was 886 miles. In addition to the above, in the Native States there are 223 miles of completed canal, of which 46 are navigable, and 1,940 miles of completed distributary.

During the year the length of canal has been increased by 68 miles and of distributary by 362 miles, all in British territory.

5. The financial results of the canals in operation, excluding the Native States' portion of the Sirhind Canal, are exhibited in the following statement.

The Irrigation Revenue includes the collections on account of the Rabi season of 1890-91 and the Kharif season of 1891-92 :—

CANAL.	Total direct and indirect capital outlay to end of 1891-92.	GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED.			WORKING EXPENSES.			Net Revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.
		Irrigation Revenue.*	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35—Protective Irrigation Works—									
Swat River Canal	36,18,753	2,00,078	3,612	2,03,690	95,794	6,260	1,02,054	1,01,636	2·81
49—Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—									
Western Jumna .	1,12,42,228	13,76,781	1,32,448	15,09,229	4,80,026	28,405	5,08,431	10,00,798	8·90
Bari Doab . .	1,64,54,130	17,78,746	1,66,563	19,45,309	7,21,265	45,338	7,66,603	11,78,706	7·16
Sirhind . .	2,36,31,952	19,34,435	80,469	20,14,904	5,48,443	34,552	5,82,995	14,31,909	6·06
Chenab . .	92,60,515	1,02,678	1,366	1,04,044	1,07,232	2,909	1,10,141	—6,097	...
Lower Sohag and Para . .	7,01,620	55,675	3,568	59,248	79,478	4,721	84,199	—24,956	...
Sidhnai . .	9,64,547	2,03,489	1,082	2,04,571	91,944	5,571	97,515	1,07,056	11·10
Total Major Works, 1891-92	6,58,68,745	56,51,882	3,89,108	60,40,990	21,24,182	1,27,756	22,51,938	37,89,052	5·75
Total for 1890-91 .	6,18,47,738	54,93,450	3,36,990	58,30,440	20,42,154	1,31,532	21,73,686	36,56,754	5·91
MINOR WORKS.									
43—Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Upper Sutlej .	6,21,588	1,64,380	10,490	1,74,870	1,09,121	6,477	1,15,598	59,272	9·53
Lower Sutlej and Chenab . .	1,10,102	3,23,061	2,03,144	5,26,205	2,87,605	9,379	2,96,984	2,29,221	208·19
Indus Inundation .	7,07,635	1,49,843	1,58,712	3,08,555	2,34,720	14,013	2,48,733	59,822	8·45
Shahpur Inundation . .	81,181	47,188	1,127	48,315	26,345	190	26,535	21,780	26·84
Total of Minor Works, 1891-92 .	15,20,506	6,84,472	3,73,473	10,57,945	6,57,791	30,059	6,87,850	3,70,095	24·34
Total for 1890-91 .	14,52,537	6,70,355	3,53,232	10,23,587	8,25,306	35,920	8,61,226	1,62,361	11·10
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Muzaffargarh, 1891-92 . . .	...	2,61,542	1,61,390	4,22,932	2,27,540	6,207	2,33,747	1,89,185	...
Muzaffargarh, 1890-91 . . .	...	2,57,657	1,37,945	3,95,602	1,95,641	5,941	2,01,582	1,94,020	...
GRAND TOTAL, 1891-92 .	6,73,89,251	65,97,896	9,23,971	75,21,867	30,09,513	1,64,022	31,73,535	43,48,332	†6·17
GRAND TOTAL, 1890-91 .	6,33,00,275	64,21,462	8,28,167	72,49,629	30,63,101	1,73,393	32,36,494	40,13,135	†6·33

* Refunds deducted from Revenue.

† These percentages of net Revenue on Capital outlay do not include Muzaffargarh Canal.

6. The net revenue for the whole province is higher by Rs. 3,35,197 than it was in 1890-91, but the percentage on Capital outlay has fallen slightly owing to the large addition during the year to the Capital account of the canals.

The Major Works show an increase in net revenue of Rs. 1,32,298. There is a large increase on the Sirhind Canal, but all the other canals except the Sidhnai show a decrease.

The Swat River and Lower Sohag and Para Canals are the only Major Works which seem likely to fail in meeting the interest charges, and paragraph 3 of the Resolution by the Local Government shows that the necessity for improving the revenue from these canals is receiving due attention. A permanent supply having now been assured to the Chenab Canal, a rapid improvement in the returns from it may be expected.

The Minor Works show an increase in net revenue of Rs. 2,02,899, but this is partly due to the receipts from the Indus Canals being unduly raised this year by large arrears of collections. The condition of these canals, which have always been worked at a loss, is said (paragraph 7 of the Resolution) to be under the consideration of the Local Government.

7. The net revenue of the Major Works in operation exceeded the interest charges by Rs. 13,43,616, and at the close of the year the balance of net revenue over interest charges for all Major Works amounted to Rs. 224½ lakhs.

8. The area irrigated and the irrigation revenue assessed thereon during the year are shown in the following statement. The revenue assessed differs from that actually collected, because the revenue assessed on the Rabi crop of any one year is not collected until the following year:—

Canal.	Area irrigated.		Assessment, 1891-92.								Rate per acre irrigated.	
	1891-92.	1890-91.	Water rates.	Occupier's rates.	Owner's rates.	Share of land revenue.	Sale proceeds of waste or other lands benefited.	Water advantage rates.	Gross assessed revenue, excluding miscellaneous.	Assessment, 1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Swat River	99,350	88,875	2,49,845	...	...	...	...	...	2,49,845	2,22,924	2·51	2·51
Western Jumna	335,350	388,505	...	8,89,600	3,66,014	...	...	...	12,56,614	14,50,580	3·74	3·73
Bari Doab	592,785	535,045	...	20,43,726	...	...	...	...	20,43,726	17,73,190	3·44	3·30
Sirhind	685,610	600,162	22,34,735	...	...	...	...	...	22,34,735	19,13,416	3·26	3·19
Chenab	35,524	52,390	..	79,294	...	...	1,115	...	80,409	97,586	2·26	1·86
Lower Sohag and Para	56,908	38,604	63,694	...	...	...	...	...	63,694	52,777	1·12	1·36
Sidhnai	157,514	122,525	2,42,847	...	...	...	...	...	2,42,847	2,38,576	1·54	1·90
Upper Sutlej	185,374	137,861	...	17,914	...	1,64,221	...	17,113	1,99,248	1,47,087	1·07	1·07
Lower Sutlej and Chenab.	368,683	346,220	...	173	...	3,22,917	...	...	3,23,090	3,24,819	0·87	0·94
Indus	217,890	218,280	...	...	...	1,49,853	...	...	1,49,853	1,55,043	0·69	0·71
Shahpur	28,292	21,313	56,355	...	...	..	...	...	56,355	47,545	1·99	2·23
Muzaffargarh	304,056	292,878	...	...	...	2,61,597	...	...	2,61,597	2,67,658	0·86	0·88
TOTAL	3,067,336	2,842,658	28,47,476	30,30,707	3,66,014	8,98,588	1,115	17,113	71,61,013	66,81,201	2·33	2·35

9. The expansion of the irrigated area noticed in previous reviews still continues, the increase in 1891-92 being 224,678 acres, of which 83,642 acres belong to Perennial and 141,036 acres to Inundation Canals. The progress during the past decade is very striking, the area having risen from 1,645,321 acres in 1881-82 to 3,067,336 acres in 1891-92: the area irrigated by Perennial Canals has increased by 161 per cent. during this period.

The rainfall was considerably below the average during both crops, and locusts caused much damage in the early part of the year.

The rate per acre for the whole province has fallen slightly: it is higher than in 1890-91 on most of the Major Works and lower on all the Minor Works except one.

10. The areas of Kharif and Rabi crop were as follow :—

	Kharif, acres.	Rabi, acres.
Perennial Canals	572,657	1,175,962
Inundation „	600,027	718,690
TOTAL	1,172,684	1,894,652

Compared with the figures of last year, the area under Kharif crops is smaller on both Perennial and Inundation Canals: this is mainly due to the ravages of locusts, the young crops having been eaten up as soon as they appeared above the ground. The area under Rabi crops is, on the other hand, by far the largest yet recorded on both descriptions of canal.

11. The areas of the principal crops cultivated during the last two years compare as follow :—

	1891-92. Acres.	1890-91. Acres.
Sugarcane	91,238	77,207
Rice	184,637	199,901
Jowar	157,146	160,232
Maize	114,879	102,891
Wheat	1,120,932	1,011,127
Cotton	188,072	273,300

The areas under sugarcane and wheat are the largest yet recorded. The area under rice fell off somewhat owing to the cultivation of this crop having been discontinued in the low lands of the Hissar District, where the soil was becoming water-logged, and to the late commencement of the rainy season. The decrease in the area under cotton, which is very marked, is due to the locusts having attacked this crop more than any other.

The estimated value of irrigated crops is 895 lakhs of rupees.

12. Particulars of the discharge and duty of the perennial canals, and of the lowest volumes in the rivers from which they draw their supplies, will be found in the following statement. The river discharges are, with the exception of the Chenab, lower than those of last year, but are above the average. The duty of the Western Jumna Canal for the Rabi crop is very low owing to the demand for water having been slack, but the opening of the Sirsa Branch may be expected to create a steadier demand in future. The duty of the Chenab Canal for the same crop is not a true duty as water was not available early in the season, when it was required for sowings, though the completion of the weir gave a plentiful supply towards the close of the season :—

CANAL.	MINIMUM DISCHARGE OF RIVER.	MAXIMUM DISCHARGE OF CANAL AS DESIGNED.	MAXIMUM DISCHARGE OF CANAL DURING YEAR.	AVERAGE DISCHARGE AT HEAD.		ACRES IRRIGATED PER CUBIC FOOT OF AVERAGE DISCHARGE.	
				Kharif.	Rabi.		
	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.		Kharif	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Swat River	2,404	700	736	523	630	43	122
Western Jumna	2,892	2,800	3,741	2,630	2,013	70	75
Bari Doab	1,579	3,000	4,160	3,482	2,470	62	153
Sirhind	3,167	6,000	5,870	*2,856	3,048	44	183
Chenab	5,380	2,300	856	407	320	59	36

* Excluding Native States Branches.

13. The improvement in the proportion of the area actually irrigated from the Native States Branches of the Sirhind Canal to the area which would have been irrigated according to the standard of the British Branches, which was noticed in last year's review, has not been maintained. This proportion has fallen from 64 per cent. in 1890-91 to 58 per cent. in the year under review. The proportion for the Kharif has altered but little, and it is in the Rabi that the

change is greatest. The Rabi season was very dry and the demand for water great: in such a season the superior organization on the British Branches naturally shows to greater advantage.

14. The following statement shows the working of the Native States Branches:—

STATE.	Capital outlay.	Gross revenue collected less refunds.	Working expenses.	Net Revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Water-rates assessed.	Area irrigated.	Water-rate assessed per acre.	Working expenses per acre.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Patiala . .	1,14,52,312	6,48,384	3,29,568	3,18,821	2·78	6,13,849	191,362	3·21	1·72
Nabha . .	12,44,863	68,391	39,672	28,719	2·30	68,738	20,455	3·36	1·94
Jhind . .	10,88,852	46,971	26,364	20,607	1·89	43,294	12,629	3·43	2·08
TOTAL, 1891-92 .	1,37,86,027	7,63,746	3,95,599	3,68,147	2·67	7,25,881	2,24,446	3·23	1·76
TOTAL, 1890-91 .	1,38,01,934	6,40,617	4,35,570	2,05,047	1·48	7,19,878	2,16,568	3·32	2·01

Compared with the previous year, these figures again show a satisfactory advance: the net revenue is better by over a lakh and a half of rupees, and the percentage on Capital outlay is nearly doubled, while the working expenses are lower. The value of crops irrigated from the Native States Branches during the year is estimated at Rs. 57,40,388.

15. The working expenses of the different canals are shown below in detail:—

	CANALS.	1891-92.					1890-91.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	TOTAL.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Perennial	35.—Protective Irrigation Works—						
	Swat River Canal . .	49,098	44,712	1,984	6,260	1,02,054	1,09,092
	49.—Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—						
	Western Jumna Canal . .	2,72,268	1,99,901	7,857	28,405	5,08,431	5,86,853
	Bari Doab Canal .	3,99,795	3,13,806	7,664	45,338	7,66,603	6,05,419
	Sirhind Canal (Britsh portion) .	3,02,477	2,42,526	3,440	34,552	5,82,995	6,20,752
	Chenab Canal .	83,137	20,779	3,316	2,909	1,10,141	93,023
Inundation	Lower Sohag and Para Canal .	45,667	33,721	90	4,721	84,199	80,124
	Sidhnai Canal .	52,018	39,794	132	5,571	97,515	78,423
	TOTAL MAJOR WORKS .	12,04,460	8,95,239	24,483	1,27,756	22,51,938	21,73,686
	Per acre irrigated .	...	...	...	...	1·15	1·19
	MINOR WORKS.						
	43.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—						
	Upper Sutlej Canals .	62,166	46,265	690	6,477	1,15,598	1,17,456
	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals .	2,20,300	66,303	1,002	9,379	2,96,984	4,01,821
	Indus Canals	1,56 908	74,582	3,230	14,013	2,48,733	3,03,320
	Shahpur Canals .	24,424	1,365	566	190	26,535	38,629
	Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept—						
	Muzaffargarh Canals . .	1,81,683	45,213	644	6,207	2,33,747	2,01,582
	TOTAL MINOR WORKS .	6,45,481	2,33,718	6,132	36,266	9,21,597	10,62,808
	Per acre irrigated .	...	...	...	...	0·83	1·04

The total working expenses are lower by Rs. 62,959 than in 1890-91, but the decrease is entirely under Minor Works, the Major Works showing an increase of Rs. 78,252. Of the Major Works, the Bari Doab Canal shows the largest increase, the reason for which is explained in paragraph 5 of the Resolution by the Local Government: it is remarked in connection with this explanation that the cost of all but minor extensions and improvements will in future be a charge against the open line Capital account. There is an aggregate increase of Rs. 26,746 under "Works" and "Tools and Plant," and an aggregate decrease of Rs. 89,705 under "Establishment" and "Indirect charges." The establishment and indirect charges against the revenue account vary inversely with the outlay against the Capital account, and this latter outlay was larger than usual during the year under review.

16. The following are the details of the charge for establishment:—

	Revenue management.	Maintenance.	Total.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction	27,718	26,873	54,591	4·84
Executive	6,23,679	2,54,503	8,78,182	77·78
Medical	..	7,144	7,144	0·63
Collection	1,87,932	...	1,87,932	16·65
Navigation	1,108	...	1,108	0·10
TOTAL	8,40,437	2,88,520	11,28,957	100·00

The share of "Direction" charged to Revenue is lower than in 1890-91, because of the larger Capital outlay, as explained above.

17. The working expenses on the major works formed 37·2 per cent. of the gross revenue realised, of which revenue management accounted for 12·1 per cent. and upkeep 25·1 per cent.

18. The following are some of the principal works charged against the Revenue account:—

On the Swat River Canal, a flour mill and the regrading of the distributaries.

On the Western Jumna Canal, a bridge over the Ganauli cut near Dadupur, a pontoon bridge over the canal at Madilpur, and flour mills at Karnal.

On the Bari Doab Canal, flour mills at Dhariwal and Raya, building weirs at three bridges on the Lahore Branch and collecting materials for heavy repairs to the first nineteen rapids on the main line, constructing five new minor distributaries and remodelling five distributaries, raising the roadway of the Madhopur under-sluices and repairing the floor, regrading the channel of the Lahore Branch, repairs to head and channel of Kirn Escape.

On the Sirhind Canal, the Machiwara and Kumb drains in the Sutlej Khadir, re-building and raising the side walls of the Budki Super-passage, a lock from the main line into the combined branch, a flour mill on the Bhatinda Branch, a discharge run on the Abohar Branch, a drainage siphon under the Butana District Canal.

On the Lower Sohag and Para Canal, extending the alternative head channel and widening the main canal channels.

On the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals, a supply channel for the Bakhtuwáh Branch of the Gajju Hatta Canal.

19. The navigation receipts and charges are shown in the margin. The receipts from tollage on private boats amounted only to Rs. 5,717 on the Western Jumna and Rs. 2,708 on the Sirhind Canal. The main source of revenue is the tollage on rafts, and the rafting rates have lately been revised so as to encourage this traffic as far as possible.

	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal	80,090	7,794
Sirhind Canal (including Natives States Branches.)	10,899	9,804

20. The receipts on account of water-power amounted to Rs. 1,65,377 as compared with Rs. 1,49,033 in 1890-91.

As explained in paragraph 19 of last year's Review, the Miscellaneous Receipts on the Lower Sutlej and Chenab and the Muzaffargarh Canals include the value of the "Chher" labour and the contributions from the Zar-i-nagha funds.

On the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals, out of 664,301 labourers called out, only 425,537 were actually present, and the number of actual absentees, after allowing for 25,274 whose absence was sanctioned, was 213,490: the proportion of absentees was unusually large. Fines to the amount of Rs. 1,06,745 were inflicted for absence. The value of "Chher" labour was Rs. 1,46,282, and the contributions from the Zar-i-nagha fund amounted to Rs. 55,498: in both cases there is a considerable decrease from the figures of the previous year.

On the Muzaffargarh Canals the numbers of labourers were—Called out, 464,054, present 401,016, absent with sanction 13,046, absent without sanction, 49,992. Fines for absence amounted to Rs. 26,845.

The value of "Chher" labour was Rs. 1,03,516, and Rs. 16,207 were contributed from the Zar-i-nagha fund.

The Zar-i-nagha funds on both canals are in a sound condition, the credit balances at the close of the year under review being respectively Rs. 73,757 and Rs. 48,136.

21. The year opened with an unrealised demand of Rs. 1,13,500 on account of water-rate (after making the corrections detailed at the foot of statement III C) and closed with an unrealised balance of Rs. 66,504. The demands during the year, after deducting remissions, amounted to Rs. 50,18,653 and the collections to Rs. 50,65,649.

22. The report has not been submitted so punctually as usual, and did not reach the Government of India until the 13th January, or nearly two months after the prescribed date. It has, however, been very carefully prepared, and sets forth in a clear and interesting manner the results of another year of successful working.

The Government of India note with satisfaction the continuance of the good progress shown in previous years, and consider that Colonel Ottley and Messrs. Higham and MacLean, whose names are mentioned in paragraph 21 of the Local Government's Resolution, have well earned the encomiums passed on them by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report, and the Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of the Review be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance, and that copies of this Review and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.

Ordered further, that this Review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

F. J. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

No. 40 I., dated Calcutta, the 21st February 1893.

OBSERVATIONS—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Rajputana for the year 1891-92, forwarded wi h letter No. 239 S./C dated the 17th December 1892, from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS.—The year 1891-92 was especially unfavourable to the crops in Rajputana, the supply of water in the tanks having been insufficient owing to a practical failure of the monsoon. The average rain-fall in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts was only 8·51 and 10·24 inches, or less than that of the previous year by 3·53 and 3·32 inches, respectively. The average rain-fall during ten years ending 1890 was 22 inches for Rajputana and 20 inches for Merwara District.

2. The capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 2,28,771, chiefly on Famine Relief Irrigation Works. The total capital expenditure on the three groups of tanks to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 18,96,675.

3. The following statement shows the actual financial results of the year under review as given in the Revenue Accounts :—

Tanks in	Total Capital outlay to end of year, including indirect charges.	Gross Revenue Collected.			Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on capital at end of year.
		Irrigation Revenue.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	10,81,224	28,432	945	29,377	50,055	1,051	51,106	−21,729	..
Beawar Sub-Collectorate	6,31,668	33,841	680	34,521	7,078	153	7,231	27,290	4·32
Todgurh Sub-Collectorate	1,83,783	20,823	147	20,970	47,405	961	48,366	−27,396	...
Total, 1891-92	18,96,675	83,096	1,772	84,868	1,04,538	2,165	1,06,703	−21,835	...
Total for 1890-91	16,67,904	1,21,826	2,919	1,24,745	58,135	1,482	59,617	65,128	3·90

The irrigation revenue collected was made up as follows :—

	1891-92.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates directly paid	6,852	9,243
Share of enhanced land revenue	76,244	1,12,583
	83,096	1,21,826

The share of enhanced revenue is made up of water-rates, share of well assessments, and the difference between dry and wet rates which are collected with the land revenue.

4. The revenue assessed for the year is compared in the following table with the area irrigated. The large decrease in the assessments is entirely due

to the deficient rain-fall during two years in succession, the tanks having been either left quite dry, or having received a very inadequate supply of water:—

Sub-Collectorate.	Irrigation Revenue assessed.	Area			Assessment per acre.
		Irrigated.	Protected.	Total.	
	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Ajmere	28,981	2,557	1,576	4,133	7·00
Beawar	33,923	3,121	1,579	4,700	7·00
Todgurh	23,357	2,032	1,122	3,154	7·40
Total, 1891-92	86,261	7,710	4,277	11,987	7·20
Total for 1890-91	1,15,229	17,059	11,458	28,517	4·04

The irrigation revenue assessed includes all assessments due on protected as well as on irrigated areas.

Of the irrigated area, 5,287 acres were cultivated under kharif and 2,423 acres under rabi crop. The irrigation, both in the kharif and rabi crops of 1891-92, was less than half that of the preceding year owing to deficiency of water. Certain remissions and suspensions of revenue were sanctioned by the Local Administration after the accounts for 1891-92 had been closed.

5. The following table shows the distribution of the working expenses:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New Works, Maintenance and Repairs	39,549	85,183	+ 45,634
Establishment	16,819	19,707	+ 2,888
Tools and Plant	1,767	—352	— 2,119
Leave and Pension Allowances	1,482	2,165	+ 683
Total	59,617	1,06,703	+ 47,086

There is an increase in the working expenses of Rs. 47,086 as compared with the figures of the previous year, and this, combined with the falling off in the irrigated area, has raised the cost of working expenses per acre from Rs. 2·09 in the preceding year to Rs. 8·90.

The establishment charges were divided as follows:—

	Rs.
Direction	8,518
Executive	6,126
Civil Officers	5,068
	19,707

The outlay on new works and repairs was Rs. 172 and Rs. 85,011, respectively. The maintenance charges are abnormally high owing to a large proportion of the work having been especially undertaken during the year for famine relief purposes.

6. As suggested in para. 6 of the Review on last year's report, information is furnished in para. 16 of the Report regarding the average results obtained from experiments on cutting crops of different kinds; the figures given are not considered trustworthy, but arrangements are to be made for conducting the experiments on a more satisfactory basis in future. The value of crops raised during the year is estimated at Rs. 1,93,591, but it is said that the estimate is not a very correct one.

7. Some information regarding the measurement of the depth of water in wells has also been furnished in para. 17 of the report; but in this case also the statistics are said to be untrustworthy, and improvement in the form and substance of the returns is being arranged for.

8. Figures of discharge and duty were not given this year in Statement I E, as originally submitted, presumably because many of the tanks did not fill at all. Figures for four tanks in the Merwara District, *viz.*, the Jalea new tank, the Bulad new and old tanks, and the Chittar new tank, were, however, furnished subsequently by the Local Administration with letter No. 298 S., dated 8th February 1893. In other respects the Report has been correctly prepared, and the sketch map referred to in the Reviews on the three preceding years' Reports has now been furnished.

Owing to the almost total failure of the rains these irrigation works were seen at their worst in 1891-92, but a year of this kind must be expected to occur from time to time in the case of works which are entirely dependent for their supply on local rain-fall.

ORDER—Ordered, that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, for information.

Also that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Also that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Also that the Review be published in the *Gazette of India.*

Ordered further, that a copy of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

F. J. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Depy. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AMONG PENSIONERS PAID IN INDIA FOR THE SIXTEEN YEARS ENDING 1890-91.

No. 788 P., dated Calcutta, the 24th February 1893.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication in the *Gazette of India*, for general information, of the accompanying table relating to the mortality among pensioners for the sixteen years ending 1890-91.

2. Similar statistics are available for each Province and will be supplied to any persons interested in the subject who may apply for them.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Explanatory Memorandum.

In 1871 the Government of India directed that every office from which pensions are disbursed should submit an annual return showing the number of deaths among the pensioners paid from that office during the course of the year. The returns for the sixteen years ending with 1890-91 have now been collated and the general result is given in the accompanying table.

2. The pensioners are divided into three classes, namely:—

(1) those drawing pensions not exceeding R10 a month;
(2) those drawing pensions exceeding R10 but not exceeding R50 a month; and
(3) those drawing pensions exceeding R50 a month;

and they are grouped by periods of age beginning with that for 50 years and under.

The returns include all pensioners paid in India, whether Europeans, Eurasians, or Natives of India; but as the overwhelming majority are Natives of India, the results may be considered as specially applicable to that class of lives.

3. The number of deaths shown in the returns is—

(*a*) the number of pensioners actually reported to be dead;
+(*b*) the pensioners whose pensions have lapsed owing to non-appearance for six months;
—(*c*) those whose pensions have been subsequently renewed;

it being assumed that the difference between (*b*) and (*c*) represents the number of pensioners whose deaths have not been reported. The number of pensioners shown as exposed to risk is half the number on the rolls at the beginning plus half the number on the rolls at the end of each year.

4. The returns were not prescribed with the object of compiling tables of mortality. But the statistics now obtained, comprising, as they do, more than two millions of years of life and over 115,000 deaths, may be found by actuaries and statisticians to be of value for that purpose; and the Governor General in Council has directed the publication of the results of the observations. In dealing with them it should be borne in mind that pensioners of the earlier ages, below 55, have ordinarily retired on invalid pensions, and that in the age group 51 to 60, there is always a large accession of new pensioners after the age of 55, the maximum number of new entrants coming on the pension list at the age of 56 or 57.

Statement showing the rates of mortality among pensioners during the sixteen years ending 1890-91.

THE WHOLE OF INDIA.—(ALL PENSIONERS.)

AGE.	Number exposed.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.	Number exposed.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.
	Not exceeding R10.			Exceeding R10, but not exceeding R50.		
50 and under . .	711,418·5	23,942	3·37	46,784·5	1,710	3·64
51-60	573,853	29,988	5·23	83,726	3,946	4·71
61-65	197,957·5	14,055	7·1	41,747·5	2,672	6·4
66-70	116,629·5	10,843	9·3	26,823	2,308	8·6
71-75	64,196	7,685	11·97	15,719·5	1,856	11·81
76-80	30,542	4,831	15·82	7,763	1,164	14·99
81-85	14,092·5	2,378	16·87	3,381	562	16·62
86 and upwards . .	7,306	1,528	20·91	1,602·5	317	19·78
TOTAL .	1,715,995	95,250	5·55	227,547	14,535	6·39
	Exceeding R50.			Total of the three classes.		
50 and under . .	22,621·5	872	3·85	780,824·5	26,524	3·44
51-60	32,100·5	1,802	5·61	689,679·5	35,736	5·18
61-65	15,219	1,101	7·23	254,924	17,828	6·99
66-70	9,294·5	839	9·03	152,747	13,990	9·16
71-75	5,115·5	636	12·43	85,031	10,177	11·97
76-80	2,663·5	423	15·88	40,968·5	6,418	15·67
81-85	1,172	217	18·51	18,645·5	3,157	16·93
86 and upwards . .	573·5	138	24·06	9,482	1,983	20·91
TOTAL .	88,760	6,028	6·79	2,032,302	115,813	5·7

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(EMIGRATION.)

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1893.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Natal.				Surinam.				Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	5	4	9	44·64 per 100 men.	7	15	22	40·54 per 100 men.	12	19	31
From 2 to 10 years	6	7	13		34	23	57		40	30	70
" 10 to 20 "	19	8	27		29	15	44		48	23	71
" 20 to 30 "	138	64	202		275	105	380		413	169	582
" 30 to 40 "	11	3	14		23	12	35		34	15	49
" 40 to 50 "	...	...	...		1	1	2		1	1	2
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total	179	86	265		369	171	540		548	257	805

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for Embarkation.

	Natal Male	Natal Female	Natal Total	Proportion	Surinam Male	Surinam Female	Surinam Total	Proportion	Total Male	Total Female	Grand Total
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	8	8	16	...	8	8	16
Central "	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2
Eastern "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar "	14	7	21	...	75	42	117	...	89	49	138
North-Western Provinces	104	69	173	...	162	63	225	...	266	132	398
Oudh	59	10	69	...	110	52	162	...	169	62	231
Central India	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Punjab	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Nepal and Native States	...	...	...	...	10	1	11	...	10	1	11
Mixed Bombay and Madras	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	3	3	6
Grand Total	179	86	265	...	369	171	540	...	548	257	805

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

	Natal Male	Natal Female	Natal Total	Proportion	Surinam Male	Surinam Female	Surinam Total	Proportion	Total Male	Total Female	Grand Total
Brahmins and high castes	16	11	27	...	56	28	84	...	72	39	111
Agriculturists	113	31	144	...	131	56	187	...	244	87	331
Artisans	11	12	23	...	33	11	44	...	44	23	67
Low caste	39	30	69	...	90	46	136	...	129	76	205
Musulmans	...	2	2	...	59	30	89	...	59	32	91
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	179	86	265	...	369	171	540	...	548	257	805

Memorandum.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus	489	225	714
2. Musulmans	59	32	91
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total	548	257	805

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIV OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April, 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 13th February 1892.			Week ending 11th February 1893.			Earnings from 1st April 1891 to 13th February, 1892.	Earnings from 1st April, 1892, to 11th February, 1893.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.					
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	R	*Miles.*	R	R	*Miles.*	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	10,32,429	632	1,634	11,10,055	679	4,30,99,012	4,23,91,662	...	7,07,350
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,56,924	189	862	1,73,090	201	53,85,251	48,46,216	...	5,39,035
Indian Midland	127	752	1,11,730	149	752	1,03,238	137	41,29,527	42,74,645	1,45,118	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,672	5,19,719	311	1,699	5,10,000	300	1,87,11,732	1,89,31,746	2,20,014	...
South Indian	150	948	1,31,209	138	1,043	1,49,051	143	62,50,722	67,43,963	4,93,241	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	86	1,044	87,358	84	1,106	1,10,155	100	40,81,739	39,27,115	...	1,54,624
Bengal and North Western (*d*)	130	753	96,628	128	756	1,12,740	149	41,51,802	44,80,340	3,28,538	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	13,647	69	214	15,432	72	4,64,344	5,70,002	1,05,658	...
Total	250	7,833	21,49,644	274	8,066	22,83,761	283	8,62,74,129	8,61,65,689	...	1,08,440
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*e*)	264	2,424	5,40,999	223	2,511	4,94,510	197	2,85,78,290	2,14,78,492	...	70,99,798
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,75,638	254	692	1,81,624	262	74,84,991	71,73,461	...	3,11,530
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,76,099	227	777	1,93,420	249	1,02,74,222	1,04,74,470	2,00,248	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	117	125	16,068	129	125	15,950	128	6,61,866	6,68,308	6,442	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*g*)	203	609	1,85,112	304	715	2,01,682	282	49,98,806	57,68,231	7,69,425	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	573	20	28	1,044	37	56,334	59,337	3,003	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	423	53	8	509	64	15,834	16,239	405	...
Total	251	4,663	10,94,912	235	4,856	10,88,739	224	5,20,70,343	4,56,38,538	...	64,31,805
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	572	1,492	9,70,275	650	1,490	9,48,182	636	3,72,51,375	3,32,00,825	...	40,50,550
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	2,96,269	643	461	2,96,000	642	1,20,37,601	1,21,22,654	85,053	...
Madras	216	840	1,95,008	232	840	2,01,746	240	81,66,992	83,40,546	1,73,554	...
Total	468	2,793	14,61,552	523	2,791	14,45,928	518	5,74,55,968	5,36,64,025	...	37,91,943
TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	290	15,289	47,06,108	308	15,713	48,18,428	307	19,58,00,440	18,54,68,252	...	1,03,32,188
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	17,093	106	161	20,248	126	9,26,928	9,46,253	19,325	...
Tárakeshwar	258	22	7,400	336	22	6,826	310	2,48,539	2,44,536	...	4,003
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	4,967	74	67	4,131	62	3,31,528	3,71,177	39,649	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	11,499	147	78	9,167	118	4,43,236	4,31,292	...	11,944
Total	135	329	40,959	124	328	40,372	123	19,50,231	19,93,258	43,027	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	66,617	188	354	67,144	190	24,48,157	23,49,761	...	98,396
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,189	91	13	1,530	118	53,513	53,457	...	56
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	23,796	77	331	37,108	112	11,76,507	12,93,580	1,17,073	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	5,583	60	93	6,530	70	1,83,887	2,26,790	42,903	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,683	58	29	1,926	60	(*i*) 67,157	79,510	12,353	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,530	63	72	4,330	60	1,73,765	2,07,755	33,990	...
Total	107	872	1,03,398	119	892	1,18,568	133	41,02,986	42,10,853	1,07,867	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	12,506	116	108	9,211	85	5,69,490	4,24,267	...	1,45,223
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	31,797	95	334	44,614	134	12,22,795	14,34,919	2,12,124	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	35,403	122	291	16,100	55	7,01,183	7,72,969	71,786	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	6,651	71	94	6,795	72	2,70,732	2,74,450	3,718	...
Total	76	719	73,851	103	719	67,509	94	21,94,710	24,82,238	2,87,528	..
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,317	49,36,822	185	17,760	50,54,088	285	20,46,17,857	19,45,78,868	...	1,00,38,989

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section, from 1st January 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total receipts from 21st April, 1891, to 13th February, 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT.
Under Secretary.

. GOVERNMENT
REVENUE AND AGRI

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, 1892, compared with the corresponding

rticles and whence exported.	TOTAL OF MONTH.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
TTON, RAW—												
Iadras	...	...	...	394	24	...	...	...	...	394	24	...
ombay	...	...	...	3,13,082	1,49,753	3,84,221	...	...	...	3,13,082	1,49,753	3,84,221
indh	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,414*	12,194	21,169	15,414	12,194	21,169
engal	2,626	1,910	8,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,626	1,910	8,044
I.-W. P. & O.	92,483	7,918	34,971	1,75,331	15,104	1,34,992	...	...	...	2,67,814	23,022	1,69,963
unjab	2,231	...	2,120	5,279	121	12,057	6,988*	566	29,297	14,498	687	43,474
entral Provs.	...	...	2,055	26,404	1,547	45,896	...	...	...	26,404	1,547	47,951
erar	...	...	477	1,88,983	86,166	2,05,036	...	...	...	1,88,983	86,166	2,05,513
ssam	135	...	687	...	...	.	...	...	...	135	...	687
aj. & C. I.	3,177	..	...	80,099	18,752	35,578	...	...	...	83,276	18,752	35,578
Iizam's Terry.	...	...	...	2,219	699	601	...	...	...	2,219	699	601
Iysore	..	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	72
TOTAL	1,00,652	9,828	48,354	7,91,791	2,72,166	8,18,453	22,402	12,760	50,466	9,14,845	2,94,754	9,17,273
IEAT—												
Iadras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
ombay	...	..	...	1,84,184	65,319	1,72,568	...	...	..	1,84,184	65,319	1,72,568
indh	...	..	...	...	...	...	3,18,283*	30,249	54,873	3,18,283	30,249	54,873
engal	81,533	1,33,601	73,121	...	...	...	...	..	...	81,533	1,33,601	73,121
I.-W. P. & O.	36,170	3,79,340	1,84,186	11,378	5,68,789	52,717	...	...	...	47,748	9,48,129	2,36,903
unjab	32,732	5,155	3,657	36,761	3,10,517	27,103	5,87,215*	11,68,830	50,779	6,56,708	14,84,502	81,539
entral Provs.	308	306	13,391	7,49,785	5,94,090	4,11,602	...	...	...	7,50,093	5,94,396	4,24,993
érar	...	...	...	36,152	49,723	59,018	...	...	...	36,152	69,723	59,018
ssam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
aj. & C. I.	288	...	715	82,568	2,16,281	1,38,199	...	...	...	82,856	2,16,281	1,38,914
izam's Terry.	...	...	...	165	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	...
Iysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,51,031	5,18,402	2,75,070	11,01,193	18,04,719	8,61,207	9,05,498	11,99,079	1,05,652	21,57,722	35,22,200	12,41,929
ISEED—												
Iadras	...	...	...	...	...	409	...	...	...	...	...	409
ombay	...	...	...	49,885	58,104	97,008	...	...	...	49,885	58,104	97,008
ndh	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
engal	3,66,574	1,58,862	1,05,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,66,574	1,58,862	1,05,651
.-W. P. & O.	67,314	68,895	42,290	1,394	15,797	2,740	...	...	...	68,708	84,692	45,030
unjab	..			...	...	...	50*	...	...	50	...	...
entral Provs.	4,493	2,334	10,384	66,547	86,506	42,847	...	...	...	71,040	88,840	53,231
erar	...	..	.	63,255	39,501	36,046	...	...	...	63,255	39,501	36,046
ssam	225	74	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	225	74	...
aj & C. I.	750	6,599	1,559	15,523	28,254	25,964	...	...	...	16,273	34,853	27,523
izam's Terry.	...	...	...	29,343	14,423	46,751	...	...	...	29,343	14,423	46,751
ysore	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,39,356	2,36,764	1,59,884	2,25,947	2,42,585	2,51,765	50	...	...	6,65,353	4,79,349	4,11,649
IGO—												
Madras	...	...	...	Not available.	247	2,477	Not available.	...	...	...	247	2,477
Bombay	...	...	...		196	1,009		...	...	...	196	1,009
Sindh	...	...	...		...	...		797	3,215	...	797	3,215
Bengal	42,907	54,730	35,550		...	...		...	...	42,907	54,730	35,55[illegible]
N.-W. P. & O.	7,132	15,692	10,555		29	96		...	...	7,132	15,721	10,651
Punjab	...	..	171		...	...		1,080	2,035	...	1,080	2,206
Central Provs.	...	...	...		8	...		...	...	...	8	...
Berar	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	..	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...		179	553		...	...	...	179	553
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	50,039	70,422	46,276		659	4,135		1,877	5,250	50,039	72,958	55,[illegible]

* Exclusive of river traffic.

N.B.—The indigo figures entered in columns 18 and 21 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent

EVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,

Calcutta, the 24th February, 1893.

OF INDIA.

CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi, during the month of December, 1892, and from 1st January, 1892, to 31st December, periods of the years 1890 and 1891.

TOTAL FROM JANUARY 1ST, INCLUDING TOTAL OF MONTH.												
Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.			Articles and whence exported.
1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
												COTTON, RAW—
...	...	...	16,879	20,554	17,602	...	...	...	16,879	20,554	17,602	Madras
7	6	...	41,31,114	36,24,900	42,11,758	...	...	...	41,31,121	36,24,906	42,11,758	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	..	3,01,671*	3,49,483†	2,30,661	3,01,671	3,49,483	2,30,661	Sindh.
83,732	48,867	99,889	...	18	15	...	...	...	83,732	48,885	99,904	Bengal.
6,15,979	2,67,664	3,04,706	5,85,288	4,18,630	3,44,172	126	1	...	12,01,393	6,86,295	6,48,878	N.-W. P. & O.
74,940	16,742	2,357	98,737	62,685	13,894	1,12,974*	48,348†	44,570	2,86,651	1,27,775	60,821	Punjab.
1	5,403	16,296	1,01,465	1,08,663	1,24,357	...	...	...	1,01,466	1,14,066	1,40,653	Central Provs.
...	10,451	10,828	18,66,842	17,41,980	16,67,685	...	...	...	18,66,842	17,52,431	16,78,513	Berar.
21,086	3,910	16,972	...	..	...	...	...	...	21,086	3,910	16,972	Assam.
1,05,616	31,797	9,051	9,25,832	10,81,531	7,66,783	...	...	...	10,31,448	11,13,328	7,75,834	Raj & C. I.
...	...	...	61,465	34,357	21,512	...	...	...	61,465	34,357	21,512	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	23	12	72	...	...	...	23	12	72	Mysore.
9,01,361	3,84,840	4,60,099	77,87,645	70,93,330	71,67,850	4,14,771	3,97,832	2,75,231	91,03,777	78,76,002	79,03,180	TOTAL.
												WHEAT—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.
...	5	...	12,99,828	26,53,832	15,48,730	...	...	...	12,99,828	26,53,837	15,48,730	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	39,64,863*	45,34,259†	15,87,172	39,64,863	45,34,259	15,87,172	Sindh.
21,59,100	29,06,455	15,78,902	21	24	1	...	.	...	21,59,121	29,06,479	15,78,903	Bengal.
10,68,549	45,69,320	50,50,964	2,21,177	37,81,602	30,03,728	..	2,812	6,183	12,39,726	83,53,734	80,60,875	N.-W. P. & O.
1,61,619	4,39,853	1,23,771	4,17,870	26,01,767	11,58,705	56,59,229*	1,10,01,077†	44,87,190	62,38,718	1,38,42,697	57,69,666	Punjab.
53,377	60,005	32,422	56,51,258	84,51,574	56,76,220	...	...	...	57,04,635	85,18,179	57,08,642	Central Provs.
200	735	...	2,70,299	7,80,573	5,10,684	...	...	...	2,70,499	7,81,308	5,10,684	Berar.
...	367	991	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	367	991	Assam.
289	6,402	16,699	9,02,373	13,07,265	14,49,816	...	...	...	9,02,662	13,13,727	14,66,515	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	179	3,035	2	...	...	...	179	3,035	2	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Mysore.
34,43,134	77,89,802	68,03,749	87,63,005	1,95,79,672	1,33,47,886	96,24,092	1,55,38,148	60,80,545	2,18,30,231	4,29,07,622	2,62,32,180	TOTAL.
												LINSEED—
...	...	...	5,978	1,518	5,968	...	...	...	5,978	1,518	5,968	Madras.
...	3	488	6,68,948	11,78,402	11,56,018	...	...	...	6,68,948	11,78,405	11,56,506	Bombay.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	..	7	Sindh.
48,05,005	55,81,771	27,75,377	...	1,161	62	...	...	...	48,05,005	55,82,932	27,75,439	Bengal.
12,74,800	29,67,165	26,47,535	50,682	3,23,795	1,62,892	191	...	...	13,25,673	32,90,960	28,10,427	N.-W. P. & O.
..	297	6,160	...	876	1,841	664*	844†	121	664	2,017	8,122	Punjab.
82,151	1,34,015	3,14,861	10,91,973	20,46,125	12,01,050	...	...	...	11,74,124	21,80,140	15,15,911	Central Provs.
...	...	533	5,90,410	11,69,435	11,57,448	...	...	..	5,90,410	11,69,435	11,57,981	Berar.
1,12,178	76,181	34,714	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,12,178	76,181	34,714	Assam.
1,27,527	2,05,703	1,97,640	5,19,645	10,60,160	10,19,149	...	...	...	6,47,172	12,65,863	12,16,789	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	3,75,511	6,06,060	5,27,944	...	...	...	3,75,511	6,06,060	5,27,944	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	Mysore.
64,01,661	89,65,135	59,77,308	33,03,147	63,87,532	52,32,375	855	844	128	97,05,663	1,53,53,511	1,12,09,811	TOTAL.
												INDIGO—
...	...	...	Not available.	985	4,102	Not available.	...	...	...	985	4,102	Madras.
...	...	...		1,014	2,712		...	...	...	1,014	2,712	Bombay.
...	..	...		...	117		4,408†	10,352	...	4,408	10,469	Sindh.
75,947	1,09,340	56,988		...	...		...	...	75,947	1,09,340	56,988	Bengal.
28,199	28,747	32,495		115	197		..	...	28,199	28,862	32,692	N.-W. P. & O.
67	1,068	338		72	5		6,043†	8,389	67	7,183	8,732	Punjab.
...	21	10		492	3		...	...	...	513	13	Central Provs.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
...	...	...		...	...		..	...	...	...	...	Assam.
23	...	...		400	1,419		...	...	23	400	1,419	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...		162	1		...	...	...	162	1	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
1,04,236	1,39,176	89,831		3,240	8,556		10,451	18,741	1,04,236	1,52,867	1,17,128	TOTAL.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

† Includes river traffic for August, September, October, November and December only, the statistics of the trade for the first seven months of 1891 not being available.

the imports from April, 1891, the figures from January to March, 1891, not being available.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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No. 7.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th February, 1893.

No. 12.—His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., chapter 67, section 10, and the Statute 55 and 56 Vict., Chapter 14, Section 1, has been pleased to renominate the Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 26th instant.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 16th February, 1893.

No. 74.—Under the provisions of Article 268 (*d*) of the Civil Service Regulations, the leave granted to Surgeon-Major G. Shewan by the Chief Commissioner of Burma in his notification No. 81, dated the 2nd April, 1890, is commuted into furlough without medical certificate, from the 12th April, 1890, to the 22nd January, 1892, inclusive. The period from the 27th December, 1891 (the date on which Dr. Shewan landed in India), to the 22nd January, 1892, will be treated as furlough in India under Article 354 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th February, 1893.

No. 180.—The services of Lieutenant H. W. A. Marson, I. S. C., 8th Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and Dum-Dum.

POLICE.

The 14th February, 1893.

No. 57.—Mr. N. R. Cumberlege, District Superintendent of Police of the 2nd class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as a District Superintendent of Police of the 1st class, with effect from the 15th October, 1892, *vice* Mr. F. Wright.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 16th February, 1893.

No. 546-96.—The services of Mr. E. D. Maclagan, C. S., who was on special duty with the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, from the 1st to the 12th January, 1893, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, from the forenoon of the 13th January, 1893.

FORESTS.

The 17th February, 1893.

No. 203-F.—The following transfers have been made in the interests of the public service :—

Mr. E. G. Chester, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade,—from the Andamans to Bengal.

Mr. C. G. D. Fordyce, Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade,—from Bengal to the Andamans.

No. 206-F.—Privilege leave for three months, under articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. E. P. Dansey, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Bengal, with effect from the 15th April, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. E. G. Chester, Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, Bengal, during Mr. Dansey's absence, or until further orders.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 16th February, 1893.

No. 258-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Fraser, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, is appointed to officiate as an Additional Resident of the 2nd class, and as Agent to the Governor-General of India in Khorassan and Seistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Mr. Ney Elias, C.I.E., or until further orders.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 14th February, 1893.

No. 610-P.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of January, 1893, are notified :—

With effect from the 3rd January, 1893,

Mr. W. J. Williamson to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List, and

Mr. F. D. Gordon to revert to the class of Probationers.

With effect from the 15th January, 1893,

Mr. R. C. Chapman to officiate in class III,

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to officiate in class IV,

Mr. W. J. Williamson to officiate in class V, and

Mr. F. D. Gordon to officiate in class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 31st January, 1893,

Mr. U. L. Majumdar to officiate in class VI of the Enrolled List.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 17th February, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 156.—Lieutenant R. M. Bell, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 16th March, 1891.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 157.—*1st Infantry*—

Captain W. H. Lewin, Wing officer, 2nd Infantry, and officiating Wing commander, 1st Infantry, to be Wing commander, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Captain Whittall, seconded, for service on the staff. Dated 28th June, 1892.

No. 158.—*2nd Infantry*—

Lieutenant H. A. V. Cummins, officiating Wing officer to be Wing officer, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st January, 1893.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 159.—The following direct appointment is made with effect from the date of joining :—

9th Bengal Lancers.

Sultan Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 160.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

Major G. H. Elliott, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron commander, and 2nd-in-command, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for 215 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain H. Rose, Indian Staff Corps, Wing commander, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No 161.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Captain H. F. K. Waldron, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron commander, 16th Bengal Cavalry, for six months. Pension service—15th year commenced 1st May, 1892.

Lieutenant J. Hill, Indian Staff Corps, Wing officer, 15th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 5th February, 1893.

No. 162.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India, under article 689, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I :—

Surgeon-Colonel A. H. Hilson, M.D., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, (m. c.) for eight months.

No. 163.—The undermentioned warrant officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under article 920-F., Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Sub-Conductor E. W. M. Hollis, Military Works Department, Overseer, 1st grade, Aden, for one year.

Sub-Conductor R. Hart, Commissariat-Transport Department, for seven months.

No. 164.—The undermentioned warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under article 920-F., Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Sub-Conductor J. Hynds, Ordnance Department, for one year.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 165.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 20th January, 1893, page 333.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
20th January, 1893.

MEMORANDA.

* * * *

The undermentioned Deputy Assistant Commissaries, Bengal Establishment, are granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 13th September, 1892 :—

Henry Saw.

Patrick Wyer.

INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 1st January, 1893 :—

Lieutenant-General Arthur Phelps, Bombay Infantry.

Major-General Philip Story, Bengal Infantry.

Major-General Robert Beatty, Madras Infantry.

Major-General George Wynne Cole, Madras Infantry.

Major-General Henry Hamer C. G. Warrington, Madras Infantry.

Major-General Francis Goring Rideout, Madras Infantry.

Major-General Edwin Venour, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 1st January, 1893.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals. Dated 1st January, 1893 :—

David Walter Williams, Madras Infantry.

James Cavan Berkeley, C.I.E., Madras Infantry.

Montague Millett, Bengal Infantry.

Francis H. Tyrrell, Madras Infantry.

Josias Gordon Cloeté, Madras Infantry.

Richard Worsley, Bengal Infantry.

The undermentioned Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals on the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 1st January, 1893 :—

Allexander Gordon Duff, Madras Infantry.

Philip Story, Bengal Infantry.

Griffith Turner Jones, Bengal Infantry.

William H. A. Butler, Madras Infantry.

George Allexander Arbuthnot, Madras Cavalry.

George Battye Fisher, Bengal Infantry.

Sussex William Lennox, Madras Infantry.

Francis Shrubb Iredell, Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned Major-Generals are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 1st January, 1893:—

James Cavan Berkley, C.I.E., Madras Infantry.

Montague Millett, Bengal Infantry.

"London Gazette," dated the 24th January, 1893, page 414.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
24th January, 1893.

MEMORANDA.

* * * *

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Henry Hann, Madras Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 1st July, 1892.

* * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 10th December, 1892:—

Lieutenant-General Clement John Smith.

Lieutenant-General Edward Lewis Hankin.

Colonel Donald Macdonald.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 166.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Thomas Greenway.—12th February, 1893.

Bernard Channer, D.S.O.—13th February, 1893.

James Livingston Abereigh-Mackay—13th February, 1893.

Captains to be Majors.

Charles James Robarts—12th February, 1893.

William Arthur D'Oyly O'Mealy—12th February, 1893.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 167.—*2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles*—

Havildars Kisan Singh Newár and Jai Singh Mahat to be Jemadars, *vice* Kamál Singh Thápa and Jai Singh Newár, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th January, 1893.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 168.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. William Milne to be Lieutenant, *vice* Carne, resigned.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 169.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Abdy Gerrard Fellowes to be Major, *vice* Forbes, transferred to the supernumerary list.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 170.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant A. W. Robinson resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 12.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave in and out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in Marine circular No. 7, dated the 26th April, 1892; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Captain A. Gwyn, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

No. 13.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in Marine circular No. 7, dated the 26th April, 1892; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Mr. E. G. Venn, Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

No. 14.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in Marine circular No. 7, dated the 26th April, 1892; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Mr S. H. Stevenson, Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

No. 15.—With reference to G. G. O.'s Nos. 54 and 58 of 1892, Mr. F H. Schneider, Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, is granted an extension of leave (m. c.) for one month.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th February, 1893.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 4th and the 17th February, 1893.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
William Spiller Hunter (a)	Lieutenant	Royal Engineers.	27th June, 1892	No will found	4,770 7 8	...	16th April, 1893.

(a) Next-of-kin—
Mother—Mrs. J. Hunter, 4 Royal Well Terrace, Cheltenham, England.
Sister—Mrs. F. T. Richards, The Monastery Dungarsi Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 11th February, 1893.

No. 62.—Mr. G. Richards, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Chief Commissioner, Burma, for employment on Railways.

The 14th February, 1893.

No. 63.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 303, dated the 4th October, 1889, the services of Mr. R. Douglass, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 15th December, 1892.

No. 64.—Lieutenant G. Lubbock, R.E., was temporarily employed in the Public Works Department, Burma, as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, from the 28th November, 1891, to the 7th June, 1892.

No. 65.—Mr. P. A. Jordan, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Line, with effect from the 22nd October, 1892, until further orders.

No. 66.—Mr. G. H. LeMaistre, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Department.

The 16th February, 1893.

No. 67.—The services of Major B. Scott, C.I.E., R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

No. 68.—Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, is transferred to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways for employment on the North Western Railway.

No. 69.—Mr. H. M. J. Bacon, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, is temporarily promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th grade, with effect from the 24th June, 1892.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 459, dated the 23rd December, 1892.

No. 70.—The reversion of Mr. F. W. Vyall from Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank*, to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, with effect from 7th November, 1892, as ordered in Public Works Department Notification No. 426 of 2nd December, 1892, is cancelled.

No. 71.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reverson of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from	
				1892.	
Foy, E. G.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent	October	18
Falmer, C. S. R.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	"	18
Sweet. W. McM.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Ditto	"	18
Cuffe, O. F. L. W.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto	"	18
Oliver, G. T. I.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade,	Sub. *pro tem.*	"	18
Sweet, W. McM.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	"	18
Bacon, H. M. J.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Ditto	"	18
Raven, P. E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto	Temporary	"	18
Housden, C. E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	"	26
Ash, H. R. F.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto	"	26
Rose, A. E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Ditto	"	26
Sham Nath	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto	Temporary	"	26
Ash, H. R. F.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade,	Executive Engineer, 4th grade,	Permanent	November	1
	and	and			
	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	"	1
Cather, G. F. H.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	"	1
Burn, Lieut. E. M. J., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	"	1
Walling, H. O.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	"	1
Hoernle, O.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto	"	4
Roden, H. H.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto	December	5
Light, L. A.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Ditto	"	5
McLeod, C. F.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto	Temporary	"	5
Hoernle, O.	Executive, Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	......	"	24
Leslie, M.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	"	24

The 17th February, 1893.

No. 72.—Mr. W. H. Cole, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is temporarily appointed Deputy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with the temporary rank of class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 31st October, 1892.

From the 19th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 12th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

The 16th February 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 441 P.—Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 11th February 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 29 of 1893.—Francis Hand, Supervisor, Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, at present at Gangam Bridge, N. C. and E. C. Railway in the Madras Presidency, British India, for an improved dredger opener, to be known as "Hand's Patent Dredger Opener."

No. 30 of 1893.—Samuel Sykes, Engineer, of 1, Lall Bazar, Calcutta, for improvements in the treatment of green tea leaf preparatory to the process of rolling.

No. 31 of 1893.—Augustine Cooke, Tea Planter, of Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, for improvements in apparatus for preparing green tea leaf for the process of rolling.

No. 32 of 1893.—Edward Sabine Brooke, Captain, Royal Artillery, Mhow, for improvements in carts used for transport purposes.

No. 33 of 1893.—Joseph Birdus Smith Booth, of 184, Cornbrook Street, Brooks' Bar, Electrical Engineer, and Ernest James Falconer, of 67, Higher Ardwick, Electrical Engineer, both of Manchester in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in telephones.

No. 34 of 1893.—William Carey Leechman, of 92, Sinclair Road, in the County of Middlesex, England, Merchant, for an improved preparation of tea and the process of making the same.

No. 35 of 1893.—Charles Gooding, of 190, New Cross Road, in the County of Kent, England, Leather Merchant, for improvements in or connected with coffins.

No. 36 of 1893.—Charles E. Bleyer, Gentleman, 128, South Canal Street, Chicago, State of Illinois, United States of America, for an improvement in furnaces.

No. 37 of 1893.—James Mylne, of Beheea, in the District of Shahabad, Zemindar, for improvements in frames for sugarcane-crushing machines.

No. 38 of 1893.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, Consulting Engineer and Patent Agent, of No. 5, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, for improvements in portable sugarcane-crushing mills.

No. 442 P.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.

No. 261 of 1892.—Leon Raphael Lecellier, of Villedieu (Manche), France, Manufacturer, for improvements in locks. (Filed 4th February 1893.)

No. 279 of 1892.—Walter Swain and William Philipson, both of Hill-fold Mill, Astley Bridge near Bolton in the County of Lancaster, Pneumatic Tyre Manufacturers, for improvements in the construction of wheels and tyres for carriages, bicycles, tricycles, and other road vehicles. (Filed 4th February 1893.)

No. 304 of 1892.—John Harper, Manager. Marshall Sons & Co., Ld., No. 1, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta, for improvements in clamps for holding together material compressed by hydraulic or other pressure. (Filed 7th February 1893.)

No. 329 of 1892.—Fritz Hansen, Electrical Engineer, of Leipzig, Beudnitz, Saxony, in the Empire of Germany, for improvements in electric arc lamps. (Filed 8th February 1893.)

No. 443 P.—The undermentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies of the designs have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every design is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee.

No. 2 of 1893.—Messrs. James Currie & Co., Merchants, Karachi, for a design representing an arrangement of sprigs, leaves, and spots so combined as to make a design suitable for wearing apparel for application on cotton fabrics in one or more colours.

No. 3 of 1893.—
" 4 of "
" 5 of "
} Messrs. James Currie & Co., Merchants, Karachi, for a design representing an arrangement of sprigs, leaves, spots and flowers, so combined as to make a design suitable for wearing apparel for application on cotton fabrics in one or more colours.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 1st February, 1893.

No. 379—389-92—1. Notice is hereby given that the right of selling country spirits in each of the thirty shops in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, specified in the subjoined schedule, for the year beginning 1st April, 1893, and ending 31st March, 1894, will be put up to public auction at the upset annual prices, specified therein. The sale will be conducted by the Collector at his office in the Mayo Hall, commencing at 12 noon on Monday the 27th February, 1893.

2. Each bidder at the auction will deposit a sum of R50 previous to bidding. The shops will be knocked down to the approved highest bidder above the upset price mentioned in the aforesaid schedule, subject to the formal confirmation by the Collector who will be at liberty to accept or reject the bid at his discretion without assigning reasons for the same, such formal confirmation will be tantamount to an acceptance of the bid. Parties intending to bid must attend either in person or by duly accredited agents. Should there be no bid above the upset price, the officer conducting the sale may lower the upset price at his discretion.

3. As soon as the auction is completed, the deposits made by the unsuccessful bidders, and not forfeited as hereinafter provided, will be returned to them. As the auction proceeds, the person whose bid is accepted for each shop, shall at once deposit a sum equal to half a month's rent for that shop. Should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under paragraph 2 will be forfeited, the shop will at once be put up again on the above conditions, and he will be debarred from bidding again for the same or for any other shop.

4. Persons to whom shops have been knocked down, and who have made deposits as provided in paragraphs 2 and 3, shall also, within seven days from the date of the auction, deposit such further sum as, with the first and second deposits will make up an amount equal to two months' rent of each shop knocked down to them; and shall take out licenses in the appended form A on the conditions hereinafter set forth. On the failure of any person to make the deposit, or to take out licenses as aforesaid, the shop or shops will be resold at the risk of such person, or, if the auction hereby notified, has already been completed, will be otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Collector of the Civil and Military Station. In the case of the purchaser's death after the confirmation of the sale, it will be binding on his heirs or assigns.

5. Re-sales effected under paragraph 4 will be at the risk of the defaulting bidder who will forfeit all gain; and in the event of a loss by re-sale, he will make good the deficiency between the total amount payable for the whole period under the terms of the original sale and the total amount payable by the successful bidder at the re-sale. In the latter case the forfeited deposit will be deducted from the loss arising from the re-sale, and the remainder, if any, will be recovered from the bidder in the same manner as if it were an arrear of land revenue. Should, however, the forfeited deposit be greater than the loss by re-sale, the whole of such deposit will be credited to Government.

6. Sales in the 30 retail shops for the 9 months ending 31st December, 1892, are given in the schedule.

CONDITIONS.

(1) The privilege conferred by the license, extends only to the sale of country spirits of the strength of 20° under-proof, and with the special permission and passes of the Collector or other officer authorized by him, to the sale of double distilled liquors and "milk punch" in bottles duly corked and labelled in the Central Distillery.

(2) The amount for which the privilege has been purchased, shall be payable into the Resident's Treasury in equal monthly instalments commencing from April, 1893; each instalment shall be regarded as the rent for the month in respect of which it is payable. Each month's rent shall be payable on the 15th of the month following. The deposit of two months' rent made by the licensee will be taken in payment of the rents due for the last two months of the period of the farm. Failing payment by the 15th of the next month the Collector shall at once proceed to recover the arrears together with interest at 6 per cent. under the rules in force for the collection of land revenue. No remission or abatement of the rent shall, on any account whatever, be claimable by the licensee.

(3) The licensee shall purchase the spirits to be sold in his shop from the Government Contractor or his agent at the rate of 10½ annas per gallon of 20° under-proof and at proportionate rates for higher or lower strengths according to Casella's Rules, delivered at the bonded depôt established in the Civil and Military Station under the sanction of Government. The spirits shall be sold to the public by the licensee at R5-5-0 per gallon of 20° under-proof and at proportionate rates for higher or lower strengths.

(4) The licensee of every shop in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall pay a registration fee under the Municipal Regulations at the rate of R180 per annum in advance for the period of the license for his shop; and he shall pay also a license fee of 4 annas per gallon on all arrack sold by him in excess of 55 gallons a month in each.

(5) The above rates and fees are in addition to the Excise duty which shall be prepaid to the Government Contractor or his agent at the depôt at the prescribed rate of R4 per gallon of 20° under-proof, and at proportionate rates for higher or lower strengths, before the removal of the spirits from the bonded depôt established under the sanction of Government.

(6) The licensee shall use such measures as may from time to time be prescribed by Government. The present measure is fixed at 51 drams per Imperial gallon. He shall also provide himself with printed forms of account and permit or passes for transport of spirits which forms shall be purchased from the Head Supervisor.

(7) The licensee shall be bound by the rules in force, and which may be issued from time to time by Government.

(8) The remaining terms and conditions shall be as set forth in appendix (A).

7. In case of any breach of the above conditions either by the licensee, or with his connivance and privity, by any person in his employment, or in the event of the licensee neglecting to open his shop or to carry on his business with due care and attention, it shall be competent, to the Collector, to impose upon the licensee a fine not exceeding R10 for every such breach, or at the option of the Collector to declare the money deposited with him forfeited, and to cancel the license and to re-sell the exclusive privilege at the risk of the licensee, and all loss thereby caused shall be made good by him. When a lease is cancelled, the rent for the whole period of the lease shall become due at once which shall be recovered as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

8. The penalties laid down in the last preceding clause shall not exempt the licensee or his employees from prosecution for any offence committed against the Excise laws or rules in force.

9. The following table gives the rates of duty, price, etc., per gallon :—

			R a. p.
Duty and local cess			4 0 0
Price of liquor			0 10 6
	Wholesale rate		4 10 6
Add—Registration and License fees due to Municipality	0 4 0	}	0 10 6
Profits	0 6 6	}	
	Retail rate		5 5 0

By Order,

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Major*,
First Asst. to the Resident.

APPENDIX A.

License for Retail Sale of Arrack (Sections 12 and 13 of Act XXII of 1881).

RETAIL ARRACK LICENSE.

Register No.

Name of License-holder

Name of Vendors and Shopmen

Locality

I, , Collector and Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, do hereby grant a license for the retail vend of Arrack manutactured in the Mysore country to

in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the following conditions :—

I. This license is not transferable by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, and no persons except such as are named herein shall have power to act under it.

II. The vendor or vendors shall equally with the license-holder be responsible in the penalties herein set forth for breach of any of the conditions of the license, *viz.*:—

III. The license-holder shall purchase the spirits from Government Contractor or his agent, delivered at the Bonded Warehouse established under the sanction of Government. The rates to be charged for spirits supplied to the retail vendors are as under, per Imperial gallon (delivered at the Bonded Warehouse) to the retail vendors.

	R. a. p.
For spirits 20° under-proof	0 10 6
For spirits of higher or lower strengths. Proportionately according to Cassella's rules.	

IV. The license-holder shall pay a Registration fee under Section 58 of the Municipal Regulations at the rate of R(180) one hundred and eighty per annum, or for any portion of the year, in advance for the time this license is granted, and he shall pay a license fee of (4) four annas per gallon on all arrack sold by him in excess of 55 gallons a month.

V. The above rates are in addition to excise duty, which shall be prepaid to the Government Contractor or his agent at the rates specified below, per Imperial gallon, before the removal of the spirits from the Distillery or from any Bonded Warehouses; namely, on spirits of 20° under-proof R4, and proportionately on spirits of higher or lower strengths.

VI. Sales of liquor under this license shall be made only in the shop for which this license is granted at the rate of R5-5 per gallon of 20° under-proof, and at proportionate rates for higher or lower strengths. The measures to be used shall be only those as may from time to time be prescribed by Government. For sales of liquor of higher strength than 10° under-proof and of lower strength than 20° under-proof, the special orders of the Collector shall be obtained. Liquor of 10° under-proof shall be sold only to respectable individuals under special passes issued by the Excise Department, and in bottles duly corked and labelled by the Senior Officer in charge of the Distillery.

VII. They (license-holder or vendor or vendors) shall not sell nor give any arrack to any individual to convey out of their shops or premises, except that they may do so only on special passes issued by the Excise Department.

VIII. They (license-holder or vendor or vendors) shall not sell nor give any arrack in any quantity whatever, either directly or indirectly, to any European, Non-Commissioned or Warrant Officer, or Private Soldier, or to any European, or East Indian woman connected with or related to men of these classes, and they shall not permit drunkenness or disorderly behaviour in their shops or premises, nor suffer any gambling whatsoever therein, and

shall not knowingly permit prostitutes or persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein, or wilfully harbour or conceal therein soldiers or others, knowing or having reason to believe such soldiers or others to be deserters; nor shall they permit more than two drams to be drunk by the same person at the same time on their premises.

IX. They (license-holder, vendor or vendors) shall not receive any articles whatsoever in barter or pledge. Payment for liquor shall be received by them in ready money only, and they shall not knowingly sell or give any liquor to any person under 12 years of age.

X(a). The liquor 20 degrees below proof, as purchased from the Bonded Warehouse shall not be diluted or adulterated, and all liquor found to be below that strength shall, if there is reason to believe it became so owing to the conduct of the license-holder or his vendor, be seized and placed before a Magistrate, who, after testing it, shall summarily confiscate it, if he agrees that it is owing to the license-holder or vendor's neglect. In cases where there is evidence of dilution, the case will be heard and tried under paragraph XVIII of this license.

X(b). No water or liquor other than arrack of any quantity whatever shall be kept or sold in the shop in which arrack is sold, or on the person or in possession of the license-holder or vendor or any of his employees in the shop. Ærated waters and ginger bear may be sold in the shop but on a separate bar.

XI. Bad characters shall not be allowed to resort to the shop, and gaming, disorderly conduct, etc., therein shall be prevented; and information of suspicious characters shall be given to the Magistrate or Police Officer.

XII. The license-holder shall fix in a conspicuous place outside of his shop a board on which shall be legibly printed his name and the number of his shop and the articles he is licensed to deal in.

XIII. The license and shop accounts which shall be true and correct, shall be produced for inspection to the Collector or any Magistrate having local jurisdiction, or any officer acting under the warrant of a Magistrate, or any Excise Officer authorized to require such production; and entry to the shop shall be allowed to any Police Officer of and above the rank of Chief or Head Constable or to any Excise Officer at any hour. The sales of liquor of higher or lower strength than 20° under-proof shall be accounted for separately in the prescribed forms.

XIV. The amount of fees payable from the shops under condition IV above, shall be paid to the Officer appointed by the President, Municipal Commission, to receive the same.

XV. A stock of 2 gallons of arrack shall always remain on hand with the license-holder and not be trenched upon.

XVI. The shop shall be closed by 9 P.M., and not be opened before 6 A.M., except on special permit in cases of festivals, etc.

XVII. The shop shall have only one door, and no windows or other openings shall be allowed to the rear or at the ends of the building. The bar at which the arrack is sold shall be opposite the entrance door, and so situated that all persons inside can be seen by any one passing to and fro in the street, and no second room shall be used for the sale of liquor, or be kept open for customers.

XVIII. A breach of any one of the above conditions and restrictious will subject the holder of the license and shops vendor, on conviction before a Magistrate, to fine under Act XXII of 1881 or to forfeiture of the license under Section 13 of the Act, or both. The license-holder shall further conform himself to all such Rules as may, from time to time, be framed and published under the provisions of the Excise Act No. XXII of 1881 or other Regulation for the time being in force, and any breach of such Rules shall subject him to the penalties provided by the said Rules.

XIX. This license shall continue in force till the 31st March, 189 , and no longer.

Dated

Collector and Superintendent of Excise Revenue,
C. and M. Station, Bangalore.

Received from
the sum of Rupees (180) one hundred and eighty only, on account of Registration fee for opening the shop in accordance with the above license from to 31st March, 189 .

President, Municipal Commission,
C. and M. Station, Bangalore.

Registered as No. in the Police Office.

Dated

Dt. Supt. of Police, C. and M. Station,
Bangalore.

Impress Stamp.

Counterpart engagement.

We, the undersigned, the above named license-holder and vendor for ourselves and our heirs, legal representatives and assigns, hereby agree to all the terms and conditions written, printed, and expressed in the above license.

Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence, at the Collector's office, this day of

Witness—

1.
2.
3.

License-holder and vendor.

SCHEDULE.

Detailed List of present Retail Arrack Shops in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Name of Circle.	Police Division.	Serial number of shops.	Locality. No.	Locality. Street.	Consumption in shops from 1st April to 31st December 1892 (9 months). Gls.	as.	Probable consumption for the year 1892-93. Gls.	ds.	Annual upset price. R	a.	p.	Place of sale.	Date of sale.	Officer by whom sale will be conducted.	Remarks.
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	B I. Division.	1	76	Chandy Chowk Road	2,744	0	3,659	0	743	3	9	Collector's Office, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	February, 1893.	Collector or any other Officer authorized by him.	
		2	2/37	Blackpully Road	2,676	0	3,568	0	724	12	0				
		3	32	A. No. 2 Street Blackpully	1,418	0	1,891	0	384	1	9				
		4	58 & 59	Chandy Chowk Road	1,776	0	2,368	0	481	0	0				
		5	7/9	Grass Cutters Lane A (Thimmiah Road)	2,190	0	2,920	0	593	2	0				
		6	2/45	Makhan Road	1,783	0	2,377	0	482	13	3				
		7	37	Arnachella Moodelliar's Road	2 536	0	3,381	0	686	12	3				(a) Only 3 months' sale.
		8	2/37	Seppings Road	(a)619	0	2,476	0	502	15	0				
		9	8	Thimmiah Road	2,960	0	3,947	0	801	12	9				
		10	18	Sultanji Gunta Road	2,110	0	2,813	0	571	6	3				
	Dn.	11	68	Jeweller Street	1,955	0	2,607	0	529	8	9				
		12	A3/3	L No. 9 Street, 4th Division	3 115	0	4,153	0	843	9	3				
		13	349	Old Poor House Road	2,337	0	3,116	0	632	15	0				
		14	110	Ditto ditto	2,043	0	2,724	0	553	5	0				
		15	4	Dharmaraja Street	2,844	0	3,792	0	770	4	0				
	B I. Dn.	16	16	Maraemmah Kovil Street	1,937	0	2,583	0	524	10	9				
		17	42	Cavalry Road	1,703	0	2,271	0	461	4	9				
		18	40	Ebrahim Saib Street	1,535	0	2,047	0	415	12	9				
		19	A2/4	Armstrong Road	1,830	0	2,440	0	495	10	0				
		20	B/1	O. No. 3 Street, 3rd Division (c)	1,901	0	2,535	0	514	14	9				(c) To be transferred to 28 A. 4th Street 3rd Division.
	B II. Dn.	21	2/164	Cavalry Road	2,553	0	3,404	0	691	7	0				
		22	6/A	Knoxpett G.	3,113	0	4,151	0	843	2	9				
		23	3/6	Tannery Road	(b)522	0	(b)678	0	137	11	6				(b) Actual sales for 1891-92.
	B II. D.	24	1	Lower Knoxpett A	2,538	0	3,384	0	687	12	0				
	B III. Dn.	25	2/21	Anthony Nicholas Street	2,778	0	3,704	0	752	6	0				
		26	2/22	Pulyar Kovil Street, 2nd Division Shoolay	2,563	0	3,417	0	691	1	3				
		27	2/22	J. No. 3 Street	2,387	0	3,183	0	646	8	9				
		28	1	Pulyar Street	2,320	0	3,093	0	628	4	0				
		29	4/3-4	Arab Lines A. Street	1,846	0	2,461	0	499	14	3				
		30	36	New Parcherry Langford Road	1,466	0	1,955	0	397	1	9				

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th February, 1893.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,68,155	5	9	1,26,99,063	13	6
Public Deposits at Branches	72,30,908	7	9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,07,92,043	0	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,25,543	10	7
Sundries				29,51,923	2	3
RUPEES				9,15,68,573	10	10

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				34,50,484	0	0
Other authorized Investments				48,15,053	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,22,25,636	8	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				97,57,794	11	2
Bills discounted and purchased				2,38,16,348	6	5
Balances with other Banks				7,67,901	15	8
Bullion				12,25,340	5	10
Dead Stock				12,33,424	12	9
Stamps				10,563	7	0
Sundries				20,60,527	5	0
				5,93,63,075	0	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,27,30,237	10	4	3,22,05,498	10	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,94,75,261	0	2			
RUPEES				9,15,68,573	10	10

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 16th February, 1893.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 48·3.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 15th February, 1893.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 8th February, 1893	15,24,124	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	15,26,168	
		30,50,292
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	4,53,685	
Ditto ditto Government	1,086	
		4,54,771
		35,05,063
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	5,32,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	
		5,32,000
Balance on the evening of the 15th February, 1893	...	29,73,063
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held in account of the Currency Department	14,79,235	
Ditto ditto Government	14,93,828	
		29,73,063
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	7,20,049	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		7,20,049

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 16th February, 1893.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been lost or destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
36 1891-92.	D 19—61721	1,000	The Collector of Bareilly.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,
Currency Officer.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
ALLAHABAD,
7th February, 1893.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th February, 1893.

No. 164.—Mr. Theo. W. H. Hughes, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months and thirteen days, under Articles 277—291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 26th January, 1893.

W. KING, *D.Sc.,*
Director, Geological Survey of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 8th February, 1893.

No. 5.—The leave on ordinary medical certificate for twelve months granted to Mr. H. Humfress, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Zhob Division, in Baluchistan Public Works Department Notification No. 1 of 5th ultimo, is commuted to extraordinary leave on medical certificate, under Article 780B. of the Civil Service Regulations.

By Order,

J. F. GARWOOD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Offg. Secy., Agent, Govr.-Genl., & Chief Commr., British Baluchistan, P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 11th February, 1893.

No. 422-G.—First Class Hospital Assistant Hafizullah, attached to the Main Dispensary, assumed medical charge of the Detachment, Deoli Irregular Force, at Kotah, with effect from the 20th October, 1892.

No. 436-G.—Lieutenant S G Knox, I S.C., Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Merwara Battalion, is granted privilege leave, from the 7th to the 31st March, 1893.

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH, *Captain,*

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Panna, the 11th February, 1893

No. 161-S.-C.—Under Section 44, Sub-Section 5 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation of 1866, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to sanction the levy, within the limits of the Ajmere Municipality, of an octroi tax upon all oils, except kerosine oil, at the rate of 5 annas per maund, from such date as the Committee may at a special meeting fix under Section 44, Sub-Section 8, of the said Regulation.

Camp Sutna, the 15th February, 1893

No. 184-S.-C.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation of 1886, it is hereby notified that the following gentlemen were elected or re-elected to act as members of the Beawar Municipal Committee, with effect from the 2nd January, 1893:—

Elected.

1. Seth Ram Deo, in place of Seth Ram Chundra, retired.
2. Kazi Mahomed Kasim, in place of Mistri Ahmed Baksh, retired.

Re-elected.

1. Seth Girdhari Mal.
2. Pandit Ram Pratap.
3. Babu Ramajee.

By Order,

H. F WHITE, *M.I.C.E.,*

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, in the P. W. Dept.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

The following chart published by the Marine Survey of India in the year 1880, is cancelled.—

No.	Title.	Scale
F1172.	Orissa Coast, Narsapur Point to Palmyras Point adapted to the latest determinations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey and Observations	Deg =5·2

A. GWYN, *Capt., I.M.,*

for *Director of the Royal Indian Marine.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th February, 1893.

No. 9.—Mr C. J. S. Baker, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted furlough for twenty months under article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations from the 17th March, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 10.—The twelve months' furlough granted to Mr. J. H. Murray, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, in Notification No. 2, dated the 1st March, 1892, by the Manager, North Western Railway, has been commuted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to leave on medical certificate for fifteen months.

No. 11.—Mr. H. P. Phillips, District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of extraordinary leave on medical certificate, without pay, for six months, in continuation of the leave on medical certificate published in Director General of Railways' Notification No 42 of the 12th September, 1892.

HORACE BELL,

Offg. Director General.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 9th February, 1893.

No. 2.—Mr. C. F. Sykes, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, attached to this Railway, is granted under Article 340(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for nine months, with effect from the 15th February, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

G. F. O. BOUGHEY, *Lieut.-Col., R E.,*
Manager, N. W. Railway.

MEDICAL STORE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders, in duplicate, will be received by the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Western Circle, Mian Mir, up to the 18th March, 1893, for the supply of Bazar Medical Stores, Surgical Instruments, Appliances and Sundries, and also for the repair of Surgical Instruments, etc., to the Mian Mir Medical Store Depôt, from April 1st, 1893, to March 31st, 1894.

2. Tenders will only be received on printed forms, which can be obtained free of cost from this office, and must be signed with the name and address of the tenderer in full in English. They will be opened at noon, 20th March, 1893, in the presence of any parties who may choose to attend.

3. Lists of the stores can be obtained free of cost on application to this office, and tenders may be for the whole or any part of the requirement, the Medical Store-keeper reserving the right, under the orders of the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, to accept the whole or any part of any tender, or to reject the whole without assigning any reasons.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank receipt for 5 per cent. of their total value as earnest-money, which will be returned if the tenders should be rejected; but in case of the Medical Store-keeper accepting, under the orders of the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, part of any tender only, and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

5. Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected.

6. Rates are required for delivery at the Mian Mir Medical Store Depôt, but in the cases of tenderers from a distance sending their supplies by rail, and having no local agents, the Medical Store-keeper will take delivery at the railway station, Mian Mir, East.

C. W. CALTHORP, *M.D.,*
Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
Medical Store-keeper to Government,
Western Circle.

MIAN MIR,
10th February, 1893.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th February, 1893.

No. 14331.—Mr. A. Cordeiro, Postmaster, Karachi, is granted an extension of privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from the 7th February, 1893.

The 15th February, 1893.

No. 14361.—Mr. R. N. C. Kelly, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is appointed to be Manager, Dead Letter Office, Allahabad, *vice* Lala Debi Pershad, retired, with effect from the 1st February, 1893.

Mr. W R. Monks, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is promoted to the 3rd grade, *vice* Mr. R. N. C. Kelly, from the same date.

The 17th February, 1893.

No. 14423.—Babu Suryya Kumar Mukerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade, from the 2nd February, 1893, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Lala Sanwal Das Ramasnehi, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 14th February, 1893.

Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
Baratta, Aristide.
Calonells & Co.
Carujo, Dominico.
Clarke, S. & Co.
Croft, J. R.
Edge, Sydney V.
Hamilton, W., & Co.
Harris, Rev. H. K.
Leuz, Frank, G.
Rowe, C. F.
Sheldrick, Francis.
West, Flour & Co.
Wilson & Co.

Letters marked " Care of Post Office."

Ainsworth, Mrs.
Aldham, C. J.
Allen, C. H.
Anderson, A.
Appleyard, Geo.
Armstrong, Mrs.
Augustine, S. M.
Barrington, E.
Beasley, Mrs.
Bechler & Co.
Beckett, Miss.
Bell, J. Hyslop.
Bernhard, B.
Berry, Mrs. E. R.
Bertin, Andre.
Blauleuil, Henri.
Bock, Mrs. M. A.
Bradley, John.
Bramwell, Miss.
Brown, M.
Bryden, Mrs. Edward.
Burt, Cecil.
Charipher, M.
Clark, Revd. F. E.
Cook, S. G.
Cornelius, Stanley.
Courjon, Miss.
Crawford, H. E.
Crawley, John G.
Currie, John.
Curtis, A. C.
D'Arc, Miss M.
Dabree, O. E.
Deamrolais, S. R. L.
Dowling, R.
Douglas, G. P. Home-
Drees. Gisbert.
Dronet, Francis.
Edarling, J. B.
Edwards, H. W.
Faulconer, H. V.
Foster, H. E.
Foster, E. J.
Fraser, Mrs. Ellen, F.
Garrett, E. L.
George, Wm.
Gordon, Mrs. Douglas.
Graydon, N. A.
Gray, Mrs. L.
Green, B. C.
Green, J. T.
Hamilton, E.
Harwood, H.
Hastings, Robert.
Harris, H.
Hayden, Miss M.
Hennessy, A.
Hongbyne, A. P.
Hosken, Mrs.
Houston, U. K.
Hunter, C. H.
Isaacs, Elias H.
Jahel, B. G.
Johnston, Miss R.
Johnston, Mrs.
Kane, R. L.
Kidd, Dr. C. E.
Laing, James.
Lalor, Mrs.
Lawrence, Lincoln.
Lea, J. W.
Lowe, A. M.
Lynch, C. P.
Lyons, B.
Maclan, F. H.
Main, J.
McCarthey, John.
McDonald, D. M. K.
Medd, G. H.
Merz, Charles.
Morton, Misses.
Moon, E. R. P.
Murphy, J. C.
Murphy, M. F.
Naylor, Mrs. H. A.
Nellock, Mrs. Maiie.
Newington, Mrs.
O'Donnell, Capt. A. C.
Otton, S. D.
Payr, Charles.
Peatling, T. H.
Philips, G. M.
Pien, Jose.
Pories, Professor.
Pryce, A. E.
Pyle, Mrs. H. C.
Reilly, Mrs. E. A.
Richard, Guilio.
Robinson, Mrs. E. A.
Roberts, H.
Roberts, Capt. R. T.
Rossbox, Mr.
Ryan, H. McAnly.
Savi, Henry.
Shaw, Mrs.
Shillingford, Mrs.
Skinner, G. E. C.
Smith, Mrs. W.
Smidt, H.
Smith, T. D.
Smith, Crawford.
Simmons, M.
Sinclair, Henry.
Spanna, Alfred.
Staines, R. G.
Thompson, L.
Trahan, Mrs.
Unger, Wm.
Van Opstal, L. S.
Versepuy, Maurice.
Walker, H. R.
Walker, H. deR.
Walker, H.
Walshe, M. A. S.
Walcott, Mr.
Wallach, William.
Waugh, Miss E. G.
Warren, C.
Wilkinson, S.
Webb, E. T.
Weichert, W.
Weir, W. H.
Wichmann, Baron.
Wilcox, James.
Wilson, Dr. Geo. A.
Winn, R. G. A.
Yuille, A. B.

Registered Letters.

Fox, W. R. C.
Gay, R.
London, Mrs. Jessie J.
Payr, L. V.
Walker, Henry.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexander, H. N.
Atkins, H., Capt.
Arden, E., Miss.
Abboott, H. E. S., Capt.
Arnold, Cleve, & Co.
Baud, Mrs.
Brawn, Geo.
Baumeyer, F., Dr.
Bukenans, A., Madam.
Brownstein, R., Mrs.
Bentley, W., Mrs.
Bhumne, W.
Bowen, R.
Barry, Bishop.
Bun, D., Col.
Buckley, E., Profr.
Bowman, J. C.
Bahlk, C., Revd.
Booth, C. J. A.
Barbour, C. D.
Ball, E. A., Col.
Barthmann, C. C.
Clark, A. M., Miss.
Clark, F. E., Mrs.
Crockett, W. T., Capt.
Coyne, J. S.
Clarke, G.
Copenhagen, M.
Dren, M., Mrs.
Deavin, H. P.
Duffy, A. C.
Damory, C.
Drew, T. M.
Dolosozoske, A.
Downes, Miss.
Dewver, Luchmandass.
Dudley, Salt & Co.
English, J.
Etherington, B., Sergt.
Eden, G. D.
Elmore, J. S., & Co.
Farnandes, C. F.
Furguson, A. A.
Frankford, Lord.
Faulkner, W. A.
Frazir, Mrs.
Fairbanks, W.
Forreir, G.
Grey, L., Mrs.
Gusnness, M. X.
Greenberg, J.
Ghertner, L.
Green, W., Mrs.
Gusnnes, H. N. S.
Godfrey, S. E.
Hunter, E., Mrs.
Harwood, H. T.
Hodges, H. C., Revd.
Hraton, J. H. M. P.
Hamilton, H. M., Revd.
Hutton, Mrs.
Harris, H. T.
Hatsh, H. C.
Hardt, H.
Harnandos.
Ino, N., Miss.
Ino, G.
Innes, J. R.
Jenkinson, J., Mrs.
J. Poonaswamy.
John, A.
Jones, W. M.
Juh Carl.
Kanga, J. K. Sing.
Kokin, H.
Kinlock, C. W.
Kulsom Bee.
King, H. S.
Lascillis, J. H.
Levesay, T.
Leonardi, F.
Lugard, E. T.
Lisily, L. F.
La Roshi, C.
Mirs, C.
Meath, Earl of.
Modden, J.
Marchitto, A.
Moritz, L.
Mascrinhas, A.
Meriwali, W.
Mohomed Bakhs.
Manshanker Jeyshanker.
Monshi Maharaj Lal Sahib.
Mirzabacka, R.
Meiidith, F.
MacMaster, J.
Marsi, T. S. B.
Murray, E. E.
Morris, T. W.
Morton, C. J.
McDermott, A.
Manning, J. A.
Marshall, E. W. C.
Nation, F.
Ogilvie, L.
Owen, C.
Otto, Mrs.
O'Brien, A.
Ovkis, A.
Pope, W.
Pearson, A., Mr.
Peterson, C. H. P.
Pugh, T.
Park, C. J.
Paton, N.
Phillips, H.
Pacha, Ahmed.
Prevett, J.
Roberts, R. T.
Rogowski, A.
Ruli, A.
Rud, W. H.
Roberts, Miss.
Rossell, C. H.
Ramsay, H., Capt.
Renowg, W. C., C.S.
Ruddock, J. B.
Schroder, O.
Stewart, Mrs.
Schnieder, F.
Sodd, H.
Smith, H.
Stoddard, J. L.
Smith, J.
Southgate, P.
Sugden, C.
Spanson, A., Mrs.
Sinclair, W. T.
Teveatdali, J. R.
Turnbull, M. J., Genl.
Trigger, M., Miss.
Tusubull, W. S.
Tamolji, R., Master.
Thornton, F. T.
Tensel, D., Miss.
Thomas, C.
Tweedee, J.
Tibaldi, Mrs.
Towse, E. B., Mrs.
Tufnell, W.
Tomback, R.
Welson, T. N.
Weller, R., Dr.
Walker, H. R.
Westerbotton, G. C.
Whitehouse, D.
Ward, G. W.
Williams, L. M.
Welch, E. T.
Wright, F.
Wood, Mrs.
Wood, F. F. W.
Waller, R. M.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 13th February, 1893.

Carter, T. E.
Sassoon, Mrs. R.
Stack, G. A.

The 18th February, 1893.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1893.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	22nd Feb.	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	21st ,,	Ditto.
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Vol. XXVII. Gaya.
Vol. XXVIII. Shahabad.
Vol. XXIX. Darbhanga.
Vol XXX. Muzaffarpur.
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Vol. XLIV. Singbhum.
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POLITICAL.

Notes on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1891-92 R1-8 (2a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, etc., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4a.)
A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S. R3 (3a.)
Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. R3 (4a.)
Winds of Northern India. R1 (2a.)
Manual of Materia Medica in Urdu. By SHAIK AKBAR ALLY. 8a. (2a.)
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The Civil Engineering College Calendar, 1891. R2 (2a.)
Ditto ditto 1892. R2 (2a)
Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By Colonel EDWARD TUITE DALTON—
Bound copies . R45 (R1-4)
Unbound „ . „ 35 (R1.)
Way to Health, in Bengali. (1a.) per copy.
Ditto in Kaithi. (1a.) per copy.
A Hand Book of the Management of Animals in Captivity in Lower Bengal. By Ram Bramha Sanyal (with photo). R5 (6a.)
Ditto ditto (without photo). R2 (5a.)
Report on the Tols of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. May 1891. R1 (3a.)

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1893.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Fourth Quarter ending 30th April 1892, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1891.

PARTICULARS.	For the 4th quarter ending 30th April 1892.	For the 4th quarter ending 30th April 1891.	Increase.	Decrease
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the quarter ...	1,14,49,473 5 0	1,10,75,184 13 10	3,74,288 7 2	.....
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from February to April in the Widows' Fund ...	1,30,893 3 9	1,30,865 8 6	27 11 3	...
Ditto ditto Children's Fund ...	85,619 2 9	85,736 15 3	.....	117 12 6
Entrance fees, etc., ditto ...	475 14 1	359 12 0	116 2 1	...
Amount of divisible surplus transferred from excess abatement under rule 55 ...	10,067 4 0	1,318 5 0	8,748 15 0	...
Amount of pensions with interest received from Government of India on behalf of incumbents who came upon the Fund in consequence of late mutiny of 1857 ...	2,651 7 9	2,651 7 9	....	...
Amount of interest drawn from Government of India for the year 1891-92 ...	6,87,768 4 2	6,66,796 8 5	20,971 11 9	..
Amount of fine imposed under rule 40A ...	44 4 0	......	44 4 0	......
Total Receipts ...	9,17,510 8 6	8,87,728 8 11	29,908 12 1	117 12 6
Total ...	1,23,66,992 13 6	1,19,62,913 6 9	A 4,04,197 3 3	117 12 6
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund ...	1,10,875 2 2	1,00,572 4 4	10,302 13 10	
Ditto ditto Children's Fund ...	75,385 10 11	70,171 15 5	5,213 11 6	...
Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies ...	8,546 2 5	6,451 11 7	2,094 6 10	..
Loss on exchange on remittances to England ...	20,762 11 10	18,519 10 1	2,243 1 9	...
Commission paid on account of money-orders ...	502 3 6	......	502 3 6	..
Total Payments ...	2,16,071 14 10	1,95,715 9 5	B 20,356 5 5	...
Balance in favour of the Fund ...	1,21,50,920 14 8	1,17,67,197 13 4	C 3,83,810 13 10	117 12 6
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing ...	88,250 7 0	95,545 0 0	......	7,294 9 0

	1892 Widows' Fund.	1892 Children's Fund.	1891 Widows' Fund.	1891 Children's Fund.	Increase Widows' Fund.	Increase Children's Fund.	Decrease Widows' Fund.	Decrease Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers ...	1,521	1,011	1,545	1,030	......	......	24	19
Ditto of incumbents ...	514	751	490	713	24	38	......	...
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement ...	1,239	817	1,245	806	......	11	6	...

	Rs.
A—Net increase in grand total of receipts .	4,04,079-6-9.
B—Net increase in total disbursements . .	20,356-5-5.
C—Net increase in balance	3,83,723-1-4.

H. BRADBURY,
R. A. FINK, } *Auditors, U. S. F. P. Fund.*

Published by order of the Directors.

R. A. FINK, *Accountant.*

W. H. RYLAND, *Secretary.*

FUND OFFICE, the 20th January 1893.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed by Whiteants.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 306355, 321307, and 299592, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R1,000, R2,500, and R500, respectively, standing in the name of Srimati Ganada Debi, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress.

RANGA LAL MUKHARJI,
Lagosha, Ganutia, Birbhum.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 032913, of the 4 per cent loan of 1854-55, for R500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay, Notes Nos. 114607, 114608, and 109944, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for R500 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and Note No. 153624, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of Grace Thompson, Executrix of Frederick Thompson, and last endorsed to Shiwapa Nursoo, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

NANA SHIWAJI,
Administrator of Shiwapa Nursoo,
Rasta's Peit, House No. 187, Poona.



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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Law of Partition, was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th February, 1893 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Law of Partition was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Memorandum by Mr. P. R. Desai, Pleader, District Court, Ratnagiri, dated 8th April, 1892 [Paper No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 787—50-92, dated 3rd June, 1892 [Paper No 2].
From Secretary, Sujan Samaj, Benares, No. 23—S.S., dated 31st May, 1892 [Paper No. 3].
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 1721, dated 18th June, 1892 [Paper No. 4].
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 179, dated 28th June, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Governor General's Agent in Baluchistan, No. 3706, dated 29th June, 1892 [Paper No. 6].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4495, dated 6th July 1892 [Paper No. 7].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 3082 J., dated 9th July, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3998, dated 25th July, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 329—L.-9, dated 15th July, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1479, dated 12th August, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 761—VII.-247 B., dated 25th August, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Secretary, British Indian Association, dated 22nd August, 1892 [Paper No. 13]
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 1003, dated 28th September, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 677 J.-D., dated 27th September, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
From Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 88, dated 23rd January, 1893, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].
From Babu Piyarimohan De, Halisahar, 24-Parganas, dated 23rd January, 1893 [Paper No. 17].

2. We have made it clear by the substitution of the word "shareholders" for the expression "parties interested" in section 2 that the section is not intended to include mortgagees or others having only a special interest in the property.

3. In section 3, we have completed sub-section (1) by inserting words requiring the Court to offer to sell the share in question to the shareholders undertaking to buy, and we

have added a new sub-section (3) making a shareholder, who fails to buy after applying for leave so to do, liable to pay the costs incidental to his application.

4. We have made section 5 somewhat more elastic by only requiring the Court to be *of opinion* that the sale or purchase will be beneficial before complying with a request or undertaking under the section.

5. Clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 7 have been altered so as to bring sales under a decree or order of the Recorder of Rangoon, whose Court has a procedure in such matters similar to that of the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, within the former clause.

6. We have omitted sections 8 and 9 of the Bill as introduced, as they appear to us to be superfluous.

7. In section 8 (formerly section 10) we have, in deference to a suggestion made by the High Court at Calcutta, put an order for sale under section 3 as well as one under sections 2 and 4 on the footing of a decree under the Code.

8. The first words of section 9 (formerly section 11) have been recast so as to make what was the intention of the section more clear.

9. Section 10 (formerly section 12) has been revised with the object of extending the benefit of the proposed Act to pending suits which may be at any stage prior to the final approval of the partition by the Court.

10. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	26th March, 1892.
Fort Saint George Gazette	5th April, 1892.
Bombay Government Gazette	31st March, 1892.
Calcutta Gazette	30th March, 1892.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	2nd April, 1892.
Punjab Government Gazette	7th April, 1892.
Central Provinces Gazette	2nd April, 1892.
Burma Gazette	9th April, 1892.
Assam Gazette	9th April, 1892.
Coorg District Gazette	2nd May, 1892.
Sind Official Gazette	19th May, 1892.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Kanarese	17th May, 1892.
	Tamil	31st May, 1892.
	Telugu	31st May, 1892.
	Malayalam	31st May, 1892.
	Hindustani	14th June, 1892.
Bombay	Marathi	16th June, 1892.
	Gujarathi	16th June, 1892.
	Kanarese	18th June, 1892.
Bengal	Bengali	3rd May, 1892.
	Uriya	12th May, 1892.
	Hindi	17th May, 1892.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	16th July, 1892.
Central Provinces	Hindi	3rd August, 1892.
Burma	Burmese	23rd April, 1892.
Assam	Bengali	14th May, 1892.
Sindh	Sindhi	19th May, 1892.

11. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

RASHBEHARY GHOSE.
PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.
ALEX. EDW. MILLER.
P. CHENTSAL RAO.
G. H. P. EVANS.

The 15th February, 1893.

No. II.

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Partition.

WHEREAS, it is expedient to amend the law *relating to* partition; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent, commencement and saving.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Partition Act, 1893.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

(*4*) But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any local law providing for the partition of immoveable property paying revenue to Government.

Power to Court to order sale instead of division in partition suits.

2. Whenever in any suit for partition in which, if instituted prior to the commencement of this Act, a decree for partition might have been made, it appears to the Court that, by reason of the nature of the property to which the suit relates, or of the number of *the shareholders* therein, or of any other special circumstance, a division of the property cannot reasonably or conveniently be made, and that a sale of the property and distribution of the proceeds would be more beneficial for all the *shareholders*, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the request of any *of such shareholders* interested individually or collectively to the extent of one moiety or upwards, direct a sale of the property and a distribution of the proceeds.

Procedure when sharer undertakes to buy.

3. (*1*) If, in any case in which the Court is requested under the last foregoing section to direct a sale, any other shareholder *applies for leave* to buy *at a valuation* the share or shares of the party or parties asking for sale, the Court shall order a valuation of the share or shares in such manner as it *may think fit and offer to sell the same to such shareholder at the price so ascertained*, and may give all necessary and proper directions in that behalf.

(*2*) If two or more shareholders *severally apply for leave* to buy as provided in sub-section (*1*), the Court shall *order a sale of* the share or shares to the shareholder who offers to pay the highest price above the valuation made by the Court.

(3) If no such shareholder is willing to buy such share or shares at the price so ascertained, the applicant or applicants shall be liable to pay all costs of or incident to the application or applications.

Partition suit by transferee of share in dwelling-house.

4. (*1*) Where a share of a dwelling-house belonging to an undivided family *has been transferrd to a person who is* not a member of *such* family *and such transferee* sues for partition, the Court shall, if any member of the family shall undertake to buy the share of such transferee, make a valuation of such share in such manner as it thinks fit and direct the transfer of the share on payment of the purchase-money so fixed by the Court.

(*2*) If in any case described in sub-section (*1*) two or more members of the family undertake to buy *such share*, but do not agree as between or among themselves with regard to the respective proportions in which they should buy, the Court shall follow the procedure prescribed by sub-section (*2*) of the last foregoing section.

Representation of parties under disability.

5. In any suit for partition a request for sale may be made or an undertaking to buy given on behalf of any party under disability by any person authorized to act on behalf of such party in such suit, but the Court shall not be bound to comply with any such request or undertaking unless it is *of opinion* that the sale or purchase will be for the benefit of the party under such disability.

Power to shareholders to bid at sale.

6. (*1*) On any sale under this Act any of the *shareholders* shall be at liberty to bid at the sale on such terms as to non-payment of deposit or as to setting off or accounting for the purchase-money or any part thereof instead of paying the same as to the Court may seem reasonable.

(*2*) If two or more persons, of whom one is a shareholder in the property, respectively advance the same sum at any bidding at such sale, such bidding shall be deemed to be the bidding of the shareholder.

Procedure to be followed in case of sales.

7. When any property is directed to be sold under this Act, the following procedure shall, as far as practicable, be adopted namely:—

(*a*) if the property be *sold under a decree or order of the High Court* of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay *in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, or of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon*, the procedure of *such* Court in its original civil jurisdiction for the sale of property by the Registrar;

(*b*) if the property be *sold under a decree or order of any other Court*, such procedure as the High Court may from time to time by rules prescribe in this behalf, and until such rules are made the procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of sales in execution of decrees. XI

Orders for sale to be deemed decrees.

8. Any order *for sale* made by the Court under section 2, 3 or 4 shall be deemed to be a decree within the meaning of section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XI

Saving of power to order partly partition and partly sale.

9. *In any suit for partition the Court may, if it shall think fit, make* a decree for a partition of part of the property to which the suit relates and a sale of the remainder under this Act.

Application of Act to pending suits.

10. This Act shall apply to suits *instituted before* the commencement thereof, in which *no scheme for the partition of the property has been finally approved by the Court.*

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



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PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 16th February, 1893.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, KT., Q.C.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir C. B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Raja Udai Partab Singh, C.S.I., of Bhinga.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose.
The Hon'ble Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Fazulbhai Vishram.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens.

SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS TO GOVERNMENT OFFICERS ON TOUR.

The Hon'ble RAJA UDAI PARTAB SINGH of Bhinga asked whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the hardships to which cultivators and village shop-keepers are subjected under the present system by which tahsildars collect *russuds, viz.*, provisions, fodder and fuel, etc.,

for Government officers on tour; and whether it would not be advisable to institute enquiries into the present arrangements with a view to relieve the cultivators and venders of the burdens now laid upon them.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS replied :—

"The attention of the Government of India has not been specially directed to the hardships alleged by the Hon'ble Member in his question to be suffered by cultivators and village shop-keepers owing to the system of collection by tahsildars of supplies for Government officers on tour. There was indeed one petition received from certain 'ilákadars and raiyats' in Behar some months ago, in which it was stated, among other things, that the Sub-Divisional Officer brought 500 or 600 persons in his train, and that these people required things not usually found in villages, and brought ruin on the villagers. It does not appear that any 'shop-keepers' took part in this representation: and, supposing them to be paid for their goods, it would clearly be to their advantage that their customers should be as numerous as possible. This petition was transferred to the Local Government for disposal. Complaints relating to this matter have occasionally been noticed in the Vernacular Press, but they have been for the most part of a general nature, and too vague to justify an order for enquiry. The subject is one within the province of the Local Governments to deal with, and the Government of India have no doubt that it has attracted their attention, and that in most, if not in all, provinces orders exist, in the spirit of section 8 of Bengal Regulation XI of 1806, requiring 'a just price for the provisions or other articles provided to be secured to the persons entitled thereto,' as well as forbidding requisitions for more articles than are actually required, and prohibiting the interference of the tahsildar at all where there are regular shops or markets at which the necessary supplies can be readily obtained. I may perhaps add my belief that officers on tour generally make it a rule either to pay for their supplies personally, or at least to satisfy themselves that the price of any supplies which have been procured through the tahsildar has reached the person from whom they have been obtained.

"The Government of India will, however, have great pleasure in circulating the Hon'ble Member's question and this answer to Local Governments and Administrations, in order that their attention may be specially drawn to the matter, and that they may consider whether the present arrangements sufficiently provide for the avoidance of hardship to the furnishers of supplies, and, if not, in what way they should be supplemented."

PARTITION BILL.

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Law of Partition. He said :—

"In presenting this Report I have very little to add to what is contained in the Report itself. We have made no change in the substance of the Bill, but we have supplied some omissions; for instance, in section 3 we say that the Court shall not only value the share or shares but proceed to a direct sale. We have also added a clause prescribing what is to be done should a shareholder or shareholders who have applied for leave to purchase ultimately refuse to do so.

"Some verbal alterations have also been made in some of the sections to avoid ambiguity, which is always a fruitful source of litigation, as every lawyer knows, and some suitors too by painful experience.

"We have omitted two sections of the Bill, because the matters which were dealt with in those sections are sufficiently provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure, which will govern all proceedings in suits under the proposed Act.

"We have also in deference to a suggestion made by the Calcutta High Court altered the language of section 8 as the sections are now numbered. The section has been now so framed as to give parties a right of appeal from an order directing a sale under section 3 or section 4, which would include the valuation made by the Court.

"We have also extended, to a certain extent, the operation of section 10, the last section of the Bill, so as to make it applicable to all cases in which a final decree for partition has not been made.

"I ought perhaps to say a few words with regard to some suggestions made by the Local Governments but which the members of the Select Committee felt themselves unable to accept. The Bengal Government recommended that tanks, specially old tanks, should be dealt with in an exceptional way, and that the rule which requires the consent of at least one-half of the shareholders before the Court can direct a sale should be relaxed in the case of such tanks. The suggestion was, I think, made in the interests of sanitation, but the members of the Select Committee felt themselves unable to comply with the request because it was thought that a sufficient case had not been made out to entitle the Court to deal with tanks in the way suggested by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. I may also say, from my own experience, that such an amendment was not likely to be acceptable to the people, especially in the case of kirkee tanks, which are regarded as appurtenant to private houses and are used, for domestic purposes, by the members of the family, including women.

"Another suggestion of the same Local Government, apparently made on the recommendation of the British Indian Association, was that, having regard to what is called the compulsory character of sales under the Act, something in the nature of compensation should be given to such shareholders as might be obliged to part with their shares on the lines of the Land Acquisition Act. It seemed to the members of the Select Committee, however, that the recommendation was based, to a certain extent, upon a misapprehension of the character of the provisions contained in section 3 of the Bill. That section authorizes no compulsory sale of any shareholder's share. It is only when a shareholder himself applies for the sale of his share that he may be bought up by the other shareholders, so that there can be no compulsory sale at all under the Act. The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh proposed that certain words should be added to sub-section (4) of section 1 of the Bill so as to avoid what appeared to the Local Government to be a conflict between the provisions of this Bill as also those of section 265 of the Code of Civil Procedure and the local Act, XIX of 1873, dealing with the partition of estates actually paying revenue to Government or the land-revenue of which has been redeemed. It seemed to the members of the Select Committee, however, that there was no real conflict whatever in this matter. The present Bill does not in any way enlarge the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, nor does it curtail in any way any jurisdiction possessed under local or other statutes by the Revenue Courts in any part of the country. The jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts is, moreover, amply protected and safeguarded by sections 4 and 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure. A recommendation in the nature of an amendment to this section was also made by the Government of Madras. That Government proposed that the words 'immoveable property paying revenue to Government' ought to be defined so as to make it clear that raiyatwari holdings in the Madras Presidency were not intended to be included in the section; but, as the Madras Government themselves point out, the construction which has been invariably put upon the same words in the Code of Civil Procedure excludes raiyatwari holdings from the operation of section 265 of that Code. The Madras Government suggest that we ought, in order to avoid any contention, to say expressly that raiyatwari holdings are not intended to be included. I should, however, think that any attempt on our part to define immoveable property paying revenue to Government would have precisely the consequence which the Madras Government were seeking to avoid.

"Another proposal made by the Madras Government was that, instead of having a separate Act, the provisions of the Bill might be included in the existing Code of Civil Procedure. This proposal was carefully considered by the members of the Select Committee, and an alternative draft was prepared by my learned friend Mr. Macpherson, embodying, as far as it could be done, the provisions of this Bill in the existing Code of Civil Procedure. It was ultimately, however, decided by the Select Committee that the provisions of this Bill could not be properly incorporated with the Code of Civil Procedure.

The Bill really deals with matters of substance; it affects the ordinary rights of shareholders to a certain extent, and does not therefore fall within the domain of mere procedure. There were other objections too to the proposal of the Government of Madras with which, however, I do not think it is at all necessary to detain Hon'ble Members.

"In conclusion I have only to add that, having regard to the nature of the alterations, which are not of a very material character, the members of the Select Committee do not consider that the Bill requires to be republished, and they accordingly recommend that the Bill should be passed as amended by them."

INLAND EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS moved that the Bill to amend the Inland Emigration Act, 1882, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller, the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay, the Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, the Hon'ble Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens, the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham and the mover, with instructions to report within five weeks.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 23rd February, 1893.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 17th February, 1893.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 7.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 4th, 1893.

The unsettled weather, storms and low pressures which characterised the meteorological conditions of last week were succeeded during the present week by high pressures, anticyclonic winds and generally fine and dry weather. Pressure throughout the week was steadily highest over North-Western and Central India, but in Baluchistan and the Indus Valley the barometer rose and fell by considerable amounts showing that conditions were not settled, and at the close of the week a very rapid fall of the barometer commenced in Baluchistan and the Indus Valley accompanied with a shift of wind and snow at Chaman and Quetta, indicating the advance from the westward of a fresh period of unsettled weather. Nearly all the rain which fell occurred along the line of the hills and was connected with the unsettled conditions resulting from the deep depression of the previous week or from local disturbances over the hills. The weather was colder than usual over nearly the whole country, the cold being very severe over Northern and North-Western India. Snow was reported from Rawalpindi on the 29th and the thermometer in the shade fell below freezing point at that station on two or three occasions.

The chart of the 29th January showed that the barometer was falling in Bengal and Burma and rising elsewhere, the increase being very rapid in the North-West. Readings were highest in the north-west of the Punjab and lowest over Lower Burma, gradients being generally slight. The winds were variable but showed a general outset from the high pressure area in the North-West. Rain was reported from the stations along the foot of the hills from Peshawar to Darbhanga, as well as at a few central stations. On the hills the melted snow gave over 1 inch of water, but on the plains the amounts were small. On the 30th pressure was decreasing slowly over the Peninsula and increasing elsewhere. The distribution was practically unaltered, readings decreasing from a high pressure area in the extreme north-west to a low pressure area in the south and south-east. The winds were anticyclonic and fairly normal. The force was fresh at several stations. The only rainfall was a shower at Sibsagar. On the 31st pressure was giving way over the Indus Valley and in the east of the Peninsula, but was rising elsewhere. Pressure was highest over Rajputana and Central India and lowest in the extreme south and south-east. Gradients were moderate over the head of the Peninsula, but elsewhere readings were very uniform. The winds were anticyclonic, blowing out from the high pressure area. There was no rain anywhere. The chart of February 1st showed pressure increasing all over the more central and southern parts of the country and decreasing elsewhere. The fall had been brisk in Baluchistan and the Indus Valley, but elsewhere the changes were small and the general distribution was little altered. Gradients remained steep over the head of the Peninsula. The winds had shifted to the southward at some north-western stations and in Baluchistan, but the ordinary anticyclonic circulation was maintained elsewhere. Snow was falling at Quetta and Chaman, but there was no rain within the Indian region. On the 2nd the barometer was falling in the south and centre and rising elsewhere, but the general distribution was still unaltered. The winds were very variable, but were fresh in force at some stations. Light rain had fallen at Karachi and Lahore and light snow at Quetta, Chaman, and Simla. The chart of the 3rd showed that pressure was falling except in the North-West, where there was a trifling rise. Readings were highest in the extreme north-west and lowest in the extreme south-east, while the winds were anticyclonic and fairly normal in direction. Slight snow had fallen at Cherat and Murree, but the weather generally was very fine. On the morning of the 4th pressure was giving way rapidly in Baluchistan and the Indus Valley, and was falling more or less in all parts of the country except Burma. The wind had shifted to south-south-east at Quetta and Chaman, but elsewhere the directions were little changed. Snow was falling in Baluchistan, and rain at Bikanir and Jacobabad.

Temperature.—The unsettled weather of last week which resulted in much snow on the hills and rain on the plains of Northern India was followed by very low temperatures over practically the whole country. The following table

shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

PROVINCE.	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−5·3	−4·0	−2·4	−2·1	−1·4	−2·2	−3·1	−2·9
Bengal and Assam . .	−7·2	−2·0	−2·8	−3·2	−6·8	−6·4	−4·8	−4·7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−3·7	−4·8	−6·3	−7·2	−7·1	−4·5	−5·0	−5·5
Punjab	−9·4	−7·1	−7·5	−7·1	−7·4	−6·7	−6·0	−7·3
Bombay	+1·3	−1·2	−2·2	−3·0	−2·4	−2·7	−3·0	−1·9
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·7	−1·7	−2·3	−5·2	−6·4	−4·7	−4·8	−3·5
Central India and Guzerat .	+0·7	−4·9	−5·4	−8·5	−4·9	−2·7	−2·5	−4·0
Sind and Rajputana . .	−5·8	−6·1	−6·4	−4·3	−1·8	−2·9	−0·9	−4·0
Madras	−1·3	−1·8	−0·7	+0·4	+0·2	+0·6	+0·8	−0·3
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA .	−3·3	−3·7	−4·0	−4·5	−4·2	−3·6	−3·3	−3·8

The above shows that in all the provinces of India the mean temperature of the week was below the normal, the deficiency ranging from only 0°·3 in Madras to 7°·3 in the Punjab, while for the whole of India the mean deficiency was 3°·8. On each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole country was abnormally low, the largest departure from the average being on January 31st and February 1st and 2nd, when it was between —4°·0 and —4°·5.

Rain.—Very little rain fell during the week. Only twelve out of the fifty-one rainfall divisions reporting any fall, while of these twelve divisions six had an average actual rainfall for the division of less than one-tenth of an inch. The heaviest rainfall was in the Punjab, the hill districts of that province having received an average actual fall of 1·14 inches, the north-western division of 0·61 inch and the submontane of 0·38 inch. In these three divisions the actual rainfall of the week was in excess of the normal, but in all other parts of the Indian region even where rain was received the amount was less than the normal. The three concluding columns of the table show that since the beginning of the year up to the present date there has been a considerable excess of rain over Northern and Central India and the Cicars, but a deficiency over Burma and a large part of the Peninsula.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week :—

Division.	District	Station.	Amount.
North-Western Provinces	Dera-Dun .	Kalsi .	1·13 inches.
Punjab . . .	Gurdaspur .	Shakargarh .	1·75 "
	Kangra . .	Sudder .	1·70 "
	Rawalpindi .	Murree .	4·40 "
	Hazara . .	Mansehra .	2·00 "

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 4th February.			Rainfall data from 1st January to 4th February 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, 1st Jan. to 4th Feb.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	—100
	Lower Burma	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·21	—100
	Central ditto	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·09	—100
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·06	—0·06	0·03	0·11	— 73
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·21	—0·21	0·50	0·73	— 32
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·30	—0·30	1·23	1·02	+ 21
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·10	0·24	—0·14	1·52	1·12	+ 36
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·19	—0·19	0·39	0·62	— 37
	Central ditto	0	0·13	—0·13	0·64	0·52	+ 23
	North ditto	0	0·22	—0·22	0·73	0·66	+ 11
	Orissa	0	0·19	—0·19	1·58	0·48	+229
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·16	—0·16	0·75	0·74	+ 2
	Bihar (South)	0·01	0·14	—0·13	0·49	0·69	— 29
	Ditto (North)	0	0·13	—0·13	0·86	0·69	+ 25
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·12	—0·12	1·21	0·64	+ 89
	Oudh (South)	0	0·08	—0·08	1·52	0·77	+ 97
	Ditto (North)	0·02	0·16	—0·14	1·46	0·89	+ 62
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·02	0·07	—0·05	1·19	0·60	+ 98
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·12	—0·12	1·21	0·62	+ 96
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·11	0·34	—0·23	2·15	1·40	+ 54
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·06	0·12	—0·06	1·68	0·62	+171
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·21	—0·21	1·27	0·77	+ 65
	Ditto (Submontane)	0·38	0·37	+0·01	3·83	1·64	+134
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	1·14	0·81	+0·33	6·41	3·75	+ 71
	Ditto (North-West)	0·61	0·44	+0·17	4·00	1·90	+111
	Ditto (West)	0·02	0·10	—0·14	1·07	0·62	+ 73
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·09	—0·09	0·44	0·31	+ 42
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·05	—0·05	0·24	0·23	+ 4
	Coorg	0	0	0	0	0·04	—100
	Mysore	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·08	—100
	Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·09	—100
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0	0	0	0·06	—100
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Khandesh	0	0	0	0·40	0·11	+264
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·04	—0·04	1·89	0·45	+320
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·08	—0·08	2·70	0·54	+400
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0	0·13	—0·13	2·26	0·63	+259
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0·17	—0·17	1·23	0·57	+116
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0·07	—100
	Kathiawar	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	—100
	Sind	0·14	0·19	—0·05	0·58	0·52	+ 12
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·05	—0·05	0·67	0·43	+ 56
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·45	0·25	+ 80
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	1·01	0·31	+226
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·02	0·02	0	0·76	0·20	+280
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0	0	0·60	0·07	+757
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·20	—100
	Madras (Central)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·12	0·06	+100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·04	—0·04	0·33	0·41	— 20
	Ditto (South)	0	0·14	—0·14	0·13	0·62	— 79
	Madras (South)	0	0·11	—0·11	0·70	0·71	— 1

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
Simla, the 9th February 1893.

E. G. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Showers in parts of the Circars, no rain elsewhere. Crop prospects unaltered. Harvest of late crops in southern districts generally poor, but good elsewhere. In south, irrigation supplies bad and in parts wells are running short. Pasture and fodder also getting scarce in parts but stock generally in good condition. Prices almost unaltered.

Bombay.—*For week ending 15th February.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind and Surat. Standing crops damaged by cloudy weather, blight, rats, or frost in parts of six districts; otherwise good. Reaping of late crops progressing generally. Preparations for next season continue in four districts. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good, and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 11th February.*—There was rain over almost the whole province during the week, the heaviest falls being in South-West Bengal. The winter rice harvest is now complete in all districts. Good reports of the spring crops continue to be received, but poppy has slightly suffered from rain. The rain has facilitated ploughing for autumn rice and jute, and sowing of spring rice and indigo. Oilseeds and potatoes are being gathered with good outturn. Sugarcane is being pressed. Prices of rice are steady. There is a sufficiency of fodder and water in all districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 15th February.*—Weather continues cold and cloudy and showers have fallen in most districts. Clear weather is now required. Slight injury by rain and blight is reported from three districts and by frost from another; otherwise prospects are good. Supplies ample. Prices have slightly risen in a few districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 15th February.*—Rain has fallen nearly in all districts. Sowings of extra spring crops commenced. Prospects of standing crops good; they have much improved by the recent rain and are flourishing. Crops on low lands in the Sialkot district are suffering from continued heavy rain. Cattle are in good condition, and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. Poppy crops flourishing. Prices unsettled in one district, rising in the three others; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 15th February.*—Cloudy weather prevails in several districts. Slight rain in two districts. Preparation of land for autumn sowings continues in two districts and harvesting of spring crops commenced in three others.

Burma.—*For week ending 11th February.*—LOWER BURMA: Reaping completed and threshing continues. Cultivation of dry weather paddy in Thayetmyo progressing. UPPER BURMA: Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of dry-weather cultivation progressing and crops are reported to be in a flourishing condition. In Shwebo the cultivation of dry-weather paddy and peas is almost completed; in Lower Chindwin peas are being reaped, and in part of the Myingyan district *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and peas have been reaped. The outturn of the crop is estimated at eight annas. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has fallen slightly in two districts and risen slightly in another, while in Upper Burma the price has fallen in two districts and risen slightly in two others. The price of rice has fallen slightly in two districts of Lower Burma and in two districts of Upper Burma, while it has risen in three districts. Number on relief works:—Meiktila—312.

Assam.—*For week ending 14th February.*—Slight rain. Ploughing for early rice and pressing of sugarcane continue. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 15th February.*—MYSORE:—Crops and prospects generally good, though deficiency of water-supply is felt in parts of two districts. Prices risen in three districts.

COORG:—Threshing of rice and *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) crops in progress. Picking of coffee completed except on a few European estates. Prices stationary. Fodder for cattle diminishing. Water sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 15th February.*—BERAR:—Weather fair and cool. Picking of cotton and reaping of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*), and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) nearing completion. Standing spring crops good, except wheat which is affected by rust in parts of three districts. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD:—Weeding of hot-weather crops continues. Standing crops in good condition. Prices continue steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 15th February.*—Slight fall of rain in parts; more rain needed in Bundelkhand. Crops slightly damaged in Neemuch; condition elsewhere good. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage sufficient and good except in parts of Bhopal. Prices of food grains continue steady but high.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 15th February.*—Rainfall slight in places. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good. Slight damage in parts by frost. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady in twelve States, rising in two, falling in one, and fluctuating elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Weather cloudy and cold. Snowfall on hills. Prospects seasonable. Prices rising.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BALUCHISTAN FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

No. 34 I, dated Calcutta, the 10th February 1893.

OBSERVATIONS—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Baluchistan for the year 1891-92, forwarded with letter No. 3859, dated 15th November 1892, from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, Public Works Department.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of Minor Works in Baluchistan, of which both Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, is two.

2. The Capital outlay on the two works during and up to the end of 1891-92 was as follows:—

	Number of works.	During the year 1891-92.								Total direct and indirect to end of 1891-92.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Profit and loss.	Suspense Account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Minor Works and Navigation.										
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account Head 43) . . .	2	11,065	640	42	...	— 1,520	10,227	...	10,227	15,50,836

The outlay on the Shebo Canal during 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 481, of which Rs. 386 was on works, Rs. 89 on establishment, and Rs. 6 on tools and plant, but there was a credit of Rs. 1,520 to Suspense Accounts on account of issue of stock to works which resulted in a reduction of Rs. 1,039 in the total Capital outlay. The outlay on the Khushdil Khan Reservoir amounted to Rs. 11,266, of which Rs 551 represented the establishment and Rs. 36 the tools and plant charges. Of the works outlay of Rs. 10,679, Rs. 8,282 was in satisfaction of a decree of the Court for contract work executed on the Khushdil Khan bund, Rs. 2,172 for additional outlets to carry water to the villagers' lands, and Rs. 225 for petty alterations to buildings.

3. The following statement shows the actual financial results of the year under review :—

Works.	Total capital outlay to end of year including indirect charges.	Gross Revenue collected.			Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on capital at end of year.
		Irrigation Revenue.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Minor Works and Navigation.									
Shebo Canal . . .	6,54,131	13,848	23	13,871	16,352	...	16,352	—2,481	...
Khushdil Khan Reservoir .	8,96,705	2,543	...	2,543	15,451	...	15,451	—12,908	...
TOTAL .	15,50,836	16,391	23	16,414	31,803	...	31,803	— 15,389	...
Figures for 1890-91 . .	15,40,609	16,191	18	16,209	21,369	1,400	22,769	—6,560	...

Both systems worked at a loss, which may be attributed to the high cost of maintenance rendered necessary by the abnormal winter rains of 1890-91. The year under review was the first during which the Khushdil Khan Reservoir was in operation, and only one-third of the irrigable area was actually cultivated. The current year should show an improvement in this respect.

The Irrigation Revenue on both canals is collected in kind and the return derived was considerably affected by the poor character of the crops and by the ravages of locusts. On the Shebo Canal, the yield per acre during the year was—wheat 4·32 maunds and barley 8·25 maunds against the previous year's yield of 8·85 maunds and 12·12 maunds, respectively. The revenue realized per acre of wheat amounted to Rs. 3·17 and of barley to Rs. 4·65 against Rs. 4·53 and Rs. 5·46 realized during 1890-91.

On the Khushdil Khan Reservoir the yield per acre was only 0·96 maunds of wheat and 4·24 maunds of barely, and the revenue per acre was Re. 0·68 from wheat and Rs. 1·96 from barely.

The revenue realized per acre of cultivated land was Rs. 3·21 on the Shebo Canal and Rs. 1·02 on the Khushdil Khan Reservoir : the latter is a very low rate.

Water is supplied to the Forest Department from the Shebo Canal at the rate of Re. 1 for 4,600 cubic feet, but there is a difference of opinion as to how the water should be measured which has yet to be settled.

4. The area irrigated by the Shebo Canal during the year amounted to 3,402 acres. In addition 1,76.. acres of plantations belonging to the Forest Department were watered by the canal. The Khushdil Khan Reservoir irrigated 2,565 acres including 66 acres of kharif crop, which were not irrigated directly from the reservoir. The irrigation consisted almost entirely of rabi crop. All irrigation is by flow.

5. The following table shows the details of the working expenses exhibited in the statement in para. 3 :—

	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Indirect charges.	Total working expenses.	Area irrigated.	Rate per acre.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Shebo Canal . .	10,908	5,281	163	16,352	...	16,352	5,167	3·2
Khushdil Khan Reservoir . . .	10,919	4,175	357	15,451	...	15,451	2,565	6·0
TOTAL .	21,827	9,456	520	31.803	...	31,803	7,732	4·1
Figures for 1890-91 .	11,141	10,000	228	21,369	1,400	22,769	2,657	8·6

The establishment charges still form a large proportion of the total expenditure, which is due mainly to the charges on account of revenue establishment amounting to Rs. 2,772 and Rs. 1,664 for the two works respectively. It would appear that these charges are susceptible of reduction. The large expenditure on repairs on the Shebo Canal is said to be due to the velocity allowed when designing the canal, being too great for the nature of the soil through which the canal runs, and in consequence the banks were in many places cut away, and the bed was scoured out at the foot of nearly all the falls.

The outlay on the Khushdil Khan Reservoir was due to heavy repairs necessitated by the winter rains of 1890-91.

6. The rainfall at Quetta and Pishin, respectively, during 1891-92 was 6·09 and 4·86 inches as compared with 18·26 and 20·54 inches in the previous year. The rainfall at Shirinao during the year was 4·71 inches.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, Public Works Department, for information.

Also that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Also that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Also that the Review be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that a copy of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

F. J. HOME, *Col., R.E.,*
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first ten months of the official year 1892-93, and of the twenty-one preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE TEN MONTHS, APRIL TO JANUARY.

YEAR.	Bengal.				Bombay.				Sindh.				Madras.				Burma.				Total British India.					YEAR.
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 . . .	8,81	61,03	20,58	90,42	5,40	39,86	3,69	48,95	1,01	1,11	1,72	3,84	3,14	10,40	11,51	25,05	1,32	3,56	13,64	18,52	19,68	1,15,96	1,35,64	51,14	1,86,78	1871-72
1872-73 . . .	9,95	57,90	22,76	90,61	4,65	37,28	2,98	44,91	89	1,04	1,73	3,66	3,23	10,13	9,25	22,61	2,51	4,21	23,24	29,96	21,23	1,10,56	1,31,79	59,96	1,91,75	1872-73
1873-74 . . .	8,86	56,58	18,46	83,90	5,39	39,74	3,13	48,26	1,11	85	1,02	2,98	3,20	11,79	11,47	26,46	2,70	4,05	18,25	25,00	21,26	1,13,01	1,34,27	52,33	1,86,60	1873-74
1874-75 . . .	9,76	65,37	15,03	90,16	5,63	40,48	3,68	49,79	95	76	1,25	2,96	3,10	11,38	11,09	25,57	3,12	5,74	11,68	20,54	22,56	1,23,73	1,46,29	42,73	1,89,02	1874-75
1875-76 . . .	10,49	62,56	15,89	88,94	5,92	36,48	4,01	46,41	1,13	90	1,08	3,11	3,65	11,58	9,40	24,63	3,12	4,21	20,07	27,40	24,31	1,15,73	1,40,04	50,45	1,90,49	1875-76
1876-77 . . .	10,84	54,88	15,17	80,89	6,93	35,18	94	43,05	1,23	65	25	2,13	4,49	10,10	5,88	20,47	3,47	4,43	15,25	23,15	26,96	1,05,24	1,32,20	37,49	1,69,69	1876-77
1877-78 . . .	12,12	68,56	16,89	97,57	7,19	41,50	99	49,68	1,61	79	40	2,80	4,75	7,87	1,85	14,47	4,10	5,22	12,01	21,33	29,77	1,23,94	1,53,71	32,14	1,85,85	1877-78
1878-79 . . .	10,99	55,12	16,48	82,59	7,20	38,47	1,88	47,55	1,60	52	23	2,35	4,62	7,98	3,80	16,40	5,51	5,78	16,09	27,38	29,92	1,07,87	1,37,79	38,48	1,76,27	1878-79
1879-80 . . .	10,33	50,89	11,32	72,54	7,98	33,47	1,90	43,35	2,64	62	25	3,51	4,28	7,71	6,43	18,42	5,71	5,73	18,99	30,43	30,94	98,42	1,29,36	38,89	1,68,25	1879-80
1880-81 . . .	10,89	50,57	12,41	73,87	7,24	46,61	2,07	55,92	4,10	1,06	21	5,37	4,39	8,86	6,38	19,63	3,98	6,81	22,70	33,49	30,60	1,13,91	1,44,51	43,77	1,88,28	1880-81
1881-82 . . .	10,88	45,03	14,51	70,42	8,41	40,14	1,53	50,08	3,17	1,09	32	4,53	4,18	8,20	3,95	16,33	5,89	6,73	26,24	38,86	32,53	1,01,19	1,33,72	46,55	1,80,27	1881-82
1882-83 . . .	11,82	14	15,42	27,38	8,49	-1,01*	1,53	9,01	2,87	4	49	3,40	4,46	4	3,14	7,64	6,54	7	31,09	37,70	34,18	-72*	33,46	51,67	85,13	1882-83
1883-84 . . .	12,03	24	1,79	28,06	8,96	48	1,30	10,74	3,08	4	46	3,58	4,19	7	4,63	8,89	6,43	12	23,96	30,51	34,69	95	35,64	46,14	81,78	1883-84
1884-85 . . .	10,48	29	11,48	22,25	9,03	39	1,66	11,08	3,28	5	50	3,83	4,02	6	4,12	8,20	6,39	5	16,71	23,15	33,20	84	34,04	34,47	68,51	1884-85
1885-86 . . .	11,17	26	13,28	24,71	9,89	48	1,08	11,45	3,57	6	76	4,39	4,20	10	3,06	7,36	5,26	6	26,33	31,65	34,09	96	35,05	44,51	79,56	1885-86
1886-87 . . .	11,52	39	10,89	22,80	10,23	46	1,36	12,05	4,44	9	80	5,33	5,41	17	4,31	9,89	8,13	13	23,36	31,62	39,73	1,24	40,97	40,72	81,69	1886-87
1887-88 . . .	10,72	43	14,31	25,46	11,96	47	1,74	14,17	4,02	6	68	4,76	8,37	9	3,75	12,21	7,53	2	24,11	31,66	42,60	1,07	43,67	44,59	88,26	1887-88
1888-89 . . .	12,40	5,37	13,32	31,09	12,42	3,28	1,35	17,05	4,62	68	42	5,72	8,83	87	4,28	13,98	7,35	78	16,38	24,51	45,62	10,98	56,60	35,75	92,35	1888-89
1889-90 . . .	11,98	7,77	11,10	30,85	13,17	2,90	1,73	17,80	4,72	57	55	5,84	8,58	73	5,44	14,75	6,98	1,87	27,36	36,21	45,43	13,84	59,27	46,18	1,05,45	1889-90
1890-91 . . .	13,71	7,81	15,34	36,86	14,55	3,79	1,43	19,87	5,25	1,00	67	6,92	9,42	93	3,81	14,16	7,29	40	39,15	46,84	50,32	13,93	64,25	60,40	1,24,65	1890-91
1891-92 . . .	13,03	9,05	15,62	37,70	14,18	3,87	1,23	19,28	5,12	85	61	6,58	8,45	91	2,97	12,33	7,15	77	32,82	40,74	47,93	15,45	63,38	53,25	1,16,63	1891-92
1892-93 . . .	14,04	9,46	13,75	37,25	14,40	4,40	1,90	20,70	4,72	88	65	6,25	8,55	55	3,45	12,55	7,74	79	23,99	32,52	49,45	16,08	65,53	43,74	1,09,27	1892-93

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 15th February 1893.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIII of 1892-93.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 6th February 1892.			Week ending 4th February 1893.			Earnings from 1st April 1891 to 6th February 1892.	Earnings from 1st April 1892 to 4th February 1893.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.					
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies	R	*Miles.*	R	R	*Miles.*	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	9,89,030	605	1,634	10,35,976	634	4,20,66,583	4,12,74,751	...	7,91,832
Bengal-Nagpur	150	831	1,59,508	192	849	1,62,672	192	52,28,327	46,77,256	...	5,51,071
Indian Midland	127	752	1,12,473	150	752	1,09,758	146	40,17,797	41,63,637	1,45,840	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,672	5,25,734	314	1,699	5,19,000	305	1,81,92,013	1,84,15,417	2,23,404	...
South Indian	150	948	1,29,854	137	1,043	1,53,335	147	61,19,513	66,03,129	4,83,616	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	86	1,044	84,341	81	1,107	1,13,832	103	39,94,381	38,14,693	...	1,79,688
Bengal and North Western (*d*)	130	751	98,738	131	756	1,14,640	152	40,55,174	43,67,775	3,12,601	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	14,792	74	214	14,765	69	4,50,697	5,54,570	1,03,873	...
Total	250	7,831	21,14,470	270	8,054	22,23,978	276	8,41,24,485	8,38,71,228	...	2,53,257
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*e*)	264	2,424	5,58,436	230	2,511	5,05,097	201	2,80,37,291	2,09,54,054	..	70,83,237
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,82,421	264	692	1,81,493	262	73,09,353	69,94,282	...	3,15,071
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,73,039	223	777	2,09,700	270	1,00,98,123	1,02,90,598	1,92,475	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	117	125	17,683	141	125	17,320	139	6,45,798	6,52,712	6,914	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*g*)	203	609	1,76,745	290	715	1,87,862	263	48,13,694	55,66,549	7,52,855	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	828	30	28	1,076	38	55,761	58,299	2,538	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	450	56	8	482	60	15,411	15,731	320	...
Total	251	4,663	11,09,602	238	4,856	11,03,030	227	5,09,75,431	4,45,32,225	..	64,43,206
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	572	1,492	9,69,168	650	1,490	8,80,072	591	3,62,81,100	3,22,51,119	...	40,29,981
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	3,03,848	659	461	2,94,000	638	1,17,41,332	1,18,18,224	76,892	...
Madras	216	840	1,91,509	228	840	1,89,715	226	79,71,984	81,45,873	1,73,889	...
Total	468	2,793	14,64,525	524	2,791	13,63,787	489	5,59,94,416	5,22,15,216		37,79,200
TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	290	15,287	46,88,597	307	15,701	46,90,795	299	19,10,94,332	18,06,18,669	.	1,04,75,663
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	17,406	107	161	18,617	116	9,09,835	9,26,547	16,712	..
Tárakeshwar	258	22	6,513	296	22	6,960	316	2,41,139	2,37,643	...	3,496
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	4,487	67	67	4,430	66	3,26,561	3,67,046	40,485	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	10,296	132	78	9,022	116	4,31,737	4,22,218	.	9,519
Total	135	329	38,702	118	328	39,029	119	19,09,272	19,53,454	44,182	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	86,035	243	354	58,643	166	23,81,540	22,82,617	...	98,923
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,209	93	13	1,120	86	52,324	51,988	..	336
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	27,324	88	331	36,246	110	11,52,711	12,62,677	1,09,966	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	5,229	56	93	6,430	69	1,78,304	2,20,469	42,165	...
Kolhapur	55	29	1,481	51	29	2,011	69	(*i*) 65,474	77,248	11,774	..
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,324	60	72	4,630	64	1,69,235	2,02,936	33,701	...
Total	107	872	1,25,602	144	892	1,09,080	122	39,99,588	40,97,935	98,347	.
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	12,506	116	108	9,574	89	5,56,984	4,13,952	...	1,43,032
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	83	334	29,272	88	334	50,464	151	11,90,998	13,86,922	1,95,924	..
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	39,330	135	291	15,600	54	6,65,780	7,57,004	91,224	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,846	62	94	7,901	84	2,64,081	2,67,674	3,593	...
Total	76	719	74,448	104	719	73,965	103	21,20,859	24,11,600	2,90,741	..
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,315	49,39,8551	285	17,748	49,22,443	277	19,96,81,035	18,94,95,610	..	1,01,85,425

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section, from 1st January 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khamgaon, and Amraoti railways.
(*i*) Total receipts from 21st April 1891 to 6th February 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT.
Under Secretary.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th February, 1893.

No. 11.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Elsmie, C.S.I., of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 7th instant.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 10th February, 1893.

No. 69.—Mr. J. G. Charles has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st January, 1893.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 6th February, 1893.

No. 32.—The following programme of the proposed Visitation tour of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta is published for general information :—

Stations.	Arrival.	Departure.	Remarks.
Calcutta	......	Saturday, February 11th.	
Burdwan	Saturday, February 11th	Monday, do. 13th.	
Asansol	Monday, do. 13th	Tuesday, do. 14th.	
Bilaspur	Wednesday, do. 15th	Thursday, do. 16th.	
Raipur	Thursday, do. 16th	Friday, do. 17th.	
Nagpur	Friday, do. 17th	Thursday, do. 23rd	Visiting Kamptee.
Chanda	Friday, do. 24th	Monday, do. 27th	*Via* Wardha and Warora.
Harda	Tuesday, do. 28th	Wednesday, March 1st.	
Sohagpur	Wednesday, March 1st	Ditto, do. 1st.	
Narsingpur	Ditto, do. 1st	Thursday, do. 2nd.	
Jubbulpur	Thursday, do. 2nd	Tuesday, do. 7th.	
Katui	Tuesday, do. 7th	Ditto, do. 7th.	
Umaria	Ditto, do. 7th	Wednesday, do. 8th.	
Sutna	Wednesday, do. 8th	Thursday, do. 9th.	
Mandla	Friday, do. 10th	Monday, do. 13th	Halting at Allahabad.
Calcutta	Saturday, do. 18th	......	

Letters should, as a general rule, be addressed to those stations where a Sunday is spent, the names of which are printed in italics. Matters of routine requiring immediate attention may be addressed to the Bishop's Commissary, the Venerable Archdeacon MacCarthy, 4, Camac Street, Calcutta.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 6th February, 1893.

No. 474-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend James Goudie, of the Wesleyan Mission, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in respect of the classes of persons indicated in Section II, Sub-section (1), clause (*b*) of the said Act, whom he baptises or whose funeral ceremonies he performs.

The 8th February, 1893.

No. 203-*G*.—Lieutenant T. S. Tancred, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer, 29th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from date of joining.

No. 207-*G*.—Captain G. H. J. Moore, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, Merwara Battalion, continued to perform the duties of Wing Officer and Adjutant, in addition to his own, from the 20th December, 1892, to the 10th January, 1893, both days inclusive.

No. 209-*G*.—With reference to Foreign Department notification, No. 814-G., dated the 7th May, 1892, Mr. H. W. Vidal, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 9th January, 1893.

No. 212-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Hormasji Cowasji as Acting Consul for Portugal at Aden, during the absence of Mr. Dorabji Dinshaw.

No. 215-G.—With reference to Foreign Department notification, No. 817-G., dated the 7th May, 1892, Mr. H. W. Vidal, Consul for Belgium at Aden and the Island of Perim, resumed charge of his office on the 9th January, 1893.

The 9th February, 1893.

No. 218-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. N. H. K. Becker as Acting Consul for Germany at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. Oscar Schmidt-Ernsthausen.

No. 225-G.—With reference to the notification by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 303, dated the 4th October, 1889, the services of Mr. R. Douglass, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 15th December, 1892.

No. 229-G.—The following reversion is made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieutenant S. F. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 30th January, 1893:

Lieutenant H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

No. 232-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Rustomji Dorabji Dinshaw as Acting Vice-Consul for Spain at Aden, during the absence of Mr. Dorabji Dinshaw.

No. 502-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1328-I., dated the 23rd March, 1891:—

(1) In clause III *after* "railways" *insert* ("other than State Railways").

(2) *After* clause III *insert* the following:—

"IIIA. The general rules for open State Railways which were published under the notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 174, dated the 7th May, 1892, in the *Gazette of India* for 1892, Part I, page 239, shall apply to all State Railways occupying any of the aforesaid lands, and for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods."

II. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2229-I., dated the 2nd June, 1892, is hereby cancelled.

No. 504-I.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has full jurisdiction within the lands in the Gwalior State which are, or hereafter may be, occupied by the Goona-Bina Railway (including land occupied as stations and for out-buildings and other purposes connected with the said Railway);

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1328-I., dated the 23rd March, 1891, namely:—

In the schedule, *after* the entries relating to the Dhond-Manmad State Railway, *insert* the following:—

Goona-Bina Railway.	Gwalior .	...	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

II.—For the word "Ditto" in columns 2 and 4 of the schedule to the aforesaid notification, opposite the words "Great Indian Peninsula Railway," the words "Hyderabad" and "the Resident at Hyderabad" shall respectively be substituted.

No. 507-I.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has full jurisdiction within the lands which are, or hereafter may be, occupied by the Palanpur-Deesa Railway (including land occupied as stations and for out-buildings and other purposes connected with the Railway), and which lie within the territories of His Highness the Diwan of Palanpur:

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1328-I., dated the 23rd March, 1891, namely:—

In the schedule, *after* the entries relating to the North-Western Railway (the Sind, Punjab and Delhi line), *insert* the following:—

Palanpur-Deesa Railway.	Palanpur .	...	The Government of Bombay.

The 10th February, 1893.

No. 390-E.—The Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the powers enabling him in this behalf, has been pleased to make the following Law to amend the Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1890:—

A Law to amend the Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1890.

Whereas it is expedient to authorise the Agent to the Governor-General to transfer, as occasion may appear to him to require, to the Revenue Commissioner certain business which now devolves on the Agent to the Governor-General exclusively, to the occasional detriment of the other duties of his office; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power of Agent to Governor-General to transfer cases to Revenue Commissioner subject to condition.

1. (*1*) The Agent to the Governor-General may from time to time, as occasion may appear to him to require, direct that any particular case or cases or any particular class or classes of cases which may be cogni-

zable by him as High Court shall be cognizable' and be heard and determined, by the Revenue Commissioner as though the Revenue Commissioner were High Court:

Provided that no sentence of death confirmed or passed by the Revenue Commissioner shall be carried into execution until his proceedings have been submitted to and approved by the Agent to the Governor-General.

(2) When in any case the proceedings of the Revenue Commissioner are submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General under the proviso to sub-section (1), the Agent to the Governor-General may pass with respect thereto any order which he might pass if the case were before him as High Court.

No. 391-E.—The Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the powers enabling him in this behalf, has been pleased to make the following Law to amend the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890:—

A Law to amend the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890.

Whereas it is expedient to authorise the Agent to the Governor-General to transfer, as occasion may appear to him to require, to the Revenue Commissioner certain business which now devolves on the Agent to the Governor-General exclusively, to the occasional detriment of the other duties of his office: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Addition of new section to Civil Justice Law, 1890.

1. The following section shall be added to the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890, namely:—

Power of Agent to the Governor-General to transfer cases to Revenue Commissioner.

"96. (1) The Agent to the Governor-General may from time to time, as occasion may appear to him to require, direct that any particular case or cases or any particular class or classes of cases which may be cognizable by the Court of the Agent to the Governor-General shall be cognizable, and be heard and determined, by the Revenue Commissioner as though the Revenue Commissioner were the Judge of the Court of the Agent to the Governor-General.

(2) Where the words 'Agent to the Governor-General' are used in sections 12, sub-section (1), 70, 72 and 73, sub-sections (1) and (2), they shall, for the purposes of sub-section (1), be construed to mean the Court of the Agent to the Governor-General; and, where they are used in sections 64, sub-section (3), and 90, sub-section (1), they shall for the said purposes be deemed not to include the said Court."

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 10th February, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 122.—The tenure of the appointment of Captain M. S. C. Campbell, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, from the 10th June, 1893.

RANK.

No. 123.—Under the authority of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, the most Honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer the local rank of Lieutenant on Mr. Stanley Edgar Skinner, with the position of an honorary officer of the 1st Bengal Cavalry. Lieutenant Skinner will not be attached to the 1st Bengal Cavalry for duty, but will be borne on the returns and be permitted to wear the uniform of the regiment.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 124.—Lieutenant Gerald Clement Davison, Leinster Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 10th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 12th January, 1893, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 125.—Lieutenant Malcolm Graeme Young, Liverpool Regiment, Wing Officer, 24th Madras Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 5th August, 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 126.—Lieutenant Ivan Frank Ross Thompson, Hampshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 26th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 26th July, 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 127.—The undermentioned officers appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India:—

Bengal.

Second-Lieutenant T. J. Bolland.

Second-Lieutenant E. G. D. DeLabilliere.

Madras.

Second-Lieutenant J. S. Bogle.

Bombay.

Second-Lieutenant R. E. E. Kriekenbeek.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 128.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Colonel J. R. B. Atkinson, General List, Infantry, commandant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, for seven months. Pension service—32nd year commenced 15th June, 1892.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Gaselee, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, commandant, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, for one year. Pension service—31st year commenced 9th January, 1893.

Major G. E. Money, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron commander and 2nd-in-command, Central India Horse, for one year. Pension service—24th year commenced 14th July, 1892.

Major M. C. Cooke-Collis, Indian Staff Corps, Wing commander, 34th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—22nd year commenced 30th December, 1892

Major A. C. Bunny, Indian Staff Corps, Wing commander and 2nd-in-command, 1st Sikh Infantry, for one year Pension service—22nd year commenced 30th December, 1892.

Captain W. Lambert, Indian Staff Corps, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Assistant Judge Advocate General, for one year. Pension service—20th year commenced 12th November, 1892.

Lieutenant H. C. Vesey, Indian Staff Corps, Wing officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, for one year. Pension service—8th year commenced 25th November, 1892.

Lieutenant E. A. W. Stotherd, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron officer, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 5th February, 1893.

Lieutenant W. E. White, Indian Staff Corps, Wing officer and Quartermaster, 1st Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 16th November, 1892.

No. 129.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Major M. I. Gibbs, Indian Staff Corps, Wing commander, 31st Bengal Infantry, for six months. Pension service—22nd year commenced 9th February, 1893.

Lieutenant H. A. Lash, Indian Staff Corps, officiating squadron officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, for six months. Pension service—5th year commenced 8th May, 1892.

No. 130.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer are granted furlough out of India:—

Colonel T. C. Manderson, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Military Works Department, (p. a.) for nine months, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, with effect from date of embarkation. (G. G. O. No. 27 of 1893 is cancelled).

Captain L. E. Cooper, Indian Staff Corps, Wing officer, 5th Punjab Infantry, (p. a.) for eight months, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant E. P. England, Royal Artillery, Subaltern, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, (m. c) for one year, under rule XIV, clause 1, of the regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor A. Whitbread, office of the Quarter Master General in India, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 131.—The undermentioned warrant officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under article 920-F, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Conductor J. Meade, Ordnance Department, Assistant Overseer, Ferozepore Arsenal, for one year.

Conductor T. Green, Commissariat-Transport Department, for one year.

No. 132.—Captain C. Jackson, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron commander, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, having been granted an extension of leave, as notified in G. G. O. No. 56 of 1893, in continuation of his 90 days' privilege leave to England, the latter is commuted into leave out of India (p. a.), reckoning from the 2nd September, 1892, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension service—13th year commenced 11th August, 1892.

No. 133.—Captain H. B. B. Watkis, Indian Staff Corps, Wing officer, 31st Bengal Infantry, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India (p. a.) from the 17th December, 1892, to the 15th April. 1893, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension service—15th year commenced 11th May, 1892.

No 134.—Lieutenant G. A. H. Beatty, Royal Irish Regiment, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, 9th Bengal Lancers, is permitted to proceed to England (m. c.) under paragraph 98, Army Regulations, India, vol II. Pension service—4th year commenced 21st December, 1892.

No. 135.—Captain H. V. Biggs, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, is granted an extension of furlough out of India (p. a.) till the 29th November 1892.

No. 136.—Lieutenant T. C. Plowden, Royal West Surrey Regiment, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India, leave out of India (m. c.) for two months in extension of that published in G. G. O. No. 1050 of 1892.

No. 137.—Colonel H. M. B. Burlton, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India under article 738(*b*), Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I. Pension service—38th year commenced 4th October, 1892.

No. 138.—Colonel A. G. Ross, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India, under article 738(*a*), Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I.

No. 139.—Colonel T. C. Manderson, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Military Works Department, is granted leave in India, (p.a.) from the 12th January, 1893, to the date on which he embarks on the furlough granted to him in G. G. O. No. 130 of 1893.

No. 140.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Colonel J. A. Temple, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st class, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Fishe, Indian Staff Corps, commandant, 8th Bengal Infantry (p. a.) for two months.

Captain E. H. Rivett-Carnac, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron commander, 19th Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for five days.

Captain W. L. Boswell, Indian Staff Corps, Wing commander, 33rd Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for three days.

Lieutenant F. G. C. Humfrey, Indian Staff Corps, 12th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for two months.

Lieutenant H. J. Thacker, Indian Staff Corps, 8th Bengal Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, Commissariat-Transport Department (m. c.) for six months.

Surgeon-Major A. W. Mackenzie, M B., 3rd Sikh Infantry, (m. c.) for three months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 141.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 13th January, 1893, pages 198 and 199.

India Office, 13th January, 1893.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

William Hutt Curzon Wyllie, C.I.E. Dated 30th October, 1892.

Dated 9th November, 1892.

Alister William Jamieson.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart Erskine Rolland.

Henry Alexander Vincent.

Captains to be Majors.

Peter Robert Bairnsfather. Dated 2nd November, 1892.

Dated 13th November, 1892.

Redmond Conyngham Samuel Macausland.

John Monteith.

Henry Richard Marrett.

Francis Robert Bonham Knox.

Goodson Adye.

Henry Montague Pakington Hawkes, Dated 23rd November, 1892.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Shelley Leigh Hunt. Dated 1st January, 1893.

Colonel Thomas Shepherd. Dated 25th November, 1892.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joshua Rowley Watson. Dated 1st April, 1892.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Frederic Churchill. Dated 27th December, 1892.

Major Philip Herman Wallerstein. Dated 1st October, 1892.

Major Thomas Haughton Eyre. Dated 2nd January, 1893.

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

Colonel Piercy Henderson Greig. Dated 31st December, 1892.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer from the Half-pay list to the Retired list:—

Surgeon-Major Joseph Blood. Dated 21st December, 1892.

* * * * *

ERRATA.

The names of the undermentioned officers, whose promotions were notified in the *London Gazette* of the 16th December, 1892, are as follows, and not as stated in that Gazette:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Thomas Seton Abercromby Kind, C.M.G.

Major Roderick William MacLeod.

Captain John Archibald Houison-Craufurd.

PENSIONS.

No. 142.—Conductor Patrick Wallace, Commissariat-Transport Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 143.—Colonel Percy William Powlett, C S.I., Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 4th February, 1893.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

No. 144.—Sub-Conductor William Walsh, on probation, is confirmed in the warrant grade, with effect from the 1st September, 1892.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 145.—Sub-Assistant Apothecary George Edward Shaw, to be second grade Assistant Apothecary, *vice* first grade Assistant Apothecary R. J. Lewis, deceased. Dated the 6th January 1893.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 146.—*8th Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Rám Suchit Sukul to be Jemadar, *vice* Gayadín Dube, transferred to the pension

establishment, with effect from the 4th November, 1892.

Havildar Shiu-Sahác Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jaipat Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th December, 1892.

No. 147.—*9th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Mahendar Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Adhár Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gokul Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1893.

No. 148.—*25th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Bahrám Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Manzar to be Jemadar, *vice* Chur, deceased, with effect from the 28th December 1892.

No. 149.—*2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles*—

Jemadar Gopirám Láma to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Sher Singh Gharti to be Jemadar, *vice* Raghubir Gurúng, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th January, 1893.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 150.—Lieutenant Patrick Michael O'Loughlen, Assistant Commissary, Ordnance Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 26th January, 1893.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 151.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer and sowar of the Bengal Army are granted medals, with gratuities, for long service and good conduct for the year ending 31st March, 1893, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888 :—

Medals inscribed " For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 1318, Lance-Dafadar Gurdiyal Singh, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1341, Sowar Amol Singh, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 152.—*Calcutta Naval Volunteers*—

Mr. William John Bradshaw to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* Wawn, resigned.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 153.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

The second Christian name of Captain Peuch is " Gottleib," and not as notified in G. G. O. Nos. 1087 of 1889 and 70 of 1893.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 154.—*Calcutta Naval Volunteers*—

Sub-Lieutenant W. T. Wawn resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 155.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, consequent on the retirement of Major R. F. Moore, Royal Engineers, with effect from the 19th July, 1892 :—

NAMES.	From	To
Major E. Glennie, R.E.	Executive Engineer, II grade.	Executive Engineer, I grade.
Major E. Blunt, R.E.	Executive Engineer, III grade.	Executive Engineer, II grade.
Captain J. R. L. Macdonald, R.E.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Executive Engineer, III grade.
Captain R. T. R. Laurence, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.
Lieutenant F. F. N. Rees, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, II grade.	Assistant Engineer, I grade.
Lieutenant G. H. Griffith, R.E.	Attached . .	Assistant Engineer, II grade.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th February, 1893.

Under clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that a report of the death of the under-mentioned warrant officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 4th and the 10th February, 1893 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	REMARKS.
Ordnance Department . . .	Sub-Conductor J. Park . .	2nd January, 1893 .	Quettta.		

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1893.

No. 508.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under Section 14 of the Indian ırities Act XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January 1888, page 6, the following list is by advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest ling the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the ıective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities, should communicate immediately ı the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The list is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and t B the list of Securities previously advertised.

N.B.—Under Section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse , years from (*a*) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (*b*) the last payment of interest on them whichever date , later.

A

›. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of pub lication unde Act XIII o 1886 of lis in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
›01186 4% 1842-43	500	Fakirjee Manockjee Davour and Cooverbai	Feb. 1, 1889 .	Fakirjee Manockjee, Davour and Cooverbai.	$\frac{607}{D}$, dated 8-9-92 . .	January 1893 .
190586 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal .	Aug. 1, 1889 .	Hem Nath Sen .	$\frac{517}{D}$, dated 13-8-92 . .	Ditto.
1ı0587 " "	100					
190588 " "	100					
190589 " "	100					
159316 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Aug. 1, 1887	Girish Chunder Mookerjee.	$\frac{621}{D}$, dated 9-9-92 . .	Ditto.
103146 " "	100	Kally Coomar Chowdhery	Ditto .			
153774 " "	100	Debnath Sreemany .	Ditto .			
158481 " "	100					
158484 " "	100					
171815 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1887			
171816 " "	100					
039035 4% 1854-55	1,000	Hurry Puddo Banerjoe and Shama Pado Banerjee.	June 30, 1887 .	Hurry Puddo Bandopadhya and Shama Puddo Bandopadhya	$\frac{706}{D}$, dated 24-9-92 .	Ditto.
242257 4% 1865	500	The Bank of Bengal .	May 1, 1887 .	Grish Chunder Mukerjee	$\frac{621}{D}$, dated 9-9-92 . .	Ditto.
221180 " "	100	Omirto Lall Sen . .	Ditto .			
221181 " "	100					
238858 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany .	Nov. 1, 1889	Russick Lall Dutt .	$\frac{900}{D}$, dated 29-11-92 .	Ditto.
188252 " "	500	Kheromoney Dassee .	Ditto .	Sreemutty Kheroomoney Dassee.		
160426 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1888	Sreemutty Kheroda Dabee	$\frac{985}{D}$, dated 31-12-92 .	Ditto.
205904 " "	1 000	The Comptroller General	Ditto .			
277803 " "	600	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto .	Manohar Lal . .	$\frac{987}{D}$, dated 31- 2-92 .	Ditto.
062887 4% 1879	500	Mohomedbhoy Rowj Labai and Ibrahimbhoy Mohomedbhoy.	July 16, 1887	Atmaram Damodher	$\frac{344}{D}$, dated 25-7-92 . .	Ditto.

B

›. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication
002134 4% 1832-33	500	Bykant Nath Mukerjee .	Nov. 1, 1882	Bykant Nath Mukerjee and Kailas Chunder Mukerjee administrators to the estate of their father, Fatick Chunder Mukerjee.	Letter No. $\frac{1200}{D}$, dated 26-1-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
005783 4% 1835-36	600	Nobokissory Dassee .	Sep. 30, 1872	Sreemutty Nobokissory Dassee.	" 2306, dated 27-7-77	Jan. 28, 1888.
001262 " "	1,000	Sreenath Mookerjee .	Mar. 31, 1871	Doyal Chand Seal .	" 4315, dated 5-10-77	Ditto.
009710 " "	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee .	Mar. 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee	" 1510, dated 13-6-78	Ditto.
008612 " "	1 000	Kadumbini Dabee .	Sep. 30, 1874	R. Braunfeld . .	Order No. 3, dated 8-2-82 .	Ditto.
011782 " "	1,000					
008595 " "	1,000	Prem Chand Bose . .	Sep. 30, 1870	Sham Chand Bose .	" 15, dated 7-7-82 .	Ditto.
002614 " "	500	Nobin Chunder Paul .	Sep. 30, 1871	Sreemutty Jadoomohinee Dabee, administratrix, estate of Rohoram Banerjee.	" 21, dated 30-10-82.	Ditto.
014514 " "	1,000	Mohima Chunder Mozumder, executor, estate, Opendro Chunder Mozumder.	Sep. 30, 1880	Surendro Chunder Mozumder, executor, estate, Mohima Chunder Mozumder.	" 24, dated 6-7-87 .	Ditto.
t. 6627 " "	500	Captain Christopher .	Mar. 31, 1860	Raghubuns Rai .	" $\frac{617}{D}$, dated 31-7-89	Jan. 25, 1890.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
019383 4°/o 1835-36	1,500	Biddomoney Dassee .	Mar. 31, 1887	Srimotti Biddomoney Dassee.	Order No. 798/D, dated 9-10-90	Jan. 31, 1891.
017045 " "	500	Bykant Nath Mookerjee.	Sep. 30, 1882	Bykant Nath Mookerjee and Kailas Chunder Mookerjee, administrators to the estate of their father, Fatick Chunder Mookerjee.	" 1200/D, dated 26-1-91.	Aug. 1, 1891.
Ct. 14914 4°/o 1842-43	1,000	Bank of Bengal . .	Aug. 1, 1871	Doyal Chand Seal .	Letter No. 4315, dated 5-10-77.	Jan. 28, 1888.
18998 " "	1,000	Petumber Dhur . .				
040876 " "	5,000	Bipro Dass Dass . .	Aug. 1, 1877	Bipro Dass Dass	" 2602, dated 20-6-80	Ditto.
075291 " "	10,000	Penumatcha Sitaramaraga	Ditto .	Penumatcha Sitaramaraga Gara.	" 6592, dated 27-12-80	Ditto.
029160 " "	4,000	Mothoora Nath Sircar .	Feb. 1, 1878	Nilcunto Pal . .	" 180/D, dated 3-6-81.	Ditto.
019889 " "	5,400	Kadumbini Dabee .	Feb. 1, 1875	R. Braunfeld . .	Order No. 3, dated 8-2-82 .	Ditto.
047000 " "	1,000	Mohesh Chunder Sen .	Feb. 1, 1877	Mohesh Chunder Sen	" 32, dated 29-12-8 .	Ditto.
047001 " "	1 000					
047002 " "	1,000					
047003 " "	1,000					
089923 " "	500	Collector of Allahabad .	Aug. 1, 1879	Subadar Boghaul Sing.	" 47, dated 10-8-83 .	Ditto.
038637 " "	500	Bank of Bengal . .				
052900 " "	5,0.,0	E. D. J. Ezra . .	Feb. 1, 1878	Indromoney Dassee, administratrix, estate, Gunga Narain Sircar.	" 48, dated 28-8-83 .	Ditto.
056951 " "	5.000	Chartered Mercantile Bank.				
001129 " "	1,000	Ram Rutten Bose .	Aug. 1, 1874	Sreemutty Drobomoye Dabee.	" 52, dated 13-9-83 .	Ditto.
086068 " "	500	Bank of Bengal . .	Feb. 1, 1879	C. G. D'Souza .	" 70, dated 17-12-84	Ditto.
089582 " "	4,000	Debnath Sreemany .	Feb. 1, 1881	Sriram Chunder Ghosal.	" 81, dated 15-7-85 .	Ditto.
088401 " "	1,000	Nobogopal Mitter . .	Feb. 1, 1882	Srimoti Durgamoney Dassee.	" 83, dated 11-9-85 .	Ditto.
082943 " "	500	Bank of Bengal . .	Aug. 1, 1882	Nolini Nath Mitter .	" 85, dated 17-9-85 .	Ditto.
050117 " "	500	Oriental Bank Corporation.	Feb. 1, 18-0	Sreemutty Durgamonee Dabee.	" 12, dated 28-2-87 .	Ditto.
051414 " "	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co.	Feb. 1, 1878	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	" 13, dated 19-3-87 .	Ditto.
099752 " "	1,500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	Aug. 1, 1881	Burn & Co. . .	" 19, dated 13-6-87 .	Ditto.
078500 " "	2,000	Mohima Chunder Mozumder, executor, estate, Opendro Chunder Mozumder.	Aug. 1, 1880	Surendro Chunder Mozumder, executor, estate, Mohima Chunder Mozumder.	" 24, dated 6-7-87 .	Ditto.
142763 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1885	Bholanath Banerjee .	" 28, dated 15-12-87.	Ditto.
103833 " "	1,000	Prosonno Coomar Mitter	Ditto .	Opendro Kissen Mitter and Bepin Behari Mitter, administrators, estate, P. C Mitter.	" 30, dated 15-12-87.	Ditto.
090867 " "	500	Bank of Bengal . .	Aug. 1, 1879	Netto Moyee Dassee, administratrix, estate. Akhoy Coomar Mullick.	" 31, dated 15-12-87.	Ditto.
092215 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1884	Lalla Bhola Nath .	" 820/D, dated 25-9-88	Jan. 19, 1889.
051063 " "	100	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Aug. 1, 1882	Panna Lall Dass .	Letter No. 886/D, dated 24-10-88	Ditto.
047153 " "	500	Mohamed Ali Rogay .	Aug. 1, 1884	Dwarka Nath Raghoba Tarkhedkar.	Order No 1289/D, dated 3-1-89.	July 27, 1889.
134185 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal .				
059378 " "	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Feb. 1, 1881	Konoji Rao Bindeojee Goond.	" 1638/D, dated 13-3-89	Ditto.
086093 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal .				
C. 121042 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Feb. 1, 1885	Hormusjee Sorabjee Metha.	" 46/D, dated 10-4-89	Ditto.
124996 " "	1,000	Hira Lall Tribhuban Dass	Feb. 1, 1884	Jose Joas Maria Moniz	" 190/D, dated 10-5-89	Ditto.
124997 " "	1,000					
132109 " "	1,000	Bonomally Chatterjee .	Feb. 1, 1886	Mohendro Nath Sett	" 1118/D, dated 17-12-89	Jan. 25, 1890.
135261 " "	2,000	Icharam Ramdial . .	Ditto .	Lalla Benarasee Dass.	" 1259/D, dated 30-1-90	Aug. 2, 1890
172340 " "	1,000	Benarasee Dass . .	Feb. 1, 1887			
042261 " "	2,000	Chede Lall . . .	Aug. 1, 1885	Bishumbher Nath Pundit	" 872/D, dated 4-11-90	Jan. 31, 1891
162825 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Aug. 1, 1886	Framjee Aderjee Mistry.	" 985/D, dated 29-11-90	Ditto.
133088 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	Aug. 1, 1884	Srish Chunder Chuckerbutty.	" 1046/D, dated 16-12-90	Ditto.
078549 " "	1,000	Radha Nath Dutt . .	Feb. 1, 1887	Radha Nath Dutt .	" 358/D, dated 29-6-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
078550 " "	1,000	Raja Baboo Dutt . .	Ditto .	Raja Babu Dutt .		
170948 " "	1,600	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.	Ditto .	M. La Bouchardiere	" 493/D, dated 28-7-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
087061 " "	500	Omesh Chunder Dutt .	Feb. 1, 1886	Mathara M. Ghose .	" 620/D, dated 1-1-91 .	Ditto.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
000478 3½% 1853-54	5,000	Shama Sundary .	Feb. 29, 1878	Sreemutty Shama Sundry Chowdhoorany	Order No. 13, dated 23-6-82 .	Jan 28, 1888.
000589 " "	500	Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal.	Feb. 28, 1881	Moolraj . . .	" 10, dated 5-2-87	Ditto.
43985 4% 1854-55	1,000	Petumber Dhur .	June 30, 1871	Doyal Chand Seal .	Letter No. 4315, dated 5-10-77	Ditto.
0191 8 " "	500	Prem Chand Bose .	Dec 31, 18,0	Sham Chand Bose .	Order No. 15, dated 7-7-82	Ditto.
10299 " "	1,000	Administrator General, Bengal.	June 30, 1868	Sreemutty Bama Sundary Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Tarini Chunder Banerjee.	" 24, dated 30-10-82	Ditto.
011859 " "	500	Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons	June 30, 1877	Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons.	" 44, dated 31-7-83 .	Ditto.
42809 " "	600	A. M. Sutherland .	June 30, 1879	C. J. Vencatasoobiah	" 56, dated 22-2-84 .	Ditto.
022431 " "	900	Bank of Madras .				
019741 " "	2,500	The Collector of Kistna District.				
034039 " "	2,000	Pundit Ambica Proshad	June 30, 1883	Pundit Ambica Proshad	" 6, dated 23-9-86	Ditto.
33693 " "	1,000	Abdul Rahman . .	Dec. 31, 1855	Mussummat Ammeeran, administratrix, estate, Abdul Rahman.	" 25, dated 5-10-87 .	Ditto.
048510 " "	1,000	Dwarka Nath Raghoba and Roghuba Pandurang	June 30, 1884	Dwarka Nath Raghoba Tarkhedkar.	" $\frac{1289}{D}$, dated 3-1-89	July 27, 1889.
047894 " "	1,000	Luchman Proshad .	June 30, 1886	Lalla Benarasee Dass	" $\frac{1250}{D}$, dated 30-1-90	Aug. 2, 1890.
018438 " "	1,000	The Collector of 24-Pergunnahs.	Dec. 31, 1885	Bykant Nath Mukerjee	" $\frac{1200}{D}$, dated 26-1-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
036975 " "	3,000	Bykant Nath Mookerjee .				
049509 " "	500	Kader Nath Bhattacharjee administrator of Prosunnomoyee Dabee.	Dec. 31, 1887	Kedar Nath Bhuttacharjee.	" $\frac{57}{D}$, dated 21-4-92	Aug. 13, 1892
051711 " "	1,000	W. W. Bell and the Rev J. S S. Robertson,	Dec. 31, 1888	The Union Bank of London, Ld.	" $\frac{199}{D}$, dated 26-5-92	Ditto.
1305 4% 1865 .	500	Tulsey Dass Mullick .	May 1, 1873	Womma Churn Chuckerbutty.	Letter No. 6427, dated 3-8-77	Jan. 28, 1888.
082310 " "	3,000	Joggon Mohini Dabee .	May 1, 1876	Sreemutty Joggon-Mohini Dabee.	" 4439, dated 16-8-79	Ditto
060464 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	Nov. 1, 1874	Octavius Steel .	" 7196, dated 10-12-79	Ditto.
059217 " "	900					
160053 " "	600					
002175 " "	2,000	Brojo Nath Mullick and others, executors of Taruck Nath Mullick.	May 1, 1876	Sheik Nazir Mundle and Sheik Syed Mundle	" $\frac{6590}{D}$, dated 27-12-80	Ditto.
5256 " "	500	E. E. Petrocochino & Co	May 1, 1868	Sreemutty Bama Sundary Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Tarini Churn Banerjee.	Order No. 24, dated 30-10-82	Ditto.
000208 " "	500	Kartick Chundra Bural .				
075629 " "	500	Gopal Chundra Sreemany	Nov 1, 1875	Nilmoni Ghose .	" 26, dated 30-10-82	Ditto.
0482.9 " "	500	Mooltan Chand . .	May 1, 1 76	Chuna Lal . .	" 31, dated 29-12-82	Ditto
032.60 " "	1,000	Mohesh Chunder Sen .	Nov. 1, 1876	Mohesh Chunder Sen	" 32, dated 29-12-82	Ditto
032267 " "	1,000					
032.68 " "	1,000					
032269 " "	1,000					
050218 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany .	May 1, 1880	Sreemutty Kadumbini Dassee.	" 33, dated 29-12-82	Ditto
106686 " "	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Nov. 1, 1879	C J. Vencatasobiah	" 56, dated 22-2-84	Ditto
106688 " "	1,000					
036554 " "	2,000	Bank of Madras . .				
067795 " "	2,000					
053583 " "	5 0	Nobo Coomar Acharjee .	Nov. 1, 1877	Lakhan Chunder Acharjee.	" 62, dated 5-6-84 .	Ditto.
114108 " "	500	Jogo Mohun Lahiri .	Nov. 1, 1882	Jogo Mohun Lahiri .	" 72, dated 19-1-85 .	Ditto.
119716 " "	500					
089755 " "	1,000	Deb Nath Sreemuny .				
123806 " "	500	Jogo Mohun Lahiri .	Nov 1, 1882	Sreemutty Bhobo Sundary Dabee.		
150377 " "	1,000					
150385 " "	500					
150386 " "	1,000					
020520 " "	1,000	J R Duxbury . .	May 1, 1878	Pir Ali Behehilji .	" 73, dated 21-1-85	Ditto.
036874 " "	2,000	Pundit Kishen Lal .	May 1, 1877	Pundit Kishen Lall .	" 76, dated 24-1-85 .	Ditto.
064391 " "	1,000	Ram Chand Seal . .	Nov. 1, 1880	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal.	" 81, dated 15-7-85	Ditto.
073233 " "	2,000	Modhubun Dass-Dwarka Dass	May 1, 1881	Mussummat Kasee Dayee.	" 82, dated 10-8-85 .	Ditto.
112316 " "	500	Ramjeebun Ghosh . .	Nov. 1, 1880	R. C. Gunning .	" 86, dated 12-11-85	Ditto.
089663 " "	500	Debnath Sreemany .				
038204 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	May 1, 1876	Srimutty Brojocoomaree Dassee.	" 87, dated 10-12 85	Ditto
102595 " "	500	Ramjeebun Ghosh . .	May 1, 1878	Chundi Churn Sen .	" 3, dated 28-4-86	Ditto.
038522 " "	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China .	Nov. 1, 1871	Omrito Kumari Dasi	" 4, dated 29-5-86 .	Ditto.
037713 " "	500	Petrocochino Brothers .				
161053 " "	1,000	The Comptroller Genera	Nov. 1, 1882	Panna Lall . .	" 7, dated 16-10-86	Ditto.
161054 " "	1,000					

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	R					
096652 4% 1865	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Nov. 1, 1877	The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited, Madras.	Order No. 8, dated 28-10-86	Jan. 28, 1886.
134064 " "	500	The Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal.	May 1, 1881	Moolraj . . .	" 10, dated 5-2-87.	Ditto.
103146 " "	500	Luchmee Chand Radha Kissen.	Nov. 1, 1877	Administrator General, Bengal administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose	" 13, dated 19-3-87.	Ditto.
105488 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany .	Nov. 1, 1878	Ditto . .		
163257 " "	500	Kanye Lall Sein . .	Nov. 1, 1882	Bunkoo Lall Dhur	" 17, dated 26-4-87.	Ditto.
108437 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India, Limited	May 1, 1878	P. Namasevoyam Modelier.	" 18, dated 22-4-87.	Ditto.
110825 " "	2,000	P Namasevoyam Modelier				
091402 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1880	Burn & Co. . .	" 19, dated 13-6-87.	Ditto.
142787 " "	1,000	Bistu Das Ghose .	Nov. 1, 1881	Sreemutty Adya Suckty Dassee and Debendro Nath Ghose.		
142785 " "	500	Bistu Das Ghose, administrator of Brindabun Ghose.			" 21, dated 27-6-87.	Ditto.
142786 " "	500				" 22, dated 27-6-87.	Ditto.
104201 " "	500	Mohima Chunder Mozumdar, executor, estate Opendra Chunder Mozumdar.	Nov. 1, 1880	Surendro Chunder Mozumdar executor, estate, Mohima Chunder Mozumdar.	" 24, dated 6-7-87	Ditto.
104234 " "	500					
193015 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal .	May 1, 1885	Mrs. Maria de Vizitacao E. Souza.	" 1640/D, dated 13-3-89	July 27, 1889.
191278 " "	500					
163941 " "	500	Tarini Churn Ghose .	May 1, 1886	Sreemutty Kadumbini Dassee.	" 230/D, dated 17-5-89	Ditto
205192 " "	500					
173492 " "	1,000	The Chartered Bank of India Australia, and China	Ditto .	Doyal Chand Chuckerbutty, Seromoni	" 273/D, dated 25-5-89	Ditto.
173493 " "	1,000					
173255 " "	500					
208422 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India, Limited .				
212692 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .				
212693 " "	1,000					
188802 " "	500	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Jogendra Chunder Sen.	" 275/D, dated 25-5-89	Ditto
008407 " "	500	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Rawalpindi	Nov. 1, 1870	Kamta Pershad and Ambica Persad.	" 371/D, dated 10-6-89	Ditto.
128853 " "	500	Omar Chand Pal . .	Nov. 1, 1884	Miss. F M. Templeton.	" 584/D, dated 19-7-89	Jan. 25, 1890
077369 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany .	Ditto	Nilmoney Mitter .	" 834/D, dated 16-9-89	Ditto.
121965 " "	500	Nilmoney Mitter . .	May 1, 1881			
089640 " "	1,000	Deb Nath Sreemany .	May 1, 1879	Ram Lall Mitter .	" 1053/D, dated 2-12-89	Ditto.
227104 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	May 1, 1886	T. Luchman Pillai	" 1473/D, dated 25-3-90	Aug. 2, 1890.
227105 " "	1,000		Ditto			
227106 " "	1,000		Ditto .			
227107 " "	1,000		Ditto			
234771 " "	1,000		Nov. 1, 1886			
234772 " "	1,000		Ditto			
234773 " "	1,000		Ditto .			
203914 " "	500	Toolsiram . . .	Nov. 1, 1881	Toolsiram . .	" 299/D, dated 19-6-90	Ditto.
047269 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India Limited.	May 1, 1883	Sreemutty Rajballa Dabee.	" 701/D, dated 19-9-90	Jan. 31, 1891.
150770 " "	500	Deo Nath Sreemany .	May 1, 1888	Koylash Chunder Sircar	" 747/D, dated 29-9-90	Ditto.
103275 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	May 1, 1878	Suresh Chunder Ghose and Sreemutty Krishnamoney Dassee.	" 945/D, dated 8-11-90	Ditto.
118331 " "	500	Ramjeebun Ghosh .	May 1, 1879			
244329 " "	1,000	Rustomjee Ardaseer Daver	Nov. 1, 1887	Framjee Aderjee Mistry	" 985/D, dated 29-11-90	Ditto.
189247 " "	1,000	Girisa Chandra Bisvas .	Nov. 1, 1883	Girisa Chundra Bisvas	" 171/D, dated 18-5-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
127766 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1880	Sreemutty Tripoora Dassee	" 291/D, dated 18-6-91	Ditto.
128336 " "	500					
247858 " "	500	Sreemutty Huro Soondary Dassi.	May 1, 1887	Sreemutty Hurro Soondary Dassi	" 360/D, dated 29-6-91	Ditto
225124 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1886	Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy and Peroshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy.	" 481/D, dated 27-7-91	Feb 20, 1892
247700 " "	5,000	Kanhya Lall Pundit .	May 1, 1888	Pundit Kanhya Lall	" 548/D, dated 12-8-91	Ditto.
194173 " "	2,000		Ditto .			
236645 " "	1,000		Ditto			
B156736 " "	500	Charles DaCosta . .	May 1, 1887	Charles DaCosta .	" 555/D, dated 14-8-91	Ditto.
146611 " "	500	Poolin Behary Dey and Gosto Behary Dey.				
161977 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Ditto	T R. Stokoe . .	" 737/D, dated 3-10-91	Ditto.
191011 " "	1,000	Deb Nath Sreemany .				
078956 " "	1,000	Rai Dhunput Singh Bahadur.	May 1, 1886	Bhoobonesh Chuckerbutty.	" 949/D, dated 15-12-91	Ditto.
093425 " "	1,000	Madhuban Dass Dwarka Dass.	May 1, 1877	Gunes Dass . .	" 974/D, dated 18-12-91	Ditto.
093426 " "	1,000					
087719 " "	5,000	Bolaki Dass . .	May 1, 1876	Bolaki Dass . .	" 975/D, dated 18-12-91	Ditto.
087764 " "	2,000					

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	R					
111853 4°/o 1865	500	Abhoy Churn Guho	Nov. 1, 1881	Sreemutty Shoshee Mookhee Debya, administratrix of Seetul Nath Mookerjee.	Order No. $\frac{1102}{D}$, dated 27-1-92	Aug. 13, 1892.
081095 " "	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.				
221373 " "	500	Surendra Nath Banerjee.	May 1, 1886	Surendro Nath Banerjee.	" $\frac{1296}{D}$, dated 19-3-92	Ditto.
209883 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal				
254379 " "	1,000	Ambica Churn Banerjee.	Nov. 1, 1888	Umbica Churn Banerjee.	" $\frac{226}{D}$, dated 1-6-92	Ditto.
009719 4½°/o 1870	500	Major R. Monks	Jan. 15, 1881	Major R. Monks	" 88, dated 14-1-86	Jan. 28, 1888.
011451 " "	2,500	Mohima Chunder Mozumdar, executor, estate, Opendro Chunder Mozumder.	July, 15, 1880	Surendro Chunder Mozumder, executor, estate Mohima Chunder Mozumder.	" 24, dated 6-7-87	Ditto.
000706 " "	3,500					
011458 " "	500					
011459 " "	500					
007874 " "	800	Henry Sevestre	Jan. 15, 1872	Henry Sevestre	" $\frac{1080}{D}$, dated 23-11-88	Jan. 19, 1889.
004307 " 1878	1,000	The National Bank of India, Limited	Sep. 15, 1879	C. J. Vencatasoobiah	" $\frac{862}{D}$, dated 5-2-84	Aug. 2, 1890.
015116 " "	1,000	Nandi Bai, administratrix of Thakoor Perahad.	Sep. 15, 1887	Siddessur Bose	" $\frac{546}{D}$, dated 12-8-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
023973R 4°/o 1879	5,000	Beethal Pershad	July 16, 1873	Mussummat Laitmina, administratrix estate of Beethal Pershad.	Letter No. 2305, dated 27-7-77	Jan. 28, 1888.
007068 " "	500	Mooktamoni Dabee	Jan. 16, 1872	Sreemutty Mooktamoni Dabee.	" 4876, dated 8-11-77	Ditto.
032009 " "	1,000					
034511 " "	500					
013984 " "	500	Denonath Gangooly	Ditto	Denonath Gangooly.		
008776 " "	500	Bunsi Lall Abeerchand	July 16, 1874	P. Durgachellum Modelier	Order No. 1, dated 8-2-82	Ditto.
043475 " "	4,000	Jose Francisco de Piedade Pereira.	Jan. 16, 1872	Jose Andre Pereira	" 9, dated 2-3-82	Ditto.
034522 " "	500	Roopwanti	Jan. 16, 1874	Roopwanti, Pundit Hurshohoy	" 23, dated 30-10-82	[Di]tto.
034523 " "	500					
027710 " "	1,000	Mohesh Chunder Sen	Jan. 16, 1887	Mohesh Chunder Sen	" 32, dated 29-12-82	Ditto.
027711 " "	1,000					
059007 " "	500	Dr. John Meane	Jan. 16, 1879	Dr. John Meane	" 54, dated 19-10-83	Ditto.
059008 " "	500					
059009 " "	1,300					
029091 " "	600	C. A Amchi	July 16, 1870	C. J. Vencatasoobiah	" 56, dated 22-2-84	Ditto.
A 002748 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	July 16, 1881	Sancata Churn Mitter	" 68, dated 14-11-84	Ditto.
064279 " "	2,000	Dorabjee Dassabhai	Jan. 16, 1881	Dorabjee Dassabhai	" 71, dated 8-1-85	Ditto.
036894 " "	500	Pandurang Gopal Pandee Gurjar.	Jan. 16, 1878	Rakhmabai or administrator.	" 75, dated 24-1-85	Ditto.
036895 " "	1,000					
036896 " "	1,000					
A 012497 " "	4,000	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal	Jan. 16, 1881	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal.	" 81, dated 15-7-85	Ditto.
012498 " "	2,000					
006943 " "	500	Major R. Monks	Jan. 16, 1881	Major R. Monks.	" 88, dated 14-1-86	Ditto.
A 007588 " "	1,000	J. E. Sherlock	July 16, 1880	Burn & Co.	" 19, dated 13-6-87	Ditto.
063502 " "	1,000	Mohima Chunder Mozumdar, executor, estate of Opendro Chunder Mozumdar.	Ditto	Surendro Chunder Mozumdar, executor, estate of Mohima Chunder Mozumdar.	" 24, dated 6-7-87	Ditto.
055431 " "	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sialkot.	Jan. 16, 1876	Bhogoan Dass	" 29, dated 15-12-87	Ditto.
A 027480 " "	10,000	Harmookraj Fool Chand	July 16, 1884	Bissen Dyal Har Dyal.	" $\frac{1068}{D}$, dated 20-11-88	Jan. 19, 1889.
A 020723 " "	1,000	Jwala Pershad, administrator of Kanjji Sahai.	Jan 16, 1885	Jwala Pershad	" $\frac{590}{D}$, dated 22-7-89	Jan. 25, 1890.
A 034705 " "	1,000	Kanhya Lall Pundit	July 16, 1888	Pundit Kauhya Loll	" $\frac{548}{D}$, dated 12-8-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
056857 " "	5,000	Ram Loll Budreedass	July 16, 1876	Ganes Dass	" $\frac{074}{D}$, dated 18-12-91	Ditto.
060886 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Jan. 16, 1885	Sashipodo Bandopadya, guardian of Sreemutty Sukktara Bandopadhya	" $\frac{1265}{D}$, dated 7-3-92	Aug. 13, 1892.
006896 4½°/o 1879	6,000	The National Bank of India.	Mar. 15, 1879	The Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta.	Letter No. $\frac{454}{D}$ dated 27-9-82	Aug. 2, 189[illegible]
011397 " "	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.				
011398 " "	1,000					
011399 " "	1,000					
011400 " "	1,000					
025798 " "	500	Moongamoor Nursinha Row.	Mar. 15, 1880	Moongamoor Nursinha Row.	" $\frac{219}{D}$, dated 25-6-83	Ditto.
024498 " "	3,000	C. J. Vencatasoobiah	Mar. 15, 1879	C. J. Vencatasoobiah.	" $\frac{862}{D}$, dated 5-2-84	Ditto.
044752 " "	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Mar. 15, 1880			
044753 " "	1,000					
027496 " "	500	E. D. Evezard				
029625 " "	5,000	C. J. Vencatasoobiah	Mar. 15, 1879			
037871 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	Mar. 15, 1882	Sonabai and Cursetbai.	" $\frac{982}{D}$, dated 7-3-84	Ditto.
008482 " "	8,000	Rev. Dr. T. C. Smyth	Mar. 15, 1879	Rev. Dr. T. C. Smyth	" $\frac{814}{D}$, dated 23-9-86	Ditto.
031829 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 15, 1882	Mrs. E. Sarstedt	" $\frac{897}{D}$, dated 11-10-87	Ditto.
031830 " "	[illegible],000					

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	R					
027256 4½% 1879 .	1,000	D. F. Lobo . . .	Mar. 15, 1888	D. F. Lobo . .	Letter No. 1303/D, dated 19-2-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
060173 " " .	500	Major E. B. Corbyn .	Mar. 15, 1885	Siddessur Bose .	" 546/D, dated 12-8-91	Feb. 20, 1892
Non-transferable Treasury Note. 000062 5% . .	500	Gopika Bai, manager of Mandir Vital Rookhmai of Ramtek.	Mar. 16, 1883	Gopika Bai, manager of Mandir Vital Rookhmai of Ramtek.	Order No. 11, dated 15-2-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
00019 4% Muttra and Hattras Light Railway Debenture	5,000	Koer Sham Pershed .	April 1, 1883	Koer Sham Pershad	" 26, dated 3-12-87	Ditto.
*10084 4% 1832-33	sic. 500	Shibnarain Roy . .	May 1, 1842	Shibnarain Roy .	Letter No 7540, dated 20-3-78	Ditto.
†14663 " "	5,000	Moti Khanum . .	Nov. 1, 1856	Bisheshar Pershad .	Order No 55, dated 15-11-83	Ditto.
*002205 " "	500	Opium Agent, Benares .	May 1, 1882	Opium Agent, Benares	" 83, dated 15-9-85	Ditto.
*001765 " "	2,000	M. Amoorthlingum	May 1, 1878	P Rama Swamy Modelier.	" 362/D, dated 7-6-89 .	Ditto.
*001566 " "	3,000					
*000936 " "	2,000	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	Nov. 1, 1873	Kali Prosonno Ghuttuck, administrator estate of Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	Letter No 1010/D, dated 4-1-92 .	Ditto
*Ct. 12380 " 1835-36	1,000	Deputy Commissary General, Central Circle.	Mar. 31, 1871	Shama Churn Ghose	" 6508, dated 5-12-73	Ditto.
*Ct. 6737 " "	500	Boly Chand Dutt . .	Mar 31, 1866	Boly Chand Dutt .	" 3154, dated 17-8-75	Ditto.
*006752 " "	1,100	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharji.	Sep. 30, 1872	Rakhal Chunder Bhattacharji.	" 2960, dated 24-8-76	Ditto.
*006814 " "	500	Tara Churn Bhuttacharji	Ditto .	Tara Churn Bhattacharji		
†2709 " "	1,000	Moti Khanum . .	Ditto	Bisheshar Pershad	" 55, dated 15-11-83	Ditto.
*020690 " "	1,000	The Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs of Calcutta	Sep. 30, 1882	Suburban Municipality, Alipore	Order No 57, dated 15-12-83	Ditto.
*000671 " "	2,000	Ladli Pershad . .	Sep. 30, 1883	Ladlipershad . .	" 74, dated 19-1-85	Ditto.
*010103 " "	5,000	Unnoda Pershad Banerji	Sep 30, 1880	The Bank of Bengal	" 70, dated 1-4 85	Ditto.
*016139 " "	1,000	Opium Agent, Benares .	Sep. 30, 1882	Opium Agent, Benares	" 84, dated 15-9-85	Ditto
*005940 " "	2,800	Mootoo Swamy Pellay .	Sep. 30, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	" 323/D, dated 3-6-89	Ditto.
*Ct. 8339 " "	500	Kristo Mohun Mitter .	Mar 31, 1863	Madhub Chunder Chatterji.	Letter No. 710/D, dated 23-8-89	Ditto.
*Ct. 3981 " "	1,000	Raja Indo Bhusan Deb Roy.	Mar 31, 1861	Poorno Chunder Gangooly.	" 362/D, dated 7-7-90 .	Ditto.
015719 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Mar. 31, 1877	Heera Lal . .	" 546/D, dated 19-8-90	Ditto.
*003254 " "	2,500	Nobotroy Jowallahnath	Mar 31, 1868	Mt Umabai, administratrix, estate of N B S Wayaker	" 760/D, dated 22-10-91	Ditto.
*006592 " "	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	Mar 31, 1873	Kali Prosonno Ghuttuck, administrator, estate of Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	" 1010/D, dated 4-1-92 .	Ditto.
*006296 " "	500		Sep. 30, 1873			
*10948 " "	500	James English . .	Mar. 31, 1868	Madho Mistry .	" 1180/D, dated 18-2-92	Ditto.
*Ct. 13365 " "	4,000	Rajchandra Soor . .	Mar. 31, 1879	Harimohone Soor and Srimoti Hari Dassi.	" 95/D, dated 2-5-92	Ditto.
*Ct. 13367 " "	1,000					
*8186 " 1842-43	500	D. Dorabji . . .	Feb. 1, 1861	Shama Churn Chatterji	" 5564, dated 25-10-73	Ditto.
*Ct. 8475 " "	500	Brojo Govind Shaha .	Feb. 1, 1869	Brojo Govind Shaha	" 8770 dated 10-3 74	Ditto.
*11350 " "	700					
*16245 " "	5,000	Nobokristo Ghose .	Aug. 1, 1869	Monemohun Ghose and Sreemutty Saroda Soondary Dassee.	" 6721, dated 25-1-75	Ditto
*Ct. 8653 " "	3,000					
*6024 " "	500	Kassee Nath Dhur .	Aug. 1, 1859	Sreemutty Shiboo Soondary Dassee	" 565, dated 28-4-75	Ditto
*017871 " "	500	Kadumbini Dassee .	Feb. 1, 1873	Sreemutty Kadumbini Dassee	" 2399, dated 13-7-75	Ditto
*000254 " "	1,000					
*020284 " "	500					
*011009 " "	2,000					
*021705 " "	1,000	Unnoda Churn Bhattacharji.	Aug. 1, 1872	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharji.	" 2960, dated 24-8-76	Ditto.
*Ct. 18856 " "	500	Modhoosoodon Chunder	Ditto	Ditto		
*21611 " "	600	Nobin Chunder Dass	Aug. 1, 1870	Nobin Chunder Dass	" 3819, dated 12-10-76	Ditto
*022862 " "	500	Modhoosoodon Chowdhry	Aug. 1, 1873			
*038336 " "	1,000	W T. Lindsay . .	Feb 1, 1875	John Lindsay administrator of W T Linsday.	" 4507, dated 16-10-78	Ditto
*040945 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1878	Mahomed Wujhoollahkhan.	" 0146/D, dated 13-1-80	Ditto.
*056370 " "	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.	Aug. 1, 1878	V. Kristnama Chetty	" 3142/D, dated 19-7-80	Ditto
*056453 " "	2,000					
*056371 " "	1,000					
*056372 " "	1,000					
*080125 " "	1,000	The Agra Bank, Limited				
*063895 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay .				
*059414 " "	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.				

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	R					
*016542 4°/ₐ 1842-43	10,700	H. Palmer . . .	Aug. 1, 1878	The Rev. Robert Milford Taylor, R. M. Taylor, Jr., and Alicia Mary Taylor.	Letter No. $\frac{3689}{D}$, dated 5-8-80.	Jan. 28, 1888.
*Ct.14713 ,, ,,	500	Anup Chunder Moolchund.	Aug. 1, 1858	Bajoonjee Furdong jee.	,, $\frac{5111}{D}$, dated 7-10-80	Ditto.
*058152 ,, ,,	100	The Bank of Bombay .	Feb. 1, 1879	Surgeon H. D. Mussani.	,, $\frac{185}{D}$, dated 3-6 81.	Ditto.
*065207 ,, ,,	100	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.				
*065211 ,, ,,	100					
*1133 ,, ,,	500	Kallypodo Mookerji.	Feb 1, 1862	Sreemutty Sowdamini Dabee.	,, $\frac{614}{D}$, dated 27-10-81	Ditto.
*6970 ,, ,,	1,000	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Fort William.				
*17528 ,, ,,	500	Digamburry Dassee .	Aug 1, 1874	Sreemutty Digamburry Dassee.	,, $\frac{168}{D}$, dated 15-6-82	Ditto.
*077070 ,, ,,	500	Sita Nath Mytee . .	Feb. 1, 1879	Sita Nath Mytee .	Order No. 18, dated 10-8-82	Ditto.
*112962 ,, ,,	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Aug. 1, 1882	Collector of Bulandshahr.	,, 36, dated 9-3-83	Ditto.
*017477 ,, ,,	5,000	Wuzeeroonnissa Khanum.	Aug 8, 1881	Jaffar Ali Khan	,, 45, dated 31-7-83	Ditto.
*017479 ,, ,,	2,000					
*3106 ,, ,,	500	Bama Kali Dabee . .	Feb. 1, 1874	Sreemutty Bama Kali Dabee,	,, 51, dated 13-9 83	Ditto.
*077312 ,, ,,	500	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China	Aug. 1, 1881	Suburban Municipality, Alipur.	,, 57, dated 15-12-83	Ditto.
*066820 ,, ,,	100	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1880			
*052975 ,, ,,	100	Sodasook, Woodaymull, Sobhagmull				
*051136 ,, ,,	100	The Oriental Bank Corporation				
*110251 ,, ,,	500	The Chairman of the MunicipalC mmissioners of the Suburbs of Calcutta	Aug. 1, 1866			
*069450 ,, ,,	100	Wooma Ch. Soor . .	Feb. 1, 1878			
*057133 ,, ,,	100	The Oriental Bank Corporation	Feb. 1, 18,9			
*057135 ,, ,,	100					
*090485 ,, ,,	2,000	The National Bank, Ld. .	Aug. 1, 1882			
*077377 ,, ,,	300	Romanath Mannah .				
*032555 ,, ,,	5,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Aug. 1, 1882	J. L. Gallot . .	,, 69, dated 13-11-84	Ditto.
*24731 ,, ,,	2,000	Ramlal Buddredoss .	Feb 1, 1854	Moonshi Newal Kissor	,, $\frac{1070}{D}$, dated 4-12-86	Ditto.
*016383 ,, ,,	500	Balcrustna Myaram .	Aug. 1, 1870	Balcrustna Myaram	,, $\frac{125}{D}$, dated 20-5-89	Ditto.
*007603 ,, ,,	3,500	Mootoo Swamy Pillay .	Aug. 1, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay.	,, $\frac{323}{D}$, dated 3-6-89	Ditto.
*20822 ,, ,,	500	Horri Nath Mookerjee .	Feb. 1, 1861	Benary Bhusan Mookerjee.	Letter No $\frac{434}{D}$, dated 19 6-89	Ditto
*21200 ,, ,,	500					
*135?34 ,, ,,	1,000	Parus Das . . .	Feb. 1, 1885	Bhajan Lal . .	,, $\frac{562}{D}$, dated 12-7-89	Ditto.
*034182 ,, ,,	1,000	Jevanjee Bomanjee, Harmusjee Pestonjee, and Fukerjee Lunjee.	Aug 1, 1874	Fukerjee Lunjee, survivor of Harmusjee Pestonjee and Fukerjee Lunjee.	,, $\frac{596}{D}$, dated 22-7-89	Ditto.
*024259 ,, ,,	1,000	Bholanath Mitter	Feb 1, 1873	Sreemutty Bama Soondary Dassee, administratrix to the estate of Bholanath Mitter.	,, $\frac{779}{D}$, dated 3-9-89	Ditto.
*024261 ,, ,,	1,000					
*002540 ,, ,,	1,000	Peary Mohun Ghosamy .	Aug 1, 1866	Gunsa obind Chuckerbutty, administrator to the estate of Guru Churn Chuckerbutty.	,, $\frac{873}{D}$, dated 28-9-89	Ditto.
*011852 ,, ,,	1,000	Nety Churn Bysack	Feb. 1, 1873	Juggobundho Sen .	,, $\frac{1091}{D}$, dated 11-12-89	Ditto.
*045164 ,, ,,	1,000	Mungamur Lakshminarshoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	Aug 1, 1879	Mungamur Lakshminarshoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	Order No. $\frac{172}{D}$, dated 22-5-90	Ditto.
*000248 ,, ,,	1,000	Executive Commissariat Officer, Kasauli.	Feb. 1, 1865	Jowala Pershad .	,, $\frac{415}{D}$, dated 18-7-90	Ditto.
*009974 ,, ,,	300	Adit Chunder Addy .	Aug. 1, 1880	Gopal Chunder Ghose	,, $\frac{515}{D}$, dated 13-8-90	Ditto.
*030090 ,, ,,	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1879	Mrs. S. J. Stuart .	,, $\frac{707}{D}$, dated 22-9-90	Ditto.
*039487 ,, ,,	500	S T. Moysey . .				
*131409 ,, ,,	500	Mohan Lal Dichit . .	Aug. 1, 1883	Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, Jhansi.	,, $\frac{318}{D}$, dated 22-6-91	Aug 1, 1891.
*013697 ,, ,,	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	Feb. 1, 1873	Kali Prosonno Ghuttuck, administrator, estate of Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	,, $\frac{1010}{D}$, dated 4-1-92	Jan. 28, 1888.
*021098 ,, ,,	500		Ditto			
*013609 ,, ,,	1,000		Feb. 1, 1874			
*023259 ,, ,,	1,000		Aug. 1, 1873			
*014164 ,, ,,	1,000		Ditto			
*013431 ,, ,,	500		Feb. 1, 1873			
*014326 ,, ,,	500		Aug. 1, 1873			

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	R					
*089468 4°/o 1842-43	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1881	Goshy Churn Das	Order No. 1100/D, dated 27-1-92	Jan 28, 1888.
*067609 " "	500					
*Ct.19146 " "	500	Chandi Pershad Dinonath	Aug. 1, 1869	Bhola Nath, son of Makhun Lall.	" 1197/D, dated 22-2-92	Ditto
*036608 " "	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Feb. 1, 1878	Sreemutty Digamburry Dabee.	" 1144/D, dated 11-2-92	Ditto
*035874 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1877	Sreemutty Bhoobunessurry Dabee.		
*029914 " "	1,000	Tara Sundary Dabee	Aug 1, 1874	Denonath Roy, administrator to the estate of Sreemutty Tara Sundary Dabee.	Letter No. 850/D, dated 10-11-92	Ditto
*490 3½°/o 1853-54	10,000	Shama Soondary	Feb 28, 1867	Sreemutty Shama Soondary.	" 947, dated 5-5-73	Ditto
*491 " "	10,000					
*492 " "	3,000					
*164 " "	600	Soolayman Mirza	Feb 29, 1856	Soolayman Mirza	" 1456 dated 3-6-75	Ditto
*000078 " "	1,600	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	Aug 31, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay.	" 323/D, dated 3-6-89	Ditto.
*026294 4°/o 1854-55	50,000	H. B. Goodall	Dec 31, 1873	H. B. Goodall	" 5500, dated 30-11-74	Ditto
*024455 " "	10,000					
*024456 " "	1,000					
*026295 " "	4,000					
*022758 " "	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation				
*027593 " "	2,000	The Allahabad Bank, Limited				
*022887 " "	5,000	Major J. W Hogan	Dec 31, 1873	The Delhi and London Bank, Limited.	" 5789, dated 12-12-74	Ditto.
*38714 " "	4,000	Nobokristo Ghose	Dec 31, 1865	Monomohun Ghose and Sreemutty Saroda Soondary Dassee	" 6721, dated 25-1-75	Ditto
*17950 " "	1,400					
*20702 " "	500	Cossi Nath Dhur	June, 30, 1859	Sreemutty Shiboo Soondary Dassee.	" 565/D, dated 28-4-75	Ditto
*Ct 2830 " "	500					
*7532 " "	500	Ruggoonath Sucoba	Dec 31, 1867	Moabha Saccaram	" 2473, dated 15-7-75	Ditto
*Ct 772 " "	1,000	Boly Chand Dutt	June 30, 186	B y Chund Dutt	" 3154, dated 17-8-75	Ditto.
*001880 " "	1,000	Moolchand Premjee & Co.	June 30, 1875	Capt. H J. Palmer	" 1088, dated 23-5-76	Ditto
*008379 " "	500	Greesh Chunder Mitter	June 30, 1872	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharjee, Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharjee, Obhoy Churn Bhattacharjee	" 2960, dated 24-8-76	Ditto
*016140 " "	500	Rukhal Doss Bhattacharjee				
*016138 " "	1,000	Obhoy Churn Bhuttacharjee				
*009231 " "	1,000					
*Ct 10927 " "	500	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Gwalior	June 30, 1865	Rebecca Johnston	" 4526, dated 17-11-76	Ditto
*Ct 9815 " "	500	The Administrator General, administrator to the estate of H Randolph	June 30, 1871	Tara Kissur Mukerjee.	" 6806, dated 17-3-77	Ditto
*36507 " "	2,000	Bullakedass Khemchand	Dec 31, 1863	Veejachand Keekacland	" 2227, dated 12-6-79	Ditto
*39958 " "	1,000	Ditto.	Dec. 31, 1862			
*Ct.6392 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
*011009 " "	1,000	The Administrator General, Bengal	Dec 31, 1877	The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, administrator of G D. E. Dores	" 6/D, dated 4-4-81	Ditto
*Ct 1868 " "	500	The Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle	Dec 31, 186	Sreemutty Sowdamini Dabee	" 641/D, dated 7-10-81	Ditto
†33666 " "	4,100	Motee Khanum	Dec 31, 1856	Bisheshur Pershad	" 55, dated 15-11-83	Ditto
*027795 " "	1,000	Khandoss Muncharam	Dec. 31, 1877	Gurdhunbhai Doyaram.	" 1201/D, dated 13-12-88	Ditto
*034705 " "	1,000	J. H. Belchambers W. L Wenger, J S Sykes, and R Williamson.	June 30, 1878	Survivors of the holders.	" 1366/D, dated 8-1-89	Ditto
*25289 " "	2,000	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	June 30, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	" 323/D, dated 3-6-89	Ditto
*Ct.401 " "	1,000	Gopal Chunder Seal & Co	Dec. 31, 1862	Madhub Chunder Chatterjee	" 719/D, dated 23-8-89	Ditto.
*021160 " "	500	Khetter Gopal Sen	June 30, 1873	Sreemutty Motimohiny Ghose, administratrix to Khetter Gopal Sen	" 1292/D, dated 26-2-90	Ditto
*035981 " "	1,800	Mungamur Laksminarsoo and Mangamur Lakshmamma.	June 30, 1879	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma	" 172/D, dated 22-5-90	Ditto
*012559 " "	500	Gundappa Row	June 30, 1875	I G Vijendra Row, J Vinloba Row, S Raghabendra Row, and Vuvarahi Row, administrators to the estate of Gundappa Row.	" 312/D, dated 23-6-90	Ditto
*012560 " "	1,000					
*012561 " "	1,000					
*012562 " "	1,000					
*012563 " "	1,000					
*012564 " "	1,000					
*012565 " "	1,000					
*012566 " "	1,000					
*012567 " "	1,00					
*012568 " "	1,000					
*012569 " "	1,000					
*012570 " "	2,500					
*012571 " "	1,500					
*012572 " "	500					

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	R					
*018972 4°/o 1854-55	4,600	Moongamoor Nursimharaw.	June 30, 1878	Moongamoor Nursimharaw.	Letter No. $\frac{1252}{D}$, dated 7-2-92	Jan. 28, 1888.
*0125-8 ,, ,,	500					
*01-573 ,, ,,	500	Gundappa Row	Aug. 31, 1875	Raghabendra Row	,, $\frac{220}{D}$, dated 2-6-91	Jan. 25, 1890.
*012574 ,, ,,	500					
*014423 ,, ,,	1,000	Hurish Chunder Ghuttack	Dec. 31, 1873	Kali Prosonno Ghuttuck, administrator, estate of Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	,, $\frac{1010}{D}$, dated 4-1-92	Jan. 28, 1888.
*024588 ,, ,,	1,000					
*013121 5½°/o 1859-60	500	Captain G. B. Tyrwhitt	Nov. 30, 1868	Framji Cowasjee, Marker.	,, $\frac{1263}{D}$, dated 31-1-90	Aug. 2, 1890.
*041056 ,, ,,	1,000	The New Bank of Bombay.	Dec. 1, 1876	Pirojbaie, wife of Merwanjee Nusseerwanjee Eyechee.	,, $\frac{891}{D}$, dated 6-11-90	Ditto.
*044057 ,, ,,	1,000					
*040930 ,, ,,	10,000	E. M. Sidden	May 30, 1878	Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras.	,, $\frac{1183}{D}$, dated 21-1-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
*C16979 ,, ,,	3,500	Tripasore Sashagererow	May 31, 1871	Tripasore Sashagererow.	,, $\frac{842}{D}$, dated 21-1-86	Feb. 20, 1892.
*0116[illegible] 4% 1865	1,000					
*011621 ,, ,,	1,000					
*011622 ,, ,,	1,000	J W Smyth	Nov. 1, 1869	J. W. Smyth	,, 3393, dated 20-8-74	Jan. 28, 1888.
*011623 ,, ,,	1,000					
*011624 ,, ,,	1,000					
*055048 ,, ,,	2,000	Bevole Nath Haldar	May 1, 1873	Bevole Nath Haldar	,, 5535, dated 2-12-74	Ditto.
*2009 ,, ,,	1,000	The Bank of Hindostan, China and Japan, Limited	May 1, 1865	Kheter Mohon Nag	,, 1739, dated 16-6-75	Ditto.
*021899 ,, ,,	500	Jebon Kristo Mullick	Nov. 1, 1869	Doorga Charan Mullick.	,, 3508, dated 2-9-75	Ditto.
*030158 ,, ,,	500	Doyal Chand Sahoye	Nov. 1, 1870	James Brown	,, 5188, dated 30-11-75	Ditto
*1802 ,, ,,	500	Cossi Nath Mookerjee	May 1, 1873	Sreemutty Luckee Money Dassee.	,, 7992, dated 11-3-76	Ditto.
*035154 ,, ,,	500	Meher Lall Shamunto	May 1, 1873	Meher Lall Shamunto.	,, 578, dated [illegible]-5-76	Ditto.
*058157 ,, ,,	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	May 1, 1874	Opendro Nath Mitter	,, 3626, dated 20-9-76	Ditto.
*068 58 ,, ,,	1,000	W. T. Lindsay	May 1, 1875	John Lindsay, administrator of W. T Lindsay		
*068459 ,, ,,	1,000				,, 4507, dated 16-10-78	Ditto.
*005149 ,, ,,	500	Tariney Churn Ghose	May 1, 1877	Chotay Lall	,, 2125, dated 9-6-79	Ditto
*099158 ,, ,,	500	Gourang Chunder Sircar	Ditto	Gourang Chunder Sircar	,, 4201, dated 7-8-79	Ditto.
*099159 ,, ,,	500					
*107373 ,, ,,	700	Nogur Mull	Nov. 1, 1878	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Umballa	,, 5073, dated 11-9-79	Ditto
*086879 ,, ,,	1,000	Bullvudder Doss	Ditto	The Uncovenanted Service Bank, Limited	,, 5819, dated 10-10-79	Ditto.
*097595 ,, ,,	1,000	H L. Tonnochee	May 1, 1876	H. L. Tonnochee	,, $\frac{6047}{D}$, dated 1-12-79	Ditto.
*009-42 ,, ,,	1,000	The Joint Administrators of Bhownagar State.	Nov 1, 1878	V. Kristnama Chetty	,, $\frac{3142}{D}$, dated 19-7-80	Ditto.
*011095 ,, ,,	800	The Admnistrator General, Bengal.	Nov. 1, 1877	The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, administrator of G. D E. Doris	,, $\frac{6}{D}$, dated 4-4-81	Ditto.
*018419 ,, ,,	800					
*055526 ,, ,	1,000	The New Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1873	Mrs Tabitha Forester.	,, $\frac{275}{D}$, dated 31-7-82	Ditto.
†094140 ,, ,,	900	Tariney Churn Ghose	Nov 1, 1878	Dwarka Nath Pyne	,, $\frac{507}{D}$, dated 14-10-82	Ditto.
*027720 ,, ,,	1,000	The Chartered Marcantile Bank of India, London, and China	Nov. 1, 1877	Lieutenant-Colonel A. Copland.	,, 22, dated 6-11-82	Ditto.
*027942 ,, ,,	500	Byramji Nusurwanjee Sehi	May 1, 1878			
*014745 ,, ,,	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Morar.				
*124757 ,, ,,	500					
*1 47 8 ,, ,,	500					
*12 759 , ,,	1,000					
*124760 ,, ,,	500					
*124761 , ,,	500					
*1 4,62 ,, ,,	1,000					
*124763 ,, ,,	10,000	The Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs of Calcutta	Nov. 1, 1882			
*124771 ,, ,,	500					
*124772 ,, ,,	500					
*124773 ,, ,,	1,000			Suburban Municipality, Alipur.	,, 57, dated 15-12-83	Ditto
*124774 ,, ,,	1,000					
*124775 ,, ,,	1,000					
*1 4776 , ,,	2,000					
*111627 ,, ,,	500					
*151474 ,, ,,	500					
*056847 ,, ,,	500	Ditto	Nov. 1, 1877			
*0568 8 ,, ,,	500					
*049101 ,, ,,	500	Conny Lall Laha				
*100021 ,, ,,	2,000	D. W. Madge	Nov. 1, 1882			
*132134 ,, ,,	500	The Bank of Bengal				
*155424 ,, ,	1,000	Hara Kisore Sen				
*041413 ,, ,,	500	Golab Shunkar Doobey	Nov. 1, 1872	Golab Shunkar Doobey.	,, $\frac{1033}{D}$, dated 13-3-84	Ditto.

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	R					
*094817 4% 1865	3,500	Officer in charge of the Treasury, Indore.	Nov. 1, 1875	Officer in charge, Residency, Indore.	Order No. 61, dated 14-4-84.	Jan. 28, 1888.
*198933 " "	2,000	Controller of Military Accounts.	May 1, 1884	Controller of Military Accounts.	" 77, dated 19-1-85.	Ditto.
*185916 " "	1,000	The Comptroller General.	Nov. 1, 1883	Joogul Kishore Lall and Rash Behary Lall	" 1, dated 26-4-86	Ditto.
*072841 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal.	Nov. 1, 1875	Shama Kanth Chatterjee.	" 9, dated 16-11-86.	Ditto.
*200570 " "	1,000	Ditto.	Nov. 1, 1884	Sreemutty Kristo Kaminee Rudra.	" 14, dated 2-4-87.	Ditto
*093935 " "	500	J. H. Belchambers, W. L. Wenger, J. S. Sykes, and R. Williamson.	May 1, 1878	Survivors of the holders.	" $\frac{1366}{D}$, dated 18-1-88	Ditto.
*203852 " "	500	Mutty Lal Bural.	Nov. 1, 1887	The Delhi and London Bank, Limited	" $\frac{1431}{D}$, dated 30-1-89	July 27, 1889
*099213 " "	1,000	Baroda Prasad Mookerjee	May 1, 1879	Ishan Chunder Bose	" $\frac{1614}{D}$, dated 6-3-89.	July 28, 1888
*107595 " "	500	Ramjeebun Ghose.				
*045261 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal.	Nov. 1, 1873	Byramjee Harmusjee	" $\frac{1705}{D}$, dated 26-3-89	Ditto.
*090048 " "	500	Luchmeechand Radhakisen	May 1, 1879	Soobol Chunder Sen	" $\frac{1718}{D}$, dated 28-3-89	Ditto
*205064 " "	2,000	Issur Dass and Banarasi Dass.	Nov. 1, 1884	Bhajan Lall	" $\frac{562}{D}$, dated 12-7-89	Ditto.
*086119 " "	500	Troylucko Mohinee Dassee	Nov. 1, 1877	Sreemutty Troylucko Mohinee Dassee.	" $\frac{586}{D}$, dated 19-7-89	Ditto.
*052804 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	May 1, 1873	Ram Gopal Pal and Deno Nath Ruckhit	" $\frac{685}{D}$, dated 15-8-89	Ditto
*055837 " "	500	Bijraj Ingram				
*063409 " "	5,000	Dheer Chand Pal	Nov. 1, 1877	Dheer Chand Pal	" $\frac{862}{D}$, dated 26-9-89	Ditto.
*063410 " "	5,000					
*063411 " "	2,000					
*063412 " "	500					
*063413 " "	500					
*063618 " "	1,500					
*066944 " "	500	Bissanath Bakchee	May 1, 1878	Sreemutty Bhabatarini Dabya, administratrix to B. N. Bakchee.	" $\frac{940}{D}$, dated 30-10-89	Ditto.
*078693 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Ld	May 1, 1880	Ramkumar Chooramoney	" $\frac{973}{D}$, dated 8-11-89	Ditto.
*066583 " "	1,300	The Administrator General, Bengal.	Nov. 1, 1877	C. Doris, administrator of G. D. E. Doris.	" $\frac{1014}{D}$, dated 22-11-89	Ditto.
*036859 " "	1,000	E. E. J. Tweedie	Nov. 1, 1875	Prosonno Coomar Bose	" $\frac{1022}{D}$, dated 23-11-89	Ditto.
*003330 " "	2,000	Netye Churn Bysack	Nov. 1, 1872	Juggobundhu Sen	" $\frac{1001}{D}$, dated 11-12-89	Ditto
*059314 " "	500	Shamjee Jadoji	Nov. 1, 1875	Framjee Cowasjee, Marker.	" $\frac{1263}{D}$, dated 31-1-90	Jan 19, 1889.
*059315 " "	500					
*024219 " "	500	The New Bank of Bombay, Ld.				
*028408 " "	500	Khetter Gopal Sen	Nov. 1, 1873	Sreemutty Motimohiny Ghose, administratrix to K. G. Sen	" $\frac{1302}{D}$, dated 26-2-90	Jan 28, 1888.
*037871 " "	500	Doyal Chunder Saboojee.	May 1, 1873	Brojendro Coomar Sen.	" $\frac{215}{D}$, dated 30-5-90	Ditto
*037506 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1875	Comul Churn Endro	" $\frac{261}{D}$, dated 10-6-90	Ditto
*106893 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India.	May 1, 1878	Natha Laljee Kothra, executor of Golal Chund Heerjee Kothra.	" $\frac{418}{D}$, dated 18 7 90	Ditto
*106894 " "	1,000					
*106895 " "	1 000					
*106896 " "	1,000					
*095796 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1877	Heera Lall	" $\frac{546}{D}$, dated 19-8-90	Ditto
*205819 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1886	Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, Jhansi.	" $\frac{318}{D}$, dated 22-6-91	Aug 1, 1891
*205820 " "	1,000					
*236782 " "	500	Ditto	May 1, 1887	General Dumber Shamsher Jhang, Rana Bahadur of Nepal.	" $\frac{357}{D}$, dated 29-6-91	Ditto.
*236783 " "	500					
*087736 " "	5,000	Modhuban Das Dwarka Das	Ditto	Jadob Chunder Pal	" $\frac{382}{D}$, dated 4-7-91	Jan 28, 1888
*085045 " "	5,000	Dr Charles J. Jackson and William M. Souter.	May 1, 1877	Sreeram Chunder Pal.	" $\frac{384}{D}$, dated 4-7-91	Ditto.
*001015 " "	2 000	Modhuban Dass Dwarka Das.	May 1, 1868	Mussummat Umabai, administratrix, estate of N. B. S. Wayaker.	" $\frac{760}{D}$, dated 22-10-91	Ditto
*115472 " "	500	Helen T. Schumacher	Nov. 1, 1879	Mrs. H. J. Macgregor, administratrix, estate of Mrs. Helen T. Schumacher.	" $\frac{825}{D}$, dated 21-11-91	Ditto.
*115473 " "	500					
*115474 " "	500					
*129049 " "	800	Binod Lall Sen	May 1, 1889	Chunder Kishore Sen	" $\frac{735}{D}$, dated 3-10-91	Feb. 20, 1892.

* Duplicates of these Notes have been issued.

No of the Note and name of Loan.	Value	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
*017194 4 °/o 1865	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttack	May 1, 1873	Kali Prosono Guttack, administrator, estate of Hurish Chunder Ghuttack	Order No. 1010/D, dated 4-1-92	Jan. 28, 1888.
*2766 „ „	500	Modhosoodun Bose	May 1, 1867	Saroda Churn Bose	Letter No. 307, dated 21-6-92	Ditto.
*088800 „ „	5,000	Dr. John Ince	May 1, 1888	Manshanker Vijashanker.	„ 93/D, dated 2-5-92.	Aug. 13, 1892.
*005806 4½ °/o 1870	700	The Bank of Madras	Jan. 15, 1872	Lalladhur Zavir Chand	„ 4478, dated 27-12-75	Jan. 28, 1888.
*000996 „ „	500	Chundy Churn Ghose	July 15, 1873	Chundy Churn Ghose	„ 1480, dated 14-6-76	Ditto.
*048736R 4 °/o 1879	1,000	Shumboo Pundurung	Jan. 16, 1879	The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat	Order No. 1358/D, dated 15-5-80	Ditto.
*056565 „ „	10,000	The Bank of Madras	Jan. 16, 1876	V. Thavasumatha Nadan.	„ 7283/D, dated 24-1-81	Ditto.
*A009862 „ „	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	July 16, 1880	The Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. Provinces	Letter No. 216/D, dated 11-6-81	Ditto.
*A005090 „ „	5,000	The Agra Bank, Limited				
*045359 „ „	5,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	July 16, 1877	Davidas Pranjeevandas	„ 767/D, dated 13-12-81	Ditto.
*060633 „ „	2,500	Narsing Dass	July 16, 1881	The Treasury Officer, Lahore, on behalf of Narsing Dass.	„ 131/D, dated 5-6-82	Ditto.
*008825 „ „	500	J. W Fordham	Jan. 16, 1879	Seeta Nath Mytee	„ 18, dated 10-8-82	Ditto.
*065209 „ „	3,000	Aspinwall & Co.	July 16, 1878	Aspinwall & Co.	„ 29, dated 29-11-82	Ditto.
*033562 „ „	1,000	P. Valloida Chetty	Jan. 16, 1878			
*033563 „ „	1,000					
*033564 „ „	1,000					
*034126 „ „	4,000	Triposore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam.	Sep. 15, 1885	Triposore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam.	„ 842/D, dated 2-1-86.	Ditto.
*056728 „ „	500	Charcoondah Rama Chundriah.	July 16, 1876	Charcoondah Rama Chundriah.	„ 1286/D, dated 5-3-87	Ditto.
*021728 „ „	700	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	July 16, 1883	Dewan of Mysore	„ 1174/D, dated 10-12-88	Jan. 19, 1889.
*049224 „ „	1,000	Khandas Muncharam	Jan. 16, 1878	Gurdhunbhai Doyram	„ 1200/D, dated 13-12-88	Jan. 28, 1888.
*049225 „ „	1 000					
*005172 „ „	1,000	Bhooban Mohinee Dassee	Jan. 16, 1877	Sreemutty Bhooban Mohinee Dassee.	„ 141/D, dated 26-1-89	Ditto.
*012607 „ „	1,000	Pundit Sheo Churn	Jan. 16, 1872	Pundit Sheo Churn.	„ 1583/D, dated 1-3-89	Ditto.
*A009538 „ „	1,000	Nund Kishore	Jan. 16, 1889	Nundo Kishore	„ 366/D, dated 10-6-89	July 27, 1889.
*041272 „ „	1,000	C. M H. Day	Jan. 16, 1875	Vullub Dass Heera Chund	„ 892/D, dated 16 10-89	Jan. 28, 1888.
*004614 „ „	800	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	Jan. 16, 1872	Khetter Nath Moostophi and Chundergutty Moostophi	„ 1133/D, dated 21-12-89	Ditto.
*027398 „ „	1,000	Noworjee Bazanji Fukerjee	Jan 16, 1877	Merwanjee Framjee Moody and Jarbi-Jamsetjee Ratnagar.	„ 1363/D, dated 20-2-90	Ditto
*024163 „ „	1 000	Dhunjeebhoy Nanobhoy				
*028813 „ „	1,000	J W Chisholm				
*028814 „ „	1,000					
*057055 „ „	3,000	Bhawanji Khossal Chand	July 16, 1876	Devidas Pranjeevandas	„ 324/D, dated 25-6-90	Ditto.
*049515 „ „	500	S T Moysey	Jan. 16, 1879	Mrs S J Stewart	„ 707/D, dated 22-9-90	Ditto
*054501 „ „	1,100	Ram Taruck Mookerji	July 16, 1877	Sreemutty Kadumbini Dabee.	„ 867/D, dated 20-11-91	Ditto.
*A018755 „ „	1,000	Eduljı Hormasjee Bai	Jan. 16, 1887	Eduljee Dorabjee and Bai Avabai (daughter of Byramjee Bapu Ooker).	„ 1181/D, dated 21-1-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
*A011498 „ „	5,000	Ram Lall Badree Dass	Jan. 16, 1881	Registrar, High Court, Allahabad.	„ 1314/D, dated 26-2-91	Jan. 28, 1888.
*005235 „ „	500	Rajkristo Banerjee	July 16, 1874	Omesh Chunder Banerjee.	„ 95/D, dated 29-4-91	Ditto.
*065878 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	Jan. 16, 1880	Mrs H. J. Macgregor, administratrix, estate of Mrs Helen T Schumacher.	„ 875/D, dated 21-11-91	Ditto.
*A029771 „ „	500	Surbessur Mitter	Jan. 16, 1887	Surbessur Mitter	„ 530/D, dated 7-8-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
*002407 „ „	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttack.	Jan. 16, 1874	Kali Prosonno Ghuttack, Administrator, estate of Hurish Chunder Ghuttack.	„ 1010/D, dated 4-1-92	Jan. 28, 1888.
*004534 „ „	1,000		July 16, 1873			
*061360 „ „	500	T Alamalamamah, administratrix T. Sreenevasa Carryar.	July 16, 1880	Mysore Streenivasa Rao.	„ 829/D, dated 3-11-92	Ditto
*A006468 „ „	500	Seeta Nath Mytee	July 16, 1879	Seeta Nath Mytee	„ 623/D, dated 9-9-92	Ditto.
†033891 4½ °/o 1879	1,000	Jumnadoss Burma Dutt	Sep. 16, 1881	J. A. Campbell	„ 627/D, dated 17-9-84	Ditto.
*052357 „ „	2,000	Russick Lall Ghose	Sep. 15, 1885	Russick Lall Ghose	„ 16, dated 19-4-87	Aug. 2, 1890.
*001593 „ „	500	Jugobundho Chatterjee	Sep. 15, 1888	Post Master General of N.-W. P.	„ 1302/D, dated 21-3-92	Aug. 13, 1892.

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued.   † Half-note – Duplicate has been issued.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
*000010 Non-transferable 5°/. Try Note.	500	Gopika Bai, manager of Mandir Vithul Rukmai	Sep. 16, 1874	Gopika Bai, manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai.	Letter No 2053, dated 29-6-75	Jan. 28, 1888.
*003488 5°/. Debenture Loan of 1867	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 1, 1878	Moonshee Purbhudial	" 8832, dated 5-2-80	Ditto
*000017 Nagpore-Raipur Railway Provincial Debenture Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent.	200	Bewa Pershad	July 1, 1880	The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore on behalf of the Debenture-holders specified opposite.	" 17, dated 12-8-82	Ditto.
*000097	500	Nirunjan Pershad Sukul				
*000098	500					
*000050	500	Doorga Pershad				
*000167	500	Rajah Mohip Singh				
*000178	500	Seopat Ram Sukul				

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 10th February, 1893.

No. 589-A.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January, 1893, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

Circles of Issue.	Whole Amount of Notes in circulation.	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	10,55,26,535	2,61,47,191	30,83,491	2,92,30,682
Allahabad	1,49,05,325	2,17,33,265	...	2,17,33,265
Lahore	1,40,22,045	2,03,53,610		2,03,53,610
Bombay	8,65,11,875	6,46,53,174	96,64,079	7,43,17,253
Kurrachee	78,36,405	59,98,675		59,98,675
Madras	2,91,44,435	1,14,14,725	89,000	1,15,03,725
Calicut	10,52,530	4,34,615	...	4,34,615
Rangoon	61,76,585	2,33,14,370	..	2,33,14,370
Total	26,61,36,195	17,40,49,625	1,28,36,570	8,68,86,195
Deduct—Amount received at Calcutta but not paid at Lahore.				1,00,000
Deduct.—Amount received at Calcutta but not paid at Bombay.				1,50,000
Deduct—Amount received at Calcutta but not paid at Rangoon.				5,00,000
Net Total				8,61,36,195
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R8,15,95,000 held under Section 19 of the Act				8,00,00,000
GRAND TOTAL				16,61,36,195

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 9th February, 1893.

No. 554-P.—Mr. I. C. Bose, Assistant Comptroller General, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 7th February, 1893

Mr. A. Newmarch, Assistant Comptroller, India Treasuries, is posted as Assistant Comptroller General, during Mr. Bose's absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th February, 1893.

No. 50.—Mr. W J. Chamberlain, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, is confirmed in his appointment as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 23rd May, 1892.

The 6th February, 1893.

No. 51.—Mr. H. Rainier, Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway Company, is granted furlough out of India for 1 year, under Article 371, Civil Service Regulations.

The 8th February, 1893.

No. 53.—Mr. C. C. Harold, Examiner of Accounts, whose services have been lent to His Highness the Nizam's Government, is retired from the service of Government under the operation of Article 720, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th February, 1893.

No. 54.—Mr. M. Leslie, Executive Engineer' 2nd grade, Coorg, is granted extraordinary leave, without pay, for one day (23rd December, 1892), in extension of that notified in Central Provinces Public Works Department Notification No. 49, dated the 23rd November, 1892.

The 9th February, 1893.

No. 55.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 36 A. E.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Account.
Establishment.

Calcutta, 9th February 1893.

Recruitment of the Superior Establishment of the Accounts Branch, Public Works Department.

Read again:—

Report of the Public Service Commission, Chapter X, paragraphs 99 and 100.
Public Works Department Resolution No. 19 A.E., dated 25th January 1889.
" " " Code, Volume I, Chapter II, and Appendix C.

Read also the following correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State:—

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 66 Public Works, dated 22nd October 1890.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 16 Public Works, dated 5th March 1891.
Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 68 Public Works, dated 15th September 1891.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 4 Telegraph, dated 18th February 1892.
Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 67, dated 2nd November 1892.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 2 P. W., dated 19th January 1893.

OBSERVATIONS.—In Public Works Department resolution No. 19 A.E., dated 25th January 1889, certain revised rules were laid down for the future recruitment of the establishment of the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, and a competitive examination was prescribed according to the tests laid down in the appendix to that resolution. The results of these examinations have not, however, proved as satisfactory as was anticipated, and the Government of India has again had under consideration the question of modifying the rules with a view to the establishment of the Superior Accounts Branch being maintained in greater efficiency.

2. The Government of India thinks that the entrance examination of the Superior Accounts Branch may, with advantage, be assimilated to that of the Enrolled List of the Finance Department; and that the scale of salaries of both establishments may be brought into accord.

3. It appears desirable also to take this opportunity of revising the rules regarding the examination for confirmation and promotion as laid down in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, and Appendix C.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, is pleased to decide that, with effect from the 1st January 1893, the following amended rules for recruitment of the Superior Staff of the Accounts Branch, both as regards the entrance and departmental tests, shall take the place of the rules promulgated under resolution No. 19 A.E. of 25th January 1889, and those laid down in the Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, and Appendix C:—

I.—The Superior Accounts Branch shall be recruited in India and the members of it so recruited shall be under the Indian Service Leave and Ordinary Pension Rules as laid down in the Civil Service Regulations, Chapter XIV and Part IV.

II.—Appointments will ordinarily be made as follows:—

Firstly, by the appointment of candidates selected by competitive examination of not less than three nominees for each vacancy;

Secondly, by the promotion of deserving accountants, and

Thirdly, by the transfer, in exceptional cases, of officers from the engineer establishment.

Note.—Officers transferred from the Engineering Branch will draw Accounts Branch rates of salary, but they will retain their own leave and pension rules.

The nominees at every third examination held for appointments to be filled by the first of the above methods of recruitment shall be natives of India as defined by Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3, Section 6. The maximum number of ap-

pointments filled by the second of the above methods shall not exceed one-third of the appointments filled by the first and second methods together. When appointments are made by this method the officers selected will be appointed either as Deputy or Assistant Examiners at the discretion of the Government of India and will, unless Government otherwise direct, take rank for future promotion above officers in lower classes or grades previously appointed after examination. They will not be required to pass the departmental examinations unless the Government at the time of appointment direct that they shall be so required.

The Government of India reserves the power which it at present possesses of making special and exceptional appointments to the Superior Accounts Establishment otherwise than in the three ways mentioned above.

III.—The classification and rates of pay shall be as follows:—

		R
Examiner of Accounts, Class	I	1,500
" " "	II	1,250
" " "	III	1,000
" " "	IV	800
Deputy Examiner of Accounts, "	I	600
" " " "	II	400
Assistant Examiner, 1st grade		300
" " 2nd "		250
" " 3rd "		200

This scale of pay will apply to all appointments to the department after the 31st December 1892.

IV.—Persons desiring to enter the Superior Accounts Branch must obtain nominations from the Accountant General, Public Works Department, to whom applications should be addressed.

Each application must be accompanied by the following certificates:—

(i) Baptismal or other certificate of age.

(ii) Certificate of physical fitness for the public service by a commissioned medical officer or by a medical officer in charge of a civil station.

(iii) Testimonials of good moral conduct from the instructor under whom the applicant has been educated or from some employer or other superior under whom he has been employed or brought up.

Note.—These testimonials should have special reference to conduct during the two years immediately preceding the date of application.

No candidate will be examined whose age at the date of completion of the examination is below 18 or above 23 years.

V.—An examination will be held at which the nominated candidates will be required to compete for the vacant appointments which will be given, as a rule, to the successful candidates in order of passing the examination.

VI.—The Accountant General will report annually to the Government of India, as heretofore, in January, the names of the accountants, if any, in the subordinate service, whom he recommends for promotion to the superior service.

VII.—After orders have been passed on that report, a notification will be issued in the *Gazette of India* about the beginning of February, stating the number of vacancies to be competed for at the next examination.

2. The nominated candidates will be examined in the subjects described in the first schedule to this resolution, and (subject to the conditions hereinafter stated) those who pass will be appointed Assistant Examiners, 3rd grade, on probation, in order of merit, and to the extent of the number of vacancies announced for competition. No candidate will be appointed to the Department who obtains less than 650 marks in all or less than half marks in mathematics.

No candidate will be allowed to compete at the entrance examination more than twice.

The examination will be conducted by written questions and answers, the questions being prepared in such manner as His Excellency the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, direct.

A candidate may be examined at the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, or at the office of an Examiner of Public Works or Railway Accounts.

3. There will, in future, be two departmental examinations as detailed in schedules II and III annexed to this resolution, and no officer appointed on probation will be confirmed in the service until he has passed the first of these examinations and has been favourably reported upon by the Accountant General.

An Assistant Examiner of the 3rd grade, who has been favourably reported on, and has passed the lower departmental examination shown in schedule II, will be promoted to Assistant Examiner, 2nd grade, after not less than one year's service in the Department. An Assistant Examiner, who has not passed that examination within three years from the date of his joining the Department, will, on the expiration of that period, cease to belong to the Department without further orders; provided that:—

(1) if he has been examined but the results have not been declared, his services will be retained until the date on which the results are declared, when they will be terminated at once if he has not passed; and

(2) if during the said period of three years, he has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate for more than three months, he shall be allowed so much extension of time as will admit of his appearing for the examination next after the expiry of the said term of three years and of the results of that examination being declared.

No officer will be eligible for promotion above Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, until he has passed the higher departmental examination, and the same test in vernaculars as is required for promotion to Executive Engineer, 4th grade.

4. The entrance examination will be held by the Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, in November; and nominated candidates should apply to that officer to arrange the place at which they are to be examined, and should remit to him an examination fee of R32.

5. The departmental examinations will be held annually by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, in November; and will be conducted at Examiners' offices.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations and Officers noted in the margin, for information, and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Telegraphs.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, Central Division, and Assam.
The Comptroller General.
The Accountant General, Bengal.

Also to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

Also to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for further necessary action.

Schedule I.

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE SUPERIOR SERVICE OF THE ACCOUNTS BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Subjects for Examination.

	Marks.
Writing and Composition, impromptu essay upon some given subject	150
Arithmetic (no special text-book) and Euclid, Books I to IV and VI; also easy deductions	325
Algebra, including progressions, permutations, and combinations, binomial theorem, and logarithms* (Text-book—Todhunter's Algebra), and Plane Trigonometry as far as properties of triangles (Text-book—Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry); Mensuration	325
Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, French, German, Arabic or Persian	200
English, History and Literature, and Indian History (Elementary)	200
Geography, Asia (specially India), and Europe	150
TOTAL	1,350

* The use of tables will be allowed at the time of examination; with this exception no books are permitted in any of the papers.

Schedule II.

LOWER DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.

Subjects for Examination.

	Marks.
Composition, a précis of papers not seen before	150
Book-keeping (Text-book—W. Inglis)	250
Public Works Department Code, Volumes I, II and III.—(General rules and procedure and accounts of the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches of the Public Works Department and of State Railways under construction)	300
Accountant General's circulars	50
Civil Service Regulations	250
TOTAL	1,000

Schedule III.

HIGHER DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.

Subjects for Examination.

	Marks.
A précis and a draft	150
Civil Account Code, Volume I, Chapters 10, 17, 24, Volume II, Chapters 33, 34, 58, 62 and 74	100
Political Economy (Mill)	200
Public Works Department Code, all volumes but specially Volume IV.—(The accounts of open lines of State Railways) and Accountant General's circulars and budget procedure	300
Book-keeping, including the principles of audit (Text-books—Carter's Practical Book-keeping and Pixley's Auditors)	250
TOTAL	1,000

I.—An officer who shows at any departmental examination a competent knowledge of all the prescribed subjects, and obtains half marks in the aggregate, is held to have passed the examination. An officer is, however, permitted to pass each of the departmental examinations in two instalments if he notifies his intention beforehand, and specifies the subjects in which he is prepared for examination. In such case a higher standard of knowledge is required.

II.—As a rule, a candidate failing in one of the subjects specified is re-examined in the whole; but in case of marked excellence in a subject the Accountant General may exempt the candidate from re-examination in such subject, even although he may have failed in others.

No. 56.—Mr. P. K, L. Yeats, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 57.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 0054 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 6th February, 1893.

General Rules for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Sections 8 and 47 of the Indian Railways Acts of 1879 and 1890, respectively.

Public Works Department notification No. 299, dated the 13th September 1880, publishing the General Rules for all railways in India, and Public Works Department circular No. 17 Railway, dated the 21st August 1880, promulgating those General Rules.

Government of India resolution No. 467 R. T., dated the 15th August 1890, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 28th August 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 361, dated the 28th August 1890.

Docket by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 174, dated the 19th January 1893, forwarding letter from the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, No. 60-G., dated the 18th January 1893.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the East Indian Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in India which have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council and published under Public Works Department notification No. 299, dated the 13th September, 1880, in the *Gazette of India* of the 18th September, 1880, as modified in the case of the East Indian Railway and railways worked by it by the Government of India resolution No. 467 R. T., dated the 15th August 1890, which was published in the *Gazette of India* of the 28th August, 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 361, dated the 28th August, 1890, may be made applicable to the portion of the Jherriah extension, south of the Koodiya river including the Chanch branch of the East Indian Railway from the date it may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for Indian railways with the modifications cited in the foregoing observations to the portion of the Jherriah extension of the East Indian railway referred to above.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 18th September 1880, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof, as herein modified, being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the station master of every station on the said railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

No. 58.—Mr. Charles Stanley Blanchard Sinclair is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as an Apprentice Examiner of Accounts, on probation, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

The 10th February, 1893.

No. 59.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 0055 R. T.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 7th February, 1893.

General Rules for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Sections 8 and 47 of the Indian Railways Acts of 1879 and 1890, respectively.

Public Works Department notification No. 299, dated the 13th September 1880, publishing the General Rules for all railways in India, and Public Works Department circular No. 17 Railway, dated the 21st August 1880, promulgating those General Rules.

Government of India resolution No. 467 R. T., dated the 15th August 1890, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 28th August 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 361, dated the 28th August 1890.

Endorsement by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for railways, Lucknow, No. 3189, dated the 8th December 1892, forwarding letter from the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway Company, No. $\frac{2714}{G.-7}$, dated the 3rd December 1892.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent and Chief Engineer of the Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in India, which have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council and published under Public Works Department notification No. 299, dated the 13th September 1880, in the *Gazette of India* of the 18th September 1880, as modified by Government of India resolution No. 467 R. T., dated the 15th August 1890, which was published in the *Gazette of India* of the 28th August 1890 under Public Works Department notification No. 361, dated the 28th August 1890, may be made applicable to the Dudwa branch of the Rohilkhand-Kumaun railway from the date it may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for Indian railways with the modifications cited in the foregoing observations to the Dudwa branch of the Rohilkhand-Kumaun railway.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 18th September 1880, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof, as herein modified, being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the station master of every station on the said railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for railways, Lucknow, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

H. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

No. 60.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from	
				1892.	
Lyle, J. C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Temporary	September	26
Bagley, F. R.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	......	October	1
Rowland, A.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Temporary	"	1
Oldham, A. J.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	"	7
Chadwick, W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade,	Executive Engineer, 4th grade,	Ditto	"	7
	and Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	and Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	"	7
Rowland, A.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Ditto	"	11
Phillips, H.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Ditto	"	11
Guinness, H. S.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto	"	12
LaTouche, J. N. D.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Ditto	"	14
Woodside, J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Temporary	"	17
Mills, G.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	"	20
Killick, C. S.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporay rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Ditto	"	20
Strachey, R. S.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Ditto	"	21
Bagley, F. R.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto	"	31
LaTouche, J. N. D.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto	"	31
Hodson, C. W.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	November	1
Allen, W. G.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Ditto	"	1
Constable, Major W. V., R. E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Ditto	"	1

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of Promotion.	With effect from
				1892.
Newham, W. E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent	November 1
Rose, G. P., C.I.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto	" 1
Prickett, L. G.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto / Sub. *pro tem.*	" 1 / " 1
Burt, H. P.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent / Sub. *pro tem.*	" 1 / " 1
Macaulay, Lieutenant P. J. F., R. E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	" 1
Waghorn, Lieutenant W. D., R. E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto	" 1
Coutts, E. G.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto	" 1
Humfress, G.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 1
Sahni, Labdha Rama	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Ditto	" 1
Selby, Major, H. O., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	" 1
Brown, J. S.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Ditto	" 1
Shedlock, O. J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto	" 1
Cole, W. H.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 3
Milsom, B. P.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	" 5
Reynolds, G. B.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Ditto	" 5
Tebbs, F. R.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto	" 5
Fowler, F. D.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto / Sub. *pro tem.*	" 5 / " 5
Dawson, F. G. R.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	" 5
Tuck, E. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 7
Woods, R. J.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Ditto	Ditto	" 12
La Touche, J. N. D.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Ditto	" 13
Routh, R. S. J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade	Ditto	" 29
Bose, Bhoobun Mohun	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 20
Faulkner, E. T.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Ditto	December 3
Beechey, W.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	...	" 3
Routh, R. S. J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	...	" 6
Bose, Bhoobun Mohun	Ditto	Ditto	...	" 6
Sahni, Labdha Rama	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Temporary	" 6
Couchman, F. D.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	...	" 6
Mills, G.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 30
Woodside, J.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	...	" 31

No. 61.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 43, dated the 27th January, 1893, Major W. V. Constable, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, during the absence of Mr. F. R. Upcott, on leave, or until further orders, with the rank of Superintending Engineer, class 3, temporary.

TELEGRAPH.

The 7th February, 1893.

No. 52.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following officiating promotion in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, with effect from the 3rd January, 1893:—

Name.	From	To	Remarks.
New, R. H.	Assistant Superintendent	Officiating Superintendent	*Vice* Mr. Harrison.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 31st October, 1892.

From the 19th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 12th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

The 9th February 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 369 P.—Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 4th February 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 20 of 1893.—James Mylne, of Beheea, in the district of Shahabad, Zemindar, for improvements in frames for sugar-cane crushing machines.

No. 21 of 1893.—Anatole Edouard Decouflé of 8, Rue Roger, Paris, in the Republic of France, Mechanical Engineer, for improvements in machinery for the manufacture of cigarettes.

No. 22 of 1893.—Gerard Beekman, Gentleman, No. 5, East 34th Street New York, County and State of New York, United States of America, for improvements in harvesting machines.

No. 23 of 1893.—P. Donaldson, Superintendent, Presidency Jail, Calcutta, residing at the Presidency Jail quarters, for a hygienic urinal and water flush.

No. 24 of 1893.—Robert Ashton Lister and Mikael Pedersen, both of Dursley, England, Engineers, for improvements in or applicable to centrifugal machines for separating liquids.

No. 25 of 1893.—Gyula Von Benke, of No. 44, Dhurmtolla Street, Calcutta, Gentleman, and Michael Koschik, of No. 43, Baneapooker Road, in the 24-Pergunnahs, Soap-maker, for "an improved lubricant for engines, machinery and the like, to be called 'The Pioneer Lubricant.'

No. 26 of 1893.—William Stone, of No. 30, Mary Street, St. Kilda, near Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Electrical Engineer, Charles Ralston, of No. 14, Armadale Street, Armadale near Melbourne aforesaid, Electrical Engineer, James Gregg, of North Road, Elsternwick near Melbourne aforesaid, Ironmonger, and William Alfred Holmes, of Storey Street, Parkville, near Melbourne aforesaid, Electrical Engineer, for improvements in vapour lamps.

No. 27 of 1893.—Anthony Carpsin, of Chittagong, for the construction of wheels for carriages in general.

No. 28 of 1893.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea or other vegetable substances or other material.

No. 370 P.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 2 of 1892.—T. E. Thomson & Co., Ld., Hardware and Metal Merchants, Engineers and Founders, No. 9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta, for a combined hand and leg-cuff, and an improved mode of fastening for the same. (Filed 30th January 1893.)

No. 251 of 1892.—Paul de Susini, of 6, Rue de Sfax, Paris, France, Doctor of Medicine, for motor engine worked by ether vapour or other volatile liquids. (Filed 31st January 1893.)

No. 252 of 1892.—Paul de Susini, of 6, Rue de Sfax, Paris, France, Doctor of Medicine, for a motor engine worked by ether vapour or other volatile fluid in combination with a steam engine. (Filed 31st January 1893.)

No. 253 of 1892.—Paul de Susini, of 6, Rue de Sfax, Paris, France, Doctor of Medicine, for improvements in motor engines worked by ether vapour or other volatile fluids in combination with a gas motor engine for the utilisation of the waste heat thereof. (Filed 31st January 1893.)

No. 9 of 1893.—John Hern, of 30, Bourke Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Hygienist, for improvements in the construction of sanitary utensils for bedrooms, dry earth closets and house slops. (Filed 28th January 1893.)

No. 371 P.—The undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies of the design have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every design is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee:—

No. 1 of 1893.—Alex. Schneider, Merchant and Agent, 86, Canning Street, Calcutta, for a design consisting of gold striped gauze in variegated colors.

No. 372 P.—The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege during the period 6th March 1893 to 5th March 1894 in respect of the undermentioned invention:—

No. 90 of 1888.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in apparatus for employing heated air in drying or baking vegetable or other substances.

No. 373 P.—Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act, the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

No. 12 of 1888.—Mr. J. Phelps' invention for "an eaves-gutter for collecting and discharging drainage from the roofs of buildings." (Specification filed 19th October 1888.)

No. 64 of 1888.—Mr. J. B. Evans' invention for "improvements in wire fencing." (Specification filed 30th October 1888.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of R50 for each of the said invention.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th February, 1893

LIABILITIES	R	a	p	R	a	p
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	83 58,654	10	1	1,64,28,426	14	8
Public Deposits at Branches	80,69 772	4	7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,89,09,114	15	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,49,394	7	10
Sundries				29,11,044	14	11
RUPEES				9,33,97,981	5	3

ASSETS	R	a	p	R	a	p
Government Securities				39,37,392	0	0
Other authorized Investments				51 92,113	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,13,38,186	4	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				95,93,930	12	9
Bills discounted and purchased				2 38 94 958	8	10
Balances with other Banks				10 57,438	0	1
Bullion				12,25,276	0	3
Dead Stock				12 36,685	2	4
Stamps				10,832	8	0
Sundries				22,16,912	7	3
				5,97,03,725	4	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,35,24,511	7	3	3,36,94,236	1	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,01,69,744	10	0			
RUPEES				9,33,97,981	5	3

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 9th February, 1893.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent

Percentage 49·1.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January, 1893.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans: Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	Total.	4½ per cent. Loans: Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.	Transfer Loan of 1879, [illegible] Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 15th January, 1893	55,200	12,31,893	21,62,500	3,56,50,600	15,97,07,500	4,00,78,000	1,87,61,100	25,75,91,593	36,000	2,24,700	61,92,600	64,53,300	1,34,800	31,200	26,42,66,093
Add—															
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st January, 1893	...	1,600	12,500	1,17,500	46,500	18,000	...	1,96,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,96,100
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st January, 1893	...	...	...	11,000	2,04,600	32,500	...	2,48,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,48,100
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January, 1893	...	...	...	22,300	2,78,000	83,000	8,900	3,92,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,92,200
	55,200	12,33,493	21,75,000	3,58,01,400	16,02,36,600	4,02,11,500	1,87,70,000	25,84,27,993	36,000	2,24,700	61,92,600	64,53,300	[illegible]	31,200	26,51,02,493
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	10,17,700	9,09,000	5,64,200	1,76,000	26,66,900	..	...	...	...	...	...	26,66,900
Balance on 31st January, 1893	55,200	12,33,493	21,75,000	3,47,83,700	15,93,27,600	3,96,47,300	1,85,94,000	25,57,61,093	36,000	2,24,700	61,92,600	64,53,300	[illegible]	31,200	26,24,35,593

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 30th Nov., 1892, enfaced from India 8,085 lakhs; re-transferred from London 6,796 lakhs.
" 1st Dec., 1892, " 15th Dec., " ditto 12 " ditto 7 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 3 " ditto 6 "
" 1st Jan., 1893, " 15th Jan., 1893, ditto 11 " ditto 13 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 8 " ditto 26 "

8,119 lakhs. 6,848 lakhs.
6,848 "

Balance against India . 1,271 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1893.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64, Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Mr. Robert Barret	Rawal Pindi	30th December, 1892	District Judge, Rawal Pindi, 20th January, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was a Supervisor, Public Works Department. Letters of Administration granted to the widow.
Mr. Geo. Butterfield	Nagpur	7th December, 1892	Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, 17th January, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was a Final Proof Examiner in the C. P. Secretariat Press. No application for Letters of Administration.
Mr. James Geo. Shillingford.	Bongong	22nd December, 1892	District Judge, Purnea, 17th January, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was of the Bongong Factory in Tirhoot. The two brothers of deceased are applying for Letters of Administration.
Mr. J. H. King	Jullundur Cantt.	13th November, 1892	District Judge, Jullundur, 14th January, 1893.	Intestate. No application for Letters of Administration.
Mr. C. Kedar	Khairabad	30th December, 1892	District Judge, Peshawar, 12th January, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was a Permanent-way Inspector, North Western Railway. No application for Letters of Administration.
Mr. Adolphus Storres	Bikanir	17th December, 1892	Political Agent, Bikanir, 16th January, 1893.	Intestate. No application for Letters of Administration.
Mr. M. J. Spillane	Lahore	30th August, 1892	District Judge, Lahore, 17th January, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was Superintendent of the Government Press. No application for Letters of Administration.
Mr. Jubius Robt. Boyd	Lahore	3rd December, 1892	District Judge, Lahore, 19th January, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was a Municipal Commissioner and the Manager of the branch firm of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer, & Co., Wine Merchants. The widow, Mrs. Hanna Boyd, has obtained Letters of Administration.
Mr. John Spence	Rangoon	12th January, 1893	Registrar, Recorder's Court, Rangoon, 17th January 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was a partner of the firm of Spence and Adam. No application for Letters of Administration.
Mr. George Beards	Saharanpore	18th November, 1892	District Judge, Allahabad, 27th January, 1893.	Will left. The deceased was a Driver at Allahabad. The son is about applying for Probate.
Mr. John Blacke	Cawnpore	20th January, 1893	District Judge, Cawnpore, 27th January, 1893.	Will left. The deceased was a Locomotive Foreman, East Indian Railway. No application for Probate.
Lt.-Genl. Geo. Mainwarring.	Serampore	16th January, 1893	District Judge, Hooghly, 20th January, 1893.	Will left. The deceased was of the Bengal Staff Corps. No application for Probate.
Captain B. W. Morton	Kachin	No date	Deputy Commissioner, Magur, 19th January, 1893.	Will left. The deceased was Battalion Commandant, Military Police. Lieut. I. C. Hogg, who has been named in the Will as his sole executor, has applied for Probate.

F. COLLIS SANDES,
Offg. Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA;
The 10th February, 1893.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 1st February, 1893.

No. 341—101-92.—Tenders are hereby invited for the exclusive privilege of the wholesale vend of ganja and any preparation thereof, except halva, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

2. The contract will be for three years from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1896.

3. Every tender must specify the minimum annual revenue which the tenderer will guarantee to Government and shall be for one lump sum inclusive of local cess. No tender which guarantees to Government less than a minimum annual revenue of R2,500 will be considered. Every tender must be accompanied by a deposit of R100 in cash and enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the exclusive privilege of wholesale vend of ganja and any preparation thereof, except halva, for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore."

4. The tenders must be delivered at the Office of the Collector, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore on or before noon of the 24th February, 1893, when they will be opened by the Collector in the presence of the applicants. The applicant whose tender may be selected by the Collector for recommendation to the Resident, will be required to deposit at once in cash, or in Government securities, duly endorsed in favour of the Resident in Mysore, a further sum equal to one-twelfth (or one month's instalment) of the annual amount guaranteed, failing which the deposit made with the tender will be forfeited, and the contract resold at the sole risk of the tenderer.

5. When the decision of the Resident is announced, the deposits made by the applicants whose tenders have been rejected will be returned to them on their application. The Resident reserves to himself the power of rejecting the highest or any tender without assigning any reason.

6. The party whose tender may be accepted shall, within eight days after the Resident's decision has been communicated to him, deposit with the Collector a sum in cash or Government securities duly endorsed in favour of "the Resident in Mysore," with which the sums previously deposited under paragraph 4 shall be equal to one-fourth of the yearly revenue guaranteed, and shall execute an agreement in the usual form on proper stamp, binding himself to conform to the conditions hereinafter set forth; and if he fails or refuses to sign the agreement, or to make the deposit required, the deposits already made will be forfeited to Government and the lease otherwise disposed of. No tender proposing any modification of any of the terms of this notification will be considered.

7. The contract for which tenders are now invited shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:—

CONDITIONS.

I.—The contract shall not be transferable except with the approval of the Resident in Mysore.

II.—For the purposes of this contract the Resident in Mysore may decline to recognize any representative, agent, or partner appointed or taken by the contractors during the period of the contract unless such representative, agent or partner, shall have been first approved of on behalf of the Resident in Mysore by the Collector for the time being.

III. (*a*)—The minimum annual revenue guaranteed shall be payable to Government in twelve equal monthly instalments. The Contractors shall pay into the Resident's Treasury the whole amount of the fees on wholesale vend inclusive of the local cess payable to Government at the rates fixed by Government on the ganja and its preparations, except halva, sold from the Bonded Warehouse in each month to the retail dealers on or before the 20th of the following month.

(*b*)—If the fee on wholesale vend payable on the sales of ganja and its preparations up to the end of any month be not sufficient to make up the amount of the instalment of the minimum guaranteed revenue for that month, the Contractors shall pay such further sum as may be required to make up the deficiency. The excess sale of any month shall be available to make up any deficiency in any other month of the same official year. Such portion of the fee on wholesale vend on excess sales in any one month as may be over and above the deficiency which may have been made good by the Contractors in any previous month or months of the same official year shall be paid into the Government Treasury along with the minimum guaranteed revenue for the month in which such fee on wholesale vend on excess sales has been realized.

(*c*)—If the above payments are not made on or before the 20th of the month following that for which they are due, interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged from that date on all the arrears outstanding; and should the default continue after the lapse of the month in which the payments are due, the arrears with the interest due shall be recovered by attachment and sale of the property of the Contractors, including cash at Bonded Warehouse in the manner provided for by the rules for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land revenue. And it shall further be at the discretion of the Resident upon the report of the Collector to declare the contract cancelled, to direct the forfeiture of the deposit made by the Contractor, and to cause the

business to be carried on by Government officers or otherwise, at the expense and risk of the Contractors, their heirs, executors, and assigns, during the unexpired period of their contract.

(d)—The accounts for each year shall be closed separately.

IV.—There shall be six shops for the sale of ganja and its preparations (except halva) and the places at which they are to be kept shall be determined by the Collector, and the Contractors shall engage to sell ganja and its preparations only at the places so fixed. The Collector shall be at liberty to make any alterations in the localities of the shops that he may from time to time consider necessary.

V.—The confirmation of existing retail vendors and the nimination of new vendors shall rest with the Collector. The Collector shall issue licenses in the prescribed forms directed to the retail vendor.

VI.—The Contractors shall sell ganja and its preparations only to such licensed vendors and shall not interfere with the retail vendors in any way. But they or their authorized agent or wholesale vendor shall be at liberty to visit the drug shops in company with the Excise officers and inspect the accounts, and if they have reason to believe that contraband drugs are being vended in any shop, shall, with the permission of the Collector, place a nominee of their own to officiate as vendor jointly with the license-holder or vendor of such shop for such time as the Collector may deem fit, and if sufficient grounds exist to justify this step the Collector shall remove the original holder and appoint any other holder he deems fit.

VII.—The ganja and majam and other preparations thereof sold (except halva) shall be of good quality, not black or old such as may have lost its medicinal virtues, and must be without stalks which should be removed before issue to retail vendors, or equivalent weight of good ganja given for such stalks when returned by retail vendors. Powdered ganja to the extent of 5 per cent. only shall be taken by the retail vendors and no more. Such powdered ganja may be made up by the retail vendors into halva. All ganja powder over 5 per cent., or bad ganja of the stamp indicated in this condition, found at the wholesale depôt or retail shops, shall be attached by the Excise Department, and, with the sanction of the Collector, be burnt. No ganja more than a year and a half old shall be sold to the public.

VIII.—The Contractors shall always keep on hand not less than one month's supply of ganja at the Bonded Warehouse.

IX.—The rates of Government fees for wholesale vend, the wholesale price at which ganja and majam shall be sold to the retail dealer, and the retail prices at which the drugs shall be vended to the public are noted below :—

	Government fee for wholesale vend.		Wholesale rate at which the drugs are to be sold to retail vendors		Retail prices at which the drugs are to be vended to the public.	
	Seer of 80 tolas	Seer of 24 tolas.	Seer of 80 tolas	Seer of 24 tolas.	Seer of 80 tolas.	Seer of 24 tolas.
Ganja . . .	1 4 0	0 6 0	2 1 4	0 10 0	2 11 4	0 13 0
Majam . . .	0 0 8	0 2 0	0 13 4	0 4 0	1 4 0	0 6 0

X.—The Collector shall have power to close any particular retail shop or shops on the requisition of the Military authorities or Magistracy temporarily or permanently, and the Contractors shall not be entitled to any compensation therefor. But with the approval of the Collector the number so reduced may, if the public requirements demand it, be re-established elsewhere.

XI.—The Contractors shall be permitted to import ganja for the purposes of this contract into the Bonded Warehouse under "import" passes to be issued by the Collector, and besides this no other ganja shall be sold by the Contractor without the written permission of the Collector.

XII.—The Contractors shall render a true and correct account, in duplicate, of the sales at the wholesale depôt to the Collector, through the Head Supervisor, Abkari and Excise, monthly, and allow the officers of the Excise Departmext free access always and at all times to all the accounts kept by the Contractors, which accounts shall be true and accurate and in the forms prescribed by Government in Notification No 2751—2756, dated the 11th September, 1886. And for the purposes of this agreement the Contractors shall open an account showing *in detail* the prime cost of the drug, cost of carriage, by cart and rail, other charges if any, and total cost of drugs, and cost per maund. The number and date of transport or import pass should be quoted, and each item duly vouched for with original receipts, etc., duly numbered. The cost of establishment, contingencies, etc, shall also be given monthly *in detail*. A copy of this account shall be furnished to the Head Supervisor, Abkari and Excise, monthly for reference and check, and the original with vouchers shall be kept at the depôt for verification by the Excise Department and the Collector.

XIII.—Disorderly conduct and irregular transactions at the wholesale depôt shall not be permitted by the Contractors' agents or employees. They shall be provided at the Contractors' cost with correct scales and weights, the latter duly stamped by the Collector, and further, all such employees shall, 15 days after the agreement is signed by the Contractors, enter into engagements with the Contractors to abide by the spirit and letter of the conditions entered into by the Contractors

[illegible] the laws and rules in force, and [illegible] shall be deposited with the Collector [illegible] within five days [illegible] wholesale licenses, if employed, [illegible] the drugs, or sign permits for the [illegible].

XIV.—The Contractors shall be required to conform to any [illegible] which may be prescribed from time to time by the Government, and abide by those laid down in the agreement and notified by the Resident in Mysore in his Notification No. 2551—2756, dated the [illegible] September, 1886.

XV.—The Collector may give written permission to the Contractors to grow their own ganja. The cultivation of the drug otherwise, by the Contractors or any one else in the Civil and Military Station, is hereby interdicted.

XVI.—Any infringement of the above conditions, the provisions of the Excise Act, XXII of 1881, and the rules framed thereunder, will subject the Contractors or their authorized agents to the penalties prescribed therein, and to a forfeiture of their contract, with the approval of the Resident in Mysore.

The quantity and value of Ganja and Majam sold yearly from 1889-90 to 1891-92 and during nine months of 1892-93 are noted below.

YEARS.	GANJA.		MAJAM.		Total amount.	REMARKS.
	Quantity Seers of 24 Rs. weight	Amount.	Quantity. Seers of 24 Rs weight.	Amount.		
1889-90 . . .	7,595 0	4,746 14 0	904 0	226 0 0	4,972 14 0	
1890-91 . . .	7,950 0	4,968 12 0	940 0	235 0 0	5,203 12 0	
1891-92 .	7,165 0	4,478 10 0	1,010 0	252 8 0	4,731 2 0	
1892-93, 9 months .	4,795 0	2,996 14 0	605 0	451 4 0	3,448 2 0	

By Order,

C. W RAVENSHAW, *Major*,

First Asst to the Resident.

The 3rd February, 1893.

No. 402—230-91.—Mr. Abdul Rahman, 2nd Magistrate and Officer in charge of the Resident's Treasury, Bangalore, is, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, granted privilege leave for one month, from the 6th February, 1893, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

2. During the absence of Mr. Abdul Rahman on privilege leave, Mr. B Sreenivassiengar, an Honorary Special Magistrate in the Civil and Military Station, will be in charge of the current duties of the 2nd Magistrate's Court and of the Resident's Treasury without retaining charge of his own office as an Honorary Special Magistrate.

3. Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. B Sreenivassiengar is appointed temporarily to be a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore during the absence of Mr. Abdul Rahman on privilege leave, and to exercise the powers conferred on Magistrates of that class by Sections 36 and 37, and as described in Schedules III and IV of the said Code, excepting the power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes.

4. Under Section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr B. Sreenivassiengar is authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

By Order,

H M. S. MAGRATH, *Colonel*,

Assistant to the Resident.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 8th February, 1893.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 1st February, 1893	16,86,705	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	22,72,501	39.59,206
ADD— Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	253	253
DEDUCT—		39,59,459
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	9,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	9,167	9,09,167
Balance on the evening of the 8th February, 1893	...	30,50,292
The Balance comprises— Silver held in account of the Currency Department	15,24,124	
Ditto ditto Government	15,26,168	30,50,292
There is in addition awaiting assay— Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 9th February, 1893.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th February, 1893.

No. 961.—Mr. E. J Martin, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 24th January, 1893.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

Trustees' Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th February, 1893.

No. 388-G.—Mr. E. C. Cotes, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, is appointed to be Deputy Superintendent, with effect from 10th May, 1892, *vice* Mr. W. L. Sclater, resigned.

By Order,
W. KING,
Hony. Secy. to the Trustees.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1893.

No. 30.—Offices reported opened and closed during January, 1893 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.		1893.	
Arruppukota	Madras	25th Jan.	Opened.
Borjuh	Assam	1st ,,	Ditto.
Chanda	Central Provinces	25th ,,	Ditto.
Chinchli	Bombay	20th ,,	Ditto.
Chindwara	Central Provinces	17th ,,	Ditto.
Dam Dim	Bengal	15th ,,	Ditto.
Damoh	Central Provinces	7th ,,	Ditto.
*Dhanori	Bombay	6th ,,	Ditto.
*Ditto	Ditto	27th ,,	Closed.
Ganjam New Port	Madras	21st ,,	Opened.
Hanta	Field Office, Chin-Lushai.	14th ,,	Ditto.
Jharsogra	Central Provinces	6th ,,	Ditto.
Kachaung	Field Office, Chin-Lushai.	14th ,,	Closed.
Ditto	Ditto	16th ,,	Re-opened.
Kaitong	Assam	10th ,,	Opened.
Krishnagiri	Madras	16th ,,	Ditto.
Madaripur	Bengal	1st ,,	Ditto.
Moolky	Madras	11th ,,	Ditto.
†Muridkhi	Punjab	7th ,,	Ditto.
†Ditto	Ditto	28th ,,	Closed.
‡Ditto	Ditto	27th ,,	Opened.
‡Ditto	Ditto	27th ,,	Closed.
*Ditto	Ditto	21st ,,	Ditto.
Pillan's Hat	Bengal	2nd ,,	Opened.
§Ranbursinghpur	Punjab	26th ,,	Ditto.
§Ditto	Ditto	26th ,,	Closed.
‖Tandur	Hyderabad, Deccan.	21st ,,	Opened.
‖Ditto	Ditto	24th ,,	Closed.
Thuckalay	Travancore State	1st ,,	Opened.
Udipi	Madras	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Ukhara	Bengal	24th ,,	Ditto.
Railway Telegraph Offices.		1893.	
Chanchelao	Godhra-Rutlam Ry.	16th Jan.	Opened.
Delhi-Lahore Gate	Rajputana-Malwa Ry	15th ,,	Ditto.
Piplod	Godhra-Rutlam Ry.	16th ,,	Ditto.
Sunth Road	Ditto	16th ,,	Ditto.

* Camp of Exercise.
† Cavalry Camp, Camp of Exercise.
‡ Railway Station Camp, Chief's Tour.
§ Camp Office, Chief's Tour.
‖ Camp Office, Arch-Duke's Tour.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for Director-General of Telegraphs.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 6th February, 1893.

No. 2.—Mr. F. C. W. Dover, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, temporarily attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Department, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Accountant General.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 31st January, 1893.

No. 113-562.—In supersession of this Office Notification No. 1291-562, dated the 20th ulti-

mo, Munshi Imamud-din, Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, is granted six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the 6th February, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order.
L. S. NEWMARCH, *Captain*,
First Asst. to Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st February, 1893.

No. 8.—Mr. R. R. Gales, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Mari-Attock Extension Railway and Frontier Railway Surveys to the North-Western Railway.

HORACE BELL,
Offg. Director-General.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

In accordance with Rule XIX, Government of India Notification, Home Department, No 103, dated Simla, 20th June, 1885 the following tombstones in the Military Cemetery, Calcutta, which have fallen into a ruinous condition, will be made level with the ground during the next repairs, and any slabs they contain will be placed over the grave in simple masonry or be inserted in the wall of the Cemetery :—

NAMES.	DATE OF INTERMENT.		REMARKS.
	Month.	Year	
Isabella Spencer	3rd Feb.	1839.	
E. W. Good	2nd June	1833.	
Micheal Hallinon	2nd July	1862.	
Bridget Mayne	6th Feb.	1842.	
Jane Campbell	4th Mar.	1830.	
Corporal G. Taylor	9th Sep.	1833.	
Peter Scalland	9th Sep.	1871.	
Duncan Calguhaun	21st Sep.	1871.	
"Mary" Dan: Wife	28th June	1871.	
Emma Jane Meredith	2nd Sep.	1858	
John Brigham	2nd Sep.	1858.	
Captain Schnell, 15th Regiment	17th Aug.	1815.	
Eliz Wood	12th May	1849.	
F. H. Wilson	9th Aug.	1840.	
Mary French	25th Sep.	1833.	
R. J. B Gadfrey	31st Aug.	1828.	
John Fallon	20th Sep.	1833.	
Mrs. Sophia Mayne	14th Dec.	1841.	
George Armstrong	2nd Sep.	1830.	
William Little	1st Aug.	1830.	
Elizabeth Adelphina Stearin	9th Dec.	1842.	
Edward Neal	23rd June	1844.	
William Moore	3rd Oct.	1830.	
Isabella Lucy Rooke	13th May	1844.	
Arthur Ebbs	22nd July	1830.	
Alice Maud Duggan	18th Mar.	1831.	
George Robert Shinks	27th Apl.	1848.	
Alexander Walter Lionel Hume	14th Feb.	1848.	
A. Morton	7th Sep.	1833.	
Sarah Ann Wiggleswarth	No date	...	
Richard Banett	7th July	1835.	
Aletta Field	30th Apl.	1840.	
Color Sergt. Archibald Erskine	17th May	1837.	
Mr. F. Utto	27th Oct.	1833.	
M. J. O'Connor	27th July	1849.	
Vaulty F. J. L'Estrange	...	...	
Mrs. Caroline Coulthard	25th Sep.	1844.	
Vaulty S. R. Buiyaet	...	...	
Mrs. Mary Duesbury	18th July	1829.	

A. E. STONE,
Garrison Chaplain, Fort William.

January 27th, 1893.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th February, 1893.

No. 13998.—Mr. H. R. Heysham, Postmaster, Rangoon, is granted privilege leave for one month, from the 5th February, 1893, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders :—

Mr. E. F. Connor, Deputy Postmaster, to act as Postmaster.

Mr. J. C. Caddy to act as Deputy Postmaster.

The 10th February, 1893.

No. 14117.—Mr. F. B. O'Shea, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, Bombay, is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Director-General of the Post Office, with effect from the 25th January, 1893, *vice* Mr. E. A. Doran, appointed by the Government of India as 3rd Assistant Director-General.

No. 14119.—Mr. D. Schmid, Postmaster, Nagpur, is granted privilege leave for one month, from the 15th February, 1893, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 7th February, 1893.

Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
Bampton, Mrs. John deB.
Calonells & Co.
Clarke, S. & Co.
Coghill, P. Iver.
Hellwig, C. F.
Marcon, E.
Meares, H. P.
Rosenthal, S. D.
Rowe, C. F.
Shaw, John and Sons.
Sheldrick, Francis.
Smith, Miss Park.
Stanley, G. & Co.
Webster, H. M. & Co.
West, Flour & Co.
Wheeler, Thos.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Ainsworth, Mrs.
Allen, C. H.
Andrews, H. M.
Appleyard, Geo.
Armstrong, Mrs.
Augustine, S. M.
Barrington, E.
Barron, R. B.
Beckett, Miss.
Beeckmans, Madame A.
Bell, J. Hyslop.
Beasley, Mrs.
Bernhard, B.
Berry, Mrs. E. R.
Blanleuil, Henri.
Bock, Mrs. M. A.
Bradley, John.
Bramwell, Miss.
Brown, M.
Bryden, Mrs. Edward.
Burt, Cecil.
Charipher, M.
Clark, Revd. F. E.
Cook, S. G.
Cornelius, Stanley.
Cornelius, Percy F.
Courjon, Miss.
Crawford, H. E.
Crawley, John G.
Currie, John.
Curtis, A. C.
Dagmar, Miss V.
Desmrolais, S. R. L.
Dowling, R.
Douglas, G. P. Home.
Drees, Gisbert.
Dwyer, Dr. M. O.
Edarling, J. B.
Edwards, H. W.
Faulconer, H. V.
Foster, H. E.
Foster, E. J.
Fraser, Mis. Ellen F.
Garrett, E. L.
Gordon, Douglas.
Graydon, N. A.
Gray, Mrs. L.
Green, B C.
Green, J. T.
Hamilton, E.
Hamony, Monsieur.
Harwood, H.
Hastings, Robert.
Harris, H.
Hayden, Miss M.
Hennessy, A.
Hongbyne, A. P.
Hosken, Mrs.
Hosie, John.
Houston, U. K.
Hunter, C. H.
Isaacs, Elias H.
Jahel, B. G.
Johnston, Miss R.
Johnston, Mrs.
Johnston, Miss.
Kane, R. J.
Kidd, Dr. C. E.
Knowles, G. H.
Laing, James.
Lalor, Mrs.
Lascelles, Hon'ble W. H.
Lawrence, Lincoln.
Lea, J. W.
Lowe, A. M.
Lynch, C. P.
Lyons, B.
Maclan, F. H.
Main, J.
McCarthey, John.
McDonald, D. M. K.
Medd, G. H.
Mers, Charles.
Morton, Misses.
Moon, E. R. P.
Murphy, J. C.
Murphy, M. F.
Naylor, Mrs. H. A.
Nellock, Mrs. Marie.
Newington, Mrs.
O'Donnell, Capt. A. C.
Otto, Mademoiselle T.
Otton, S. D.
Payr, Charles.
Peatling, T. H.
Peters, S. C.
Peters, G. H.
Phillips, G. M.
Pim, Jose.
Pories, Professor.
Pryce, A. E.
Pyle, Mrs. H. C.
Richard, Guilio.
Robinson, Mrs. E. A.
Roberts, H.
Rossbox, Mr.
Ryan, H. McAnly.
Savi, Henry.
Shaw, Mrs.
Shillingford, Mrs.
Skinner, G. E. C.
Smith, Mrs. W.
Smidt, H.
Smith, T. D.
Smith Crawford.
Shelverton, G. F.
Simmons, M.
Sinclair, Henry.
Spanna, Alfred.
Thompson, L.
Van Opstal, L. S
Versepuy, Maurice.
Walker, H. R.
Walker, H. deR.
Walshe, M. A. S.
Walcott, Mr.
Wallach, William.
Waugh, Miss E. G.
Warren, C.
Webb, E. T.
Weichert, W.
Weir, W. H.
Whitelaw, John.
Wichmann, Baron.
Wilcox, James.
Wilson, Dr. Geo. A.
Winn, R. G. A.

Registered Letters.

Fox, W. R. C.
Gray, R.
London, Mrs. Jessie J.
Payr, L. V.
Walker, Henry.
Martin, Mr.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allen, D.
Alexander, H. N.
Abramonne, D.
Abott, H. C. S., Capt.
Andrew, D. C.
Atkins, H. W., Capt.
Bun, D., Col
Brownstein, R., Mrs.
Bahlk, C., Revd.
Barbore, E. D.
Bradley, W. A.
Bentley, W., Mrs.
Barry, Bishop.
Buckley, C. Proff.
Bowman, J. C.
Bukmans, A., Madame.
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Frankfort, Lord.
Farrer, G.
Frurer, Mrs.
Ferguson, A. A.
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Greathead, E.
Ghertace, L.
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Gunnness, M. H.
Grand, Mr.
Gunness, H. N. L. S.
Gomes, P.
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Trainiser, L.
Thost, L.
Welsh, E. T.
Ward, G. W.
Whitehouse, Dr.
Wood, Mrs.
Wright, T.
Wildman.
Wilkinson, F. H.
Wilson, F. W.
Ward, G. W.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 6th February, 1893.

Finlay, J. F.
Johnstone, J.
Jones E. T.
Lillvston, Mrs.
Wilcox, M.
Sassoon, R.
Stack, G. A.

The 11th February, 1893.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1893.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	15th Feb.	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	14th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion (Supplements).	15th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies (Supplements).	15th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	18th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	18th "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	11th "	Per French Str. *Malda.*
Madras and Colombo . . .	21st "	Per P. & O. Str. *Coromandel.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	17th "	Per Steamer *C. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	14th "	Per Steamer *Goa.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	17th "	Per Steamer *Madura.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	15th "	Per Steamer *Katoria.*
Port Blair	23rd "	Per Steamer *Shahjehan.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. * The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

কুইনাইন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেন্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেন্টের কর্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পোণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে চূর্ণ সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২।০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫ টাকায় ও এক পোণ্ড টিন ১০ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেন্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬ টাকায় এবং এক পোণ্ড টিন ১২ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ।০ ও এক পোণ্ড টিনের ৮০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

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½ „ R 8, „ R 8-8.
¼ „ R 4, „ R 4-8.

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বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেন্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পোণ্ড টিন . ১৬ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৸০
½ আধ „ „ ৮ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮।০
¼ সিকি „ „ ৪ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪।০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারান্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেন্টের কর্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেন্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা সাদা বা গোলাপি বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1893.

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The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 306355, 321307, and 299592, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R1,000, R2,500, and R500, respectively, standing in the name of Srimati Ganada Debi, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress.

RANGA LAL MUKHARJI,

Lagosha, Ganutia, Birbhum.

Partially destroyed by Whiteants.

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P. SEVAPATHA MOODELLIAR,

No. 5, Augatha Covil Street,
Black Town,
Madras.

The 4th January, 1893.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 6.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1893

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 28th, 1893.

The week under review has been one of very unsettled weather throughout India Northern and Central. Storms of rather exceptional severity have entered India from Baluchistan and crossing Northern India have given rain to the plains and snow to the Hills. Over the Peninsula the weather has been quiet and fine except on the first two days of the week when moderate to heavy showers due to local disturbance of the weather were experienced over the eastern and southern districts. Temperature has been low except in Madras, and in North-West India snow fell to exceptionally low levels.

On the 22nd pressure was falling rapidly in Baluchistan, briskly over a considerable part of North-West India, and slowly over North-East India and the south of the Peninsula. A large cyclonic storm was entering India from the westward and pressure was highest over the central parts of the country. The winds were cyclonic in the north-west and fairly normal in direction elsewhere. Rain was falling in Lower Bengal, over a large part of the east and south of the Peninsula and at some central stations. At Cochin and False Point the amount received exceeded two inches and at Cuttack and Khammamett exceeded one inch. By the morning of the 23rd the cyclonic storm had appeared over Sind and the barometer was falling in all parts of the Indian region except North-East India and the south of the Peninsula. The greatest abnormal depres-

sion of the barometer was at Jacobabad, where the reading was 0·242" below the average. The winds were generally little changed. They were cyclonic in the north-west and fairly normal elsewhere. Rain was falling over the Punjab, North-East India, and at several places in the east of the Peninsula, and snow was reported from the North-West Himalayas and Baluchistan. On the morning of the 24th the cyclonic storm, which had been shown over Sind on the previous day, lay over Rajputana, while a new and equally deep depression had appeared near Rawalpindi. Pressure was at the same time rising, and much above the normal over North-East India, so that gradients were very steep over Northern India and the wind strong to a gale. Over the Peninsula the barometer was inclined to rise and the wind was easterly or variable. Rain was falling over the Punjab, Rajputana, and the west of the North-Western Provinces and snow at the Hill stations. The amounts exceeded an inch at several stations. On the 25th pressure was falling briskly over Bengal and slowly over the east of the Peninsula and Burma, while it had risen elsewhere. A low pressure area, which was probably the residual depression of the two disturbances noticed on the previous day, covered the east of the North-West and Central Provinces, and west of Bengal. Pressure remained highest in Assam, but slight high pressure areas were beginning to appear in the north-west. Readings generally were very uniform. The wind directions varied considerably. Rain was reported from the north of the Punjab, from the whole of the North-Western Provinces, from North Bengal, and from a few central stations. Snow had fallen on the Hills. By the morning of the 26th the low pressure area had moved eastward to Bengal and the head of the Bay. The barometer had fallen over Bengal, Burma, and the Peninsula while it had risen in the north-west and centre of India. A large high pressure area had formed over North-West India and the general distribution was assuming a more normal form. The winds were cyclonic in Bengal, but were fairly normal elsewhere. Rain was reported from a few places in the Gangetic plain and from most stations in Bengal, while snow showers had occurred at some places in the Hills. On the 27th an exceptionally rapid fall of the barometer was reported from Baluchistan and a slight fall from several places in the north of the Bombay Presidency, but elsewhere pressure was still increasing. Pressure was highest in the centre and North-West of India, low over North Bengal, the Bay, the west of the Peninsula, and Sind. A deep depression was evidently approaching India from the westward. Strongish south-south-west winds were reported from Baluchistan, but elsewhere the wind directions were about normal. Snow and rain were falling in Baluchistan and rain at Multan, at the Assam stations and at Colombo. The chart of the 28th showed that the depression, which had been advancing over Baluchistan on the 27th, had reached the centre of the Punjab. The lowest pressure was reported from Lahore at which station the barometer read 0·264" below the normal. The barometer was rising except in the north-west. The winds were cyclonic over North-West India and about normal elsewhere. On the Hills and at some places on the plains the force was strong to a gale. Rain was falling over the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, and the west of the North-Western Provinces, and snow was falling on the Hills. The amounts were moderate.

Temperature.—Owing to the unsettled weather—the rain and cloud over the plains and the snow on the Hills—the mean temperature has been low almost universally. The following table shows the variations of the mean tempera-

ture from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

PROVINCE.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	Mean Variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−1·8	+0·2	−1·3	−2·2	+0·1	+1·1	−0·9	−0·7
Bengal and Assam	−1·1	−6·2	−3·8	−2·5	−2·6	−6·2	−9·8	−4·6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−3·6	−2·2	−2·4	−3·0	−6·4	−8·0	−6·0	−4·5
Punjab	−1·2	−3·0	−4·5	−6·8	−7·1	−7·5	−9·2	−5·6
Bombay	−3·2	−3·2	−1·7	−1·3	0	−1·3	+0·6	−1·4
Central Provinces and Berar	−6·8	−7·4	−3·1	+0·7	−2·9	−6·6	−4·7	−4·4
Central India and Guzerat	−6·3	−4·4	−0·8	+2·8	−5·1	−4·5	+0·9	−2·5
Sind and Rajputana	−2·7	+2·1	+2·2	−4·6	−3·9	−2·9	−0·9	−1·5
Madras	+1·8	+0·3	+0·4	+0·3	−0·4	+0·5	+0·1	+0·4
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA	−2·8	−2·6	−1·7	−1·8	−3·1	−3·9	−3·3	−2·8

On each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole of India has been below the normal, the deficiency being nearly 3°·0 on the 22nd and 23rd and over 3°·0 on the 26th, 27th, and 28th. The provincial variations show that Madras was the only province where the mean temperature of the week exceeded the normal. In all the other provinces there was a deficiency which ranged from 0°·7 in Burma to 5°·6 in the Punjab. The coldest day for the whole of India was the 27th, but the coldest day in Bengal and the Punjab was the 28th, when the mean temperature was nearly 10° lower than usual and the maxima in some places were nearly 20° below the average.

Rain.—The concluding table shows that rain has been received during the week in no less than thirty-seven out of the fifty-one divisions into which India is divided. Also the rainfall has been generally heavy, the average actual rainfall of the Hill districts of the Punjab being 2·16 inches, of the north-west of the Punjab, 1·78 inch, of Orissa 1·23 inch, and of Rajputana (west) 1·01 inch. In nearly all cases where rain fell it was heavier than usual, the excess being over one inch in the Hill and north-west divisions of the Punjab and in Orissa, and nearly one inch in Rajputana (west). The portions of the Indian region which received no rain during the week included the following divisions: All the Burma divisions, Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, and Hyderabad (south).

The three concluding columns, which show the total actual and normal rainfall for the period January 1st to date, exhibit a very general excess of rain over Northern and Central India, a deficiency over the west of the Peninsula and Burma, and irregular variations from the normal over the east of the Peninsula. The greatest relative excess is over the central parts of the country and the eastern half of the head of the Peninsula.

The following are the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week :—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount. Inches.
Orissa	Cuttack	False Point	2·41
Oudh (South)	Partabgarh	Patti	1·90
North-Western Provinces	Dehra Dun	Kulsi	2·26
Punjab	Gurdaspur	Shakargarh	3·91
Do.	Kangra	Sudder	3·93
Do.	Rawalpindi	Murree	6·30
Do.	Shahpur	Miani	3·08
Malabar	Calicut	Cochin	2·73
Central Provinces	Seoni	Sudder	1·64
Rajputana	Ajmere	Pesangan	8 20

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 28th January.			Rainfall data from 1st Jan. to 28th Jan. 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 1st Jan. to 28th Jan.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma	0	0	0	0	0·06	−100
	Central ditto	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·03	−100
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·04	0·04	0	0·05	−100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·09	0·19	−0·10	0·50	0·52	− 4
	Assam (Surma)	0·71	0·25	+0·46	1·23	0·71	+ 73
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·43	0·32	+0·11	1·42	0·88	+ 61
	Deltaic Bengal	0·36	0·17	+0·19	0·39	0·43	− 9
	Central ditto	0·46	0·14	+0·32	0·72	0·39	+ 85
	North ditto	0·38	0·18	+0·20	0·91	0·47	+ 94
	Orissa	1·23	0·16	+1·07	1·58	0·29	+445
	Chota Nagpur	0·65	0·23	+0·42	0·75	0·58	+ 29
	Bihar (South)	0·32	0·20	+0·12	0·49	0·55	− 11
	Ditto (North)	0·56	0·22	+0·34	0·86	0·56	+ 54
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·27	0·17	+0·10	1·21	0·52	+133
	Oudh (South)	0·41	0·29	+0·12	1·52	0·69	+120
	Ditto (North)	0·40	0·41	−0·01	1·45	0·73	+ 99
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·21	0·17	+0·04	1·17	0·53	+121
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·37	0·20	+0·17	1·21	0·50	+142
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·63	0·39	+0·24	2·00	1·01	+ 98
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·66	0·17	+0·49	1·62	0·50	+224
	Ditto (Central)	0·53	0·23	+0·30	1·33	0·61	+118
	Ditto (Submontane)	0·99	0·41	+0·58	3·45	1·27	+172
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	2·16	0·94	+1·22	5·27	2·95	+ 79
	Ditto (North-West)	1·78	0·53	+1·25	3·40	1·46	+133
	Ditto (West)	0·72	0·17	+0·55	1·05	0·46	+128
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·44	0·01	+0·43	0·44	0·22	+100
	Madras (South Central)	0·15	0·03	+0·12	0·24	0·21	+ 15
	Coorg	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·04	−100
	Mysore	0	0	0	0	0·07	−100
	Konkan	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·09	−100
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0	0	0	0·06	−100
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0	0·01	−0·01	0·40	0·11	+264
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·14	0·04	+0·10	1·89	0·41	+361
	Central Provinces (West)	0·23	0·17	+0·06	2·70	0·45	+500
	Ditto (Central)	0·18	0·14	+0·04	2·26	0·51	+343
	Ditto (East)	0·45	0·10	+0·29	1·23	0·40	+208
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·07	−100
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sind	0·24	0·08	+0·16	0·44	0·33	+ 33
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·05	0·07	−0·02	0·66	0·38	+ 74
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·29	0·07	+0·22	0·45	0·21	+114
	Rajputana (West)	1·01	0·07	+0·94	1·01	0·29	+248
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·25	0·03	+0·22	0·74	0·18	+311
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0	0	0·60	0·07	+757
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·12	−100
	Madras (Central)	0·12	0	+0·12	0·12	0·05	+140
	East Coast (Central)	0·33	0·04	+0·29	0·33	0·37	− 11
	Ditto (South)	0·03	0·08	−0·05	0·13	0·48	− 73
	Madras (South)	0·56	0·15	+0·41	0·70	0·60	+ 17

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 2nd February, 1893.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 4th February.*—No rain except showers at one station in Madura. Rainfall of previous week benefited crops in Madura and Tinnevelly, but otherwise condition of standing crops shows no improvement. Favourable harvest in northern half of presidency continues and in southern small outturn being secured in most districts, but in parts of Madura and Tinnevelly there is much loss of crop and considerable areas remain unsown. Pasture or fodder generally available, but supply growing scanty in parts of some districts. Prices almost stationary, though slightly easier in the Circars and Deccan. In Madura and Tinnevelly cheapest food-grain about 15 seers per rupee which is double the normal rate.

Bombay.—*For week ending 8th February.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind. Standing crops, especially wheat, damaged by blight, insects, or rats in parts of seven districts. *Jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) diseased in parts of Poona, crops otherwise good. Harvesting of early crops continues in three and of late crops in seven districts. Preparations for next season progressing in four districts. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 4th February.*—There was little or no rain during the week. The winter rice is all harvested except in the low lying tracts in parts of three districts. Prospects of the spring and poppy crops continue to be generally favourable. Mustard and other early spring crops are being gathered, and the extraction of opium has begun. Spring rice is still being sown and cultivation for the autumn rice and jute is in progress. Sugarcane is still being pressed and a fair outturn is reported from some districts. Prices of rice are steady. Fodder and water supplies are generally sufficient.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 8th February.*—Weather very cold and cloudy. Heavy rain in western districts and light showers generally. Sunshine is now needed for the spring crops, which are generally in good condition. Some damage by blight is reported from one district and by frost from two others, otherwise prospects are favourable. Poppy crops are healthy and thriving. Prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 8th February.*—Rain has fallen in all but five districts. Sowing of spring crops over, that of extra spring crops commenced in parts of Lahore. Standing crops have been much improved by the recent rain and are flourishing. Prospects said to be excellent. Crops on low lands in the Sialkot district have been slightly damaged by excessive rains. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except part of Dera Ismail Khan. Poppy crops flourishing. Prices rising in one district, falling in another, stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces—*For week ending 8th February.*—Weather clear and cool in all but two districts where cloudy weather prevails. Threshing of rice approaching completion in places. Slight damage has been caused to crops by rain and hail in Bilaspur. Linseed also has been slightly damaged by the cloudy weather; otherwise the spring crops are doing well. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices unchanged.

Burma.—*For week ending 4th February.*—LOWER BURMA: Reaping completed everywhere except in Mergui. Threshing continues. Cultivation of dry-weather crops in Thayetmyo progressing. UPPER BURMA: Reaping of wet-weather paddy almost completed. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of dry-weather crops progressing. Condition of dry-weather crops good. Sessamum and *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in Shwebo and *jowar* and beans in Lower Chindwin nearly all reaped. Island crops in Minbu and Magwe in good condition. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has remained almost unchanged, but in Upper Burma there has been a considerable rise in two districts and a large fall in another; elsewhere the variations are unimportant. In Lower Burma the price of rice has risen in three districts, while in Upper Burma there has been a very large fall in one district and small decreases in three others. Numbers on relief works in Meiktila, 343.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th February.*—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for early rice continues. Sugarcane being pressed. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 8th February.*—MYSORE:—Standing crops good, except in parts of two districts where want of water is felt. Paddy sown generally throughout the State; prospects fair. Prices risen slightly in one district.

COORG:—Rice and *ragi* (*Elensine coracana*) crops being threshed. Coffee picking nearly completed. Fodder for cattle becoming scanty, but water sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 8th February.*—BERAR:—Weather fair and cold. Picking of cotton and reaping of *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*), and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) nearly completed. Standing spring crops good, except wheat, which is injured from rust in parts of three districts. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD:—Weeding of hot weather crops continues. Standing crops in good condition. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 8th February.*—Some rain in parts, except in Bundelkhand, where it is needed. Condition of standing crops and pasturage generally good. Agricultural stock also in good condition, except in parts of Goona. Prices of food-grains generally stationary.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 8th February.*—Rainfall fair in places. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady in eleven States, rising in one, falling in three, and fluctuating elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 4th February.*—Weather cloudy and cold. Prospects of crops good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLII OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1892			WEEK ENDING 28TH JANUARY 1893.			Earnings from 1st April 1891 to 30th January 1892.	Earnings from 1st April 1892 to 28th January 1893.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies	R	*Miles.*	R	R	*Miles.*	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	9,79,199	599	1,634	9,83,152	602	4,10,77,553	4,02,38,775	..	8,38,778
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,48,322	178	831	1,30,794	157	50,68,819	45,16,642	...	5,52,177
Indian Midland	127	752	98,957	132	752	1,17,172	156	39,05,324	40,50,504	1,45,180	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	4,59,332	275	1,699	5,39,000	317	1,76,66,279	1,79,17,670	2,51,391	...
South Indian	150	948	1,24,017	131	1,043	1,52,847	147	59,89,659	64,49,760	4,60,101	..
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	86	1,044	72,322	69	1,107	97,090	88	39,10,040	36,95,837		2,14,203
Bengal and North Western (*c*)	130	739	99,098	134	756	1,04,850	139	39,56,436	42,50,422	2,93,986	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	17,073	86	215	15,684	73	4,35,905	5,44,247	1,08,342	..
TOTAL	250	7,819	19,98,320	256	8,037	21,40,589	266	8,20,10,015	8,16,63,857		3,46,158
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*d*)	264	2,424	5,61,791	232	2,511	4,26,957	170	2,74,55,578	2,04,04,729		70,50,849
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,88,881	273	692	1,77,641	257	71,26,932	68,12,789	...	3,14,143
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	2,21,911	286	777	2,13,300	275	99,25,084	1,00,96,190	1,71,106	...
Bengal Central (*e*)	117	125	14,116	113	125	14,570	117	6,28,115	6,35,392	7,277	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*f*)	203	609	1,77,705	292	715	1,92,623	269	46,36,949	53,57,944	7,20,995	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	1,119	40	28	1,189	42	54,833	57,200	2,367	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	460	57	8	433	54	14,901	15,249	288	..
TOTAL	251	4,663	11,65,983	250	4,856	10,20,713	211	4,98,42,452	4,33,79,493		64,62,959
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	572	1,492	8,75,247	587	1,490	8,79,577	590	3,53,11,932	3,13,84,953		39,26,979
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	2,57,307	558	461	2,73,000	592	1,14,37,484	1,14,85,725	48,241	...
Madras	216	840	1,77,585	211	840	1,96,195	234	77,80,475	79,56,158	1,75,683	
TOTAL	468	2,793	13,10,139	469	2,791	13,48,772	483	5,45,29,891	5,08,26,836		37,03,055
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,275	44,74,442	2[illegible]3	15,684	45,16,074	286	18,63,82,358	17,58,70,186		1,05,12,172
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi Umballa-Kalka	129	162	17,895	110	161	20,074	125	8,92,429	9,07,930	15,501	.
Tárakeshwar	258	22	5,349	243	22	5,287	240	2,34,626	2,30,683		3,943
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	4,747	71	67	4,026	60	3,22,074	3,61,095	39,021	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	10,598	136	78	8,433	108	4,21,441	4,13,052		8,389
TOTAL	135	329	35,589	117	328	37,8[illegible]0	115	18,70,570	19,12,760	42,190	
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	55,776	158	354	58,821	166	22,95,505	22,23,974	..	71,531
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	978	75	13	1,020	78	51,115	50,793		322
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	25,358	82	331	34,513	104	11,25,387	12,23,293	97,906	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	4,879	52	93	6,630	73	1,73,075	2,14,344	41,269	.
Kolhápur	55	29	1,317	45	29	1,487	51	(*h*) 63,993	74,778	10,785	.
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,094	57	72	4,620	64	1,64,911	1,98,005	33,094	...
TOTAL	107	872	92,402	106	892	1,07,291	120	38,73,986	39,85,187	1,11,201	
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhatinda	118	108	14,446	134	108	9,574	89	5,44,476	4,04,378	.	1,40,098
Lines owned and worked by native states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	25,333	76	334	43,321	130	11,61,726	13,33,529	1,71,803	..
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	33,719	116	291	15,109	52	6,26,450	7,40,313	1,13,863	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	4,738	50	94	6,557	70	2,58,235	2,59,713	1,478	...
TOTAL	76	719	63,790	89	719	164,987	90	20,46,411	23,33,555	2,87,144	.
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,303	46,83,069	271	17,731	47,35,746	267	19,47,17,801	18,45,06,066	.	1,02,11,735

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section, from 1st January 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*f*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khamgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Total receipts from 21st April 1891 to 30th January 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th February 1893.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd February, 1893.

No. 9.—IN exercise of the power conferred by Section 2 of the Statute 55 and 56 Vict., Cap. 14 (The Indian Councils Act, 1892), the following Rules have been made by the Governor General of India in Council authorizing at any meeting of the Governor General's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement of the Governor General in Council and the asking of questions; the Rules have received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and are now published for general information:—

I.—Preliminary.

1. In these Rules—

"Council" means the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:

"President" means the Governor General or (during the time of his visit to any part of India unaccompanied by his Council) the President nominated by the Governor General in

1 A

Council under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, section six ; or, in the absence of both the Governor General and the President so nominated, the senior Ordinary Member of Council present;

"Member" means a Member of the Council, whether ordinary, extraordinary or additional

II.—Rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement of the Governor General in Council.

2. The Financial Statement shall be explained in Council every year, and a printed copy given to each Member.

3. After the explanation has been made each Member shall be at liberty to offer any observations he may wish to make on the Statement.

4. The Financial Member shall have the right of reply, and the discussion shall be closed by the President making such observations, if any, as he may consider necessary.

III.—Rules for asking Questions.

5. Any question may be asked by any Member, subject to the following conditions and restrictions.

6. A Member who wishes to ask a question shall give at least six clear days' notice in writing to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, submitting in full the question which he wishes to ask.

7. Questions must be so framed as to be merely requests for information, and must not be in an argumentative or hypothetical form or defamatory of any person or section of the community.

8. The President may disallow any question without giving any reason therefor other than that in his opinion it cannot be answered consistently with the public interests; and in such case the question shall not be entered in the Proceedings of the Council.

9. The President may, if he thinks fit, allow a question to be asked with shorter notice than six days; and may in any case require longer notice if he thinks fit, or extend, if necessary, the time for answering a question.

10. When the President has permitted a question to be asked, it shall be entered in the Notice Paper for the day, and questions shall be put, in the order in which they stand in the Notice Paper, before any other business is entered upon at the meeting.

11. A question shall be read by the Member by whom it was framed, or in his absence, if he so desires, by some other Member in his behalf, and the answer shall be given by the Member in charge of the Department concerned or by some other Member whom the President may designate for the purpose.

12. The President may also rule, at his discretion, that an answer to a question on the Notice Paper, even though the question be not put, shall be given on the ground of public interest.

13. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of an answer given to a question asked under these rules.

14. The question asked and the answer given to it shall be entered in the Proceedings of the Council.

The 3rd February, 1893.

No. 10.—Whereas the Secretary of State for India by resolution in Council declared the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Chap. 3, Sec. 1, to be, from and after the 1st October, 1877, applicable to the territories forming the Chief Commissionership of Coorg;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Coorg has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same,

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the thirtieth day of January, 1893;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India:—

REGULATION No. IV 1893.

A Regulation to provide for the Levy of a Rate for the Preparation and Maintenance of Land-records and for Village-service in Coorg.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the levy of a rate for the preparation and maintenance of land-records and for village-service in Coorg; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Regulation may be called the Coorg Land-records and Village-service Regulation, 1893;

(*2*) It extends to the whole of Coorg; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on such day as the Chief Commissioner may appoint by notification in the Coorg District Gazette.

Definition.

2. "Village-officer" means any officer employed in or about the business of the revenue or of the surveys, assessment, accounts or records connected therewith.

Imposition and application of rate.

3. (*1*) All fees, contributions and allowances which before the commencement of this Regulation have been customarily collected by village-officers for their support or remuneration, by whatever names such fees, contributions and allowances or such officers may be called, shall after the commencement of this Regulation be no longer collected.

(*2*) In lieu of such fees, contributions and allowances the Chief Commissioner may impose a rate upon all holders of land from and after such day as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the Coorg District Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

(3) The proceeds of the rate shall be devoted to the preparation and maintenance of land-records and to the remuneration of village-officers.

Limit of rate.

4. (1) The limit of the rate shall, from time to time, be determined by the Chief Commissioner, but shall not in any case exceed 14⅗ pies in every rupee of assessment.

(2) In the case of rent-free land or lands held wholly or partially free from assessment, such as jagir, jama, jodi, umbli and banés, the rate shall be levied on the full assessment which such lands would pay if they were not inams or otherwise privileged.

Recovery of rate.

5. The amount of the rate payable by each holder of land shall be entered in his patta and may be realised in the manner provided for the recovery of an arrear of revenue under the Coorg Revenue Regulation (I of 1889.)

Jurisdiction in case of any dispute.

6. (1) No claim to the enjoyment of any portion of the rate, and no question regarding liability to payment of the same, shall be cognizable by any Civil Court.

(2) Any such claim or question must be decided by the Commissioner of Coorg.

(3) Every order of the Commissioner under this Regulation shall be appealable to the Chief Commissioner within three months from the date thereof, and the decision of the Chief Commissioner on the appeal shall be final.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd February, 1893.

PUBLIC.

No. 136.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to direct that the word "Opium" shall be inserted between the word "Salt" and the words "and Excise" in clause (3), paragraph 1 of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated 6th March, 1879, as amended by the notifications marginally noted.

No. 2343, dated 2nd December, 1890.
No. 996, dated 4th June, 1891.
No. 1013, dated 29th February, 1892.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 2nd February, 1893.

No. 54.—The services of Lieutenant A. C. Elliott, 3rd Sikhs, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission.

The 3rd February, 1893.

No. 59.—The Hon'ble G. R. Elsmie is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 7th February, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

MEDICAL.

The 30th January, 1893.

No. 48.—With effect from the date of assuming charge, Surgeon-Captain F. J. Drury, M.B., Bengal Establishment, is appointed to officiate as a Professor in the Lahore Medical College, during the absence on leave on medical certificate of Surgeon-Captain J. Murray, or until further orders.

Surgeon-Captain Drury's services are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The 2nd February, 1893.

No. 55.—The services of Surgeon-Captain F. P. Maynard, M.B., of the Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

JUDICIAL.

The 2nd February, 1893.

No. 113.—Home Department Notification No. 63, dated the 18th January, 1893, replacing the services of Captain J. P. W. Spankie, Cantonment Magistrate, Ranikhet, at the disposal of the Military Department for employment as Officiating Assistant Judge Advocate General, 6th Circle, Allahabad, is hereby cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 30th January, 1893.

No. 21.—The Reverend Frederick William Chamberlain has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

EDUCATION.

The 3rd February, 1893.

No. 47.—The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India and its enclosures are published for general information:—

No. 119 Public (Educational), dated India Office, London, the 22nd December 1892.

From—The Right Honourable the Earl of KIMBERLEY, K.G., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Most Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL of India in Council.

Having considered in Council your letter in the Home Department No. 12 (Education) of the 26th October last, in which you renew a proposal to hold at Calcutta the intermediate

examination in Arts and the B.A. Examination of the London University, I arrived at the conclusion that the circumstances which existed in 1881, when my predecessor was not disposed to ask the University to hold any examination in India except that for matriculation, have been materially modified by the increased number of European children who are now being educated in India.

2. I accordingly caused your application to be forwarded for the favourable consideration of the Senate of London University, who has acceded thereto (by the enclosed letter from the Registrar) subject to the usual conditions applicable to examinations held at centres out of Great Britain.

Dated 3rd December 1892, and enclosures.

I have, etc.,

KIMBERLEY.

No. J. & P. 1999, dated University of London, Burlington Gardens, W., the 3rd December 1892.

From—ARTHUR MILMAN, Esq., M.A., Registrar, University of London,

To—Sir HORACE G. WALPOLE, K.C.B., Assistant Under Secretary of State for India.

I have the honour to state, for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, that your letter of the 19th instant, and the accompanying Despatch from the Government of India, requesting that the intermediate and Bachelor's Degree Examination in Arts may be held at Calcutta, were on Wednesday last laid before the Senate, who acceded to the application. It is understood, however, that, whenever candidates propose to offer themselves for the said examinations, the Government of India will give due notice to the University through your Department, and will otherwise observe the conditions (of which copies are enclosed) for holding Examinations of centres out of Great Britain.

1865—1892.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Examinations in the Colonies for Matriculation and for the Degrees of B.A. and LL.B.

These examinations are appointed by the Senate from time to time, upon the application of the Governor of any Colony desiring that one or more places in the Colony may be named as a centre or centres for one or more examinations. Every such application must be forwarded to the Senate through the Colonial Office at home.

In order that the examinations may be conducted as nearly as possible in the same way as the examinations carried on at the University, it is essential that the following conditions and Regulations be strictly observed :—

(1) Each examination shall be under the superintendence of a responsible Sub-Examiner, who shall be nominated by the Governor of the Colony, and who shall be altogether independent of the authorities of any College or Institution at which such examination may be held.

(2) The examinations shall be open to all candidates who can prove to the Colonial Authorities that they are of proper age and character to be admitted. The Sub-Examiner is required to see that the certificates produced by the candidates are such as to satisfy the Regulations of the University ; and he should be furnished with a list of the candidates who have sent in their names to the Colonial Authorities.

(3) The examination-papers for each examination (which will be sent out through the Colonial Office to the Governor of the Colony) must be delivered unopened to the Sub-Examiner.

(4) The examination shall be held simultaneously with the corresponding examination in London, or, in the event of accident or unavoidable delay, as soon as possible after the arrival of the mail by which the papers are transmitted ; and immediately on its conclusion the Sub-Examiner shall place the answers of the candidates in the custody of the Governor of the Colony, to be by him transmitted under seal, together with the candidates' fees (see 8 below), by the next mail, through the Colonial Office, to the Registrar of the University.

(5) The Registrar, on receiving the answers, will distribute them to the Examiners who will make a supplemental report thereon, classing the candidates according to the Regulations, but in a List by themselves, and, in the case of the Matriculation Examination, indicating, as nearly as may be, the positions which those who may be entitled to places in the Honours Division would have held in the *home* Honours Division if they had been examined in this country.

(6) The results of each examination will be communicated, through the Colonial Office, to the Governor of the Colony in which it was held, as soon as possible after the reports of all the Examiners have been received and tabulated at the University

(7) Neither the Honours Examinations in Arts and Laws, nor any Examinations in Science or Medicine, can be held out of England; nor are candidates who may be examined for Matriculation in the Colonies admissible to competition for the exhibitions and prizes offered by the University to candidates examined in the United Kingdom.

(8) Candidates are required to pay their fees to the Colonial Authorities at least a month before the commencement of the several examinations; and those authorities are requested to transmit the fees to the University through the Colonial Office or the Crown Agents in London immediately upon the conclusion of the examinations. (See also 4 above.)

Applications for the institution of Colonial Examinations should be forwarded through the Colonial Office so as to reach the University *not less than four months* before the commencement of the examinations to which the applications refer.

[*Note.*—Applications are not received from individual candidates. Any person desiring to be examined at a Colonial centre should apply, not to the University of London, but to the Government of the Colony wherein he resides, to ascertain (*a*) whether any arrangement has been already made for holding an examination in the Colony, or, if not, (*b*) whether the Government will make the necessary application to the Senate in order that such arrangement may be made.]

June 1st 1892.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 28th January, 1893.

No. 158-*G.*—Mr. W. G. Reddie, Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 1st January, 1893, on his return to Rangoon.

The 31st January, 1893.

No. 178-*G.*—Major I. MacIvor, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd class, and Political Agent in Zhob, is granted furlough, for one year, under article 340(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st March, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 401-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of Bombay Act II of 1891 (the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891,) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, subject to the following modification, namely :—

(*1*) *For* the words "the Governor in Council," "Government," and "the Government," wherever they occur, *read* "the Resident at Hyderabad," and *for* the word "Collector," wherever it occurs, *read* "Deputy Commissioner."

(*2*) In section 1, sub-section (*2*), *omit* the words and figures from "in the city" to the end.

(*3*) In section 2, sub-section (*2*), *omit* the words and figures "or under the Boiler Inspection Act, 1873."

(*4*) In section 8, *omit* the words from "if it be situate" in sub-section (*1*) to "give notice" in sub-section (*3*), and *omit* sub-section (*5*).

(*5*) In section 10, sub-section (*3*), *omit* the words "Except as is otherwise provided in sub-section (*5*) of section 8."

(*6*) In section 12, sub section (*1*), *omit* the words from "within four days" to "city of Bombay, and" and the words "if the boiler be situated elsewhere."

(*7*) In section 17, sub-section (*4*), *omit* the words "Elsewhere than in the city of Bombay;" and in section 17, sub-section (*5*), *for* "persons" *read* "person," and *for* "are, in the city of Bombay, the Inspector, and elsewhere" *read* "is."

(*8*) In section 18, sub-section (*1*), *omit* the words "any Presidency Magistrate in the city of Bombay, or by," the word "elsewhere" and the words "Magistrate or."

(*9*) In section 24, sub-section (*3*), *for* "Presidency of Bombay" *read* "Hyderabad Assigned Districts."

(*10*) In section 28, clause (*c*), *omit* the words "to the inspector."

(*11*) In section 32, *omit* the words from "in the city" to "and elsewhere."

(*12*) *Omit* sections 34 and 37.

(*13*) In section 35, clause (*a*), *for* "Collectors" *read* "Deputy Commissioners."

(*14*) In the concluding paragraph of section 35, *for* "*Bombay Government Gazette*" *read* "*Residency Orders.*"

2. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 175-I., dated the 13th January, 1888, is hereby cancelled.

The 2nd February, 1893.

No. 184-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. McLaggan as Acting Consul for Siam at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. C. H. B. Forbes.

No. 187-*G.*—The notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No.

120-G., dated the 20th January, 1893, announcing the grant of privilege leave to Mr. D. E. McCracken, Assistant to the General-Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is hereby cancelled.

No. 189-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M. Gustav Schmidt as Vice-Consul for Denmark at Bassein, under the Danish Consul at Rangoon.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd February, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 96.—Mr H G. Norris, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, with effect from the 3rd January, 1893, *vice* Mr. J. M. O'Brian, retired.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 97.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Andrew Edward Barnard, Derbyshire Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent,—15th October, 1891.

Lieutenant D'Arcy Charles Brownlow, Leinster Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 21st Bengal Infantry,—2nd December, 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Alfred Charles Elliott, Royal Sussex Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry,—31st December, 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Elliott will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 31st December, 1891, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 98.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenant Henry MacKinnon MacTier, Royal Sussex Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 39th Bengal Infantry,—2nd July, 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Frederic Vincent Smith, Suffolk Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry,—21st July, 1891.

Second Lieutenants MacTier and Smith will rank as Lieutenants in the Indian Staff Corps from the above dates, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 99.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining :—

23rd Bengal Infantry.

Sardar Balwant Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 100.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer are granted furlough out of India :—

Colonel R. V. Riddell, Royal Engineers, Mint Master, Bombay, (p. a.) for nine months under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Johnson Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer Her Majesty's Forces in India, (p. a.) for ten months, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 1st March, 1893.

Sub-Conductor T. Thorne, Ordnance Department, (m c) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 101 —The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under art. 689, Army Regulations, India, vol I, part I :—

Colonel G. Swinley, Royal Artillery, Colonel on the Staff, Sialkot, (p. a) for eight months.

No. 102.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J A. McNeale, General List, Infantry, Commandant, 8th Bengal Cavalry, for one year Pension service—33rd year commenced 8th December, 1892

Lieutenant F. P. S. Dunsford, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Bengal Infantry for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 16th November, 1892.

No. 103.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Surgeon Major W. Conry, M.B., 13th Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—16th year commenced 4th July, 1892.

No. 104.—The undermentioned warrant officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under article 920-F. Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Conductor J. A. Bryant, Commissariat-Transport Department, for one year.

Conductor S. Craig, Commissariat-Transport Department, for one year.

No. 105.—Second-Lieutenant E. T. Carwithen, King's Own Scottish Borderers, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is permitted to proceed to England, (m. c.) under paragraph 98, Army Regulations, India vol. II. Pension service—3rd year commenced 4th June, 1892.

No. 106.—Major C. C. Ellis, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, is granted leave in India (p. a.) for one year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

London Gazette.

No. 107.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette," dated the 2nd September, 1892, page 5016.

War Office, Pall Mall,
2nd September, 1892.

* * * * *

Unattached List.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 3rd September, 1892 —

- Patrick Henry Dundas (Queen's India Cadet).
- Cyril Ivo Fyers Owen Johnes.
- James Dalmahoy Cadell (Queen's India Cadet).
- Walter Bulmer Tait Abbey.
- John Edward Hughes (Queen's India Cadet).
- Beauchamp Henry Butler Magrath (Honorary Queen's India Cadet)
- John Henry Keith Stewart.
- Bernard Maynard Lucas Brodhurst (Queen's India Cadet)
- Sheridan Knowles Brownlow Rice (Honorary Queen's India Cadet).
- John Stebbing Corlett.
- Robert Lumsden Ricketts.
- George Marcus Godfrey Parker (Queen's India Cadet).
- Edwin Christian Corbyn (Queen's India Cadet).
- Ralph Dudgeon (Queen's Cadet).
- Cyril Rodney Harbord (Queen's Cadet).
- George Annesley Ross Watts (Queen's India Cadet).
- Ernest George Wilberforce Pratt (Queen's Cadet).
- Robert Macpherson Hall (Queen's Cadet).
- Edward Egerton Barwell (Queen's India Cadet).
- Walter FitzAlan Stewart (Queen's India Cadet).

Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated the 2nd January, 1893, page 1.

India Office, January 2, 1893.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire :—

To be Knights Commanders.

* * * * *

Major-General Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel William Brereton Hudson, C.I.E., Commandant of the Behar Light Horse.

To be Companions.

* * * * *

Colonel Kenneth James Loch Mackenzie, Indian Staff Corps, Commissioner of Berar.

"London Gazette," dated the 10th January, 1893, page 140.

War Office, Pall Mall,
10th January, 1893.

* * * * *

Memoranda.

* * * * *

Deputy Assistant-Commissary John McDermott, Bengal Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 19th October, 1891.

Indian Army.

Major-General Arthur Phelps, Bombay Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General, *vice* E. J. McNair, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 24th December, 1892.

Promotions.

No. 108.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval.—

Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 28th January, 1893.

- Sydney Woodward Lincoln.
- Ernest William Stuart King Maconchy, D.S.O.
- Hugh Neufville Taylor.
- Arthur Pressey.
- Alfred Poingdestre.
- John Thornhill.
- Arthur Robert Denne.

Medical Department.

To be Surgeon Colonel.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Lionel Dixon Spencer, M.D., with effect from the 24th October, 1892, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel J. C. Morice, retired.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 109.—Colonel Eliott Seward Ostrehan, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 31st January, 1893.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 110.—*14th Bengal Lancers*—

Jemadar Kanhaiya Lál, to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Súraj Mal, to be Jemadar, *vice* Liladhar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment,

Kot-Dafadar Phúl Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahál Singh, transferred to the pension establishment,—

with effect from the 1st November, 1892.

No. 111.—*1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles*—

Subadar Judhbír Thápa, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Lilamani Gharti to be Subadar, and Havildar Ranbír Thápa to be Jemadar, *vice* Ballu Singh Khattri, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd January, 1893.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 112.—*4th Punjab Infantry*—

Jemadar Gulmast to be Subadar, and Havildar Abdul Ghani to be Jemadar, *vice* Sakhi, deceased, with effect from the 26th November, 1892.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 113.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Henry Nelson Wright to be Lieutenant, *vice* Puech, promoted.

No. 114.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Maule Campbell Brackenbury, Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant Colonel-Commandant, *vice* Hartwell, resigned.

No. 115.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. John Simeon to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

No. 116.—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain H. A. Iggulden, Derbyshire Regiment, to be Adjutant, with effect from the 13th January, 1893, *vice* Dennys, transferred to the 2nd Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 117.—*Rangoon Naval Volunteers*—

Sub-Lieutenant Peter Henry Moore to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 118.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Henry Maude to be Major, *vice* Marshall, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 119.—*Behar Light Horse*—

Captain R. Hudson resigns his commission.

No. 120.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Hartwell resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 121.—Captain E. St. C. Pemberton, Royal Engineers, is appointed as an Executive Engineer, 4th grade, supernumerary, with effect from the 1st January, 1893.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 9.—The Most Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Commander W Powell, Royal Indian Marine, to be Presidency Port Officer, Madras, *vice* Commander Street, Royal Indian Marine.

Commander P. J. Falle, Royal Indian Marine, to be Assistant Director of the Royal Indian Marine, *vice* Commander A Gwyn, Royal Indian Marine.

Cammander B. P. Creagh, Royal Indian Marine, to be Port Officer, Calcutta, with effect from the 1st April, 1893.

Commander W. M. Edwards, Royal Indian Marine, to be Port Officer, Karachi.

Commander E. R. Shopland, Royal Indian Marine, to be Port Officer, Aden, *vice* Commander Bishop, Royal Indian Marine.

Commander H. S. Black, Royal Indian Marine, to be Staff Officer, Bombay, *vice* Commander Shopland.

Lieutenant H. B. Hooper, Royal Indian Marine, to be Staff Officer, Kidderpore, substantive *pro tem.*, *vice* Commander Edwards.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 10.—In supersession of G. G. O. No. 65 of 1892, Lieutenant T. J. Walker, Royal Indian Marine, has been granted furlough out of India (m. c.) for six months, under paragraph 560, rule 1, Marine Regulations, India, vol. I.

No. 11.—In G. G. O. No. 61 of 1892, *for* "is granted leave to proceed out of India" *read* "is granted leave in India."

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1893.

Under clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 14th January and the 3rd February, 1893:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	REMARKS.
2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment.	2nd-Lieutenant A. M. Cowie .	27th January, 1893 .	Ferozepore.		
Subordinate Medical Department .	Assistant Apothecary R. J. Lewis.	5th January, 1893 .	Benares.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 14th January and the 3rd February, 1893.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Claud Edmeston Green (a) .	Lieutenant .	1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	2nd September, 1892.	Intestate .	55 6 9	...	2nd April, 1893.

(a) Next-of-kin—
Father—Colonel Andrew Green,
Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1893.

No. 45.—Mr. W. B. Christie, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st December, 1892, *vice* Mr. W. H. Nightingale, temporarily transferred to Assam.

No. 46.—The services of Mr. H. B. Taylor, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment by the Gwalior Durbar.

No. 47.—Major S. Smith, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam.

The 2nd February, 1893.

No. 48.—With reference to Notification No. 398, dated 20th October 1891, Mr. W. Ogden, Examiner of Accounts, on being relieved of his duties under the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, is temporarily posted to the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

No. 49.—Mr. F. Rawson, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is granted furlough out of India for one year, under article 340, Civil Service Regulations.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 31st October, 1892.

From the 19th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 12th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

The 2nd February 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 321 P.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 28th January 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 17 of 1893.—Joseph George Firth, Manager, Cawnpore Brush Factory, Cawnpore, and John Thomas Firth, Secretary, Cawnpore, Woollen Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, for a combined polishing and blacking brush and a receptacle for blacking.

No. 18 of 1893.—Sirdar Gulab Singh, Official, Kapurthala State, for an improved instrument for marking time in Hindustani and European music (Metronome).

No. 19 of 1893.—William Charles Wilkinson of No. 32, Dalhousie Square in Calcutta, India, Engineer and Contractor, for an improved pulveriser and converter for minerals, more especially for mica.

No. 322 P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 135 of 1892.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. F. Rennick, Commanding 18th Bengal Infantry, and Surgeon Captain Fenton Evans of the same regiment, stationed at Fort Aijal, Lushai, for improvements in cinerators for burning filth or human excrement. (Filed 28th January 1893.)

No. 210 of 1892.—William Hawkins and Thomas Hawkins, both of 41, Hale Street, Lake Road, Landport, Portsmouth, County of Hants, England, Mechanicians, for improvements in, and relating to means for, generating fluid pressure for motive power and other purposes. (Filed 27th January 1893.)

No. 257 of 1892.—Maurice Lorois, of 5 Avenue Allard, Nantes, in the Republic of France, President of the Société Anonyme des Moteurs Thermigues Gardie of Nantes aforesaid, for improvements in, and connected with, gas engines or motors. (Filed 24th January 1893.)

No. 267 of 1892.—Elias Elkan Ries, Electrician, No. 430, South Broadway, Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America, for regulating sockets for incandescent electric lamps. (Filed 11th January 1893.)

No. 323 P. *Erratum.*—In Government of India Notification No. 2967 P., dated the 26th October 1892, published in Part II of the *Gazette of India* of the 29th October 1892, Application No. 267 of 1892, for "Rees" read "Ries."

No. 324 P.—The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege during the period 23rd March 1893 to 22nd March 1894 in respect of the under-mentioned invention :—

No. 134 of 1888.—Fredrick Robert Jones, M.I.M.E., State Engineer, Sirmoor, Nahan, Punjab, India, for improvements in vertical sugar-cane mills.

No. 325 P.—Whereas the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act, the fees hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that, under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 4 of 1888.—Mr. C. Herzog's invention for "Improvements in apparatus for carburetting air and enriching gas." Specification filed 13th September 1888.

No. 10 of 1888.—Messrs. R. Cooper, H. F. Clayton, and G. H. Holdroyd's invention for "Improvements in filtering apparatus." Specification filed 27th September 1888.

No. 33 of 1888.—Mr. A. Andrews' invention for "Improvements in the metal package suitable for the packing, storage and carrying of tea and other substances of a like nature." Specification filed 21st September 1888.

No. 48 of 1888.—Mr. G. Anderson's invention for "Improvements in plant for laying permanent-way." Specification filed 8th October 1888.

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Memoranda of Books registered in the Ajmere-Merwara District, under Act XXV of 1867, during the three months ending 31st December, 1892.

Serial No.	3.	4.	5.
Date of registration.	11th November, 1892.	9th December, 1892	9th December, 1892.
Title of book and contents of the title page.	Gordhar Ganesh Bhon Bhasa.	Dr. Ram Chandra Varma, Meerut ki Aushadhyoon ka Vigyapan.	Arva Samaj Pustakalaya, Ajmere ki bikriya Pustakoon ka Suchipatra.
Language in which the book is written.	Urdu and Bhasha.	Hindi.	English, Hindi, and Urdu.
Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Sadu Gardhar Ganesh.	Dr. Ram Chandra.	Babu Banwari Lal.
Subject of the book.	Religious psalms, launees, etc.	Names and prices of medicines.	Names of books with price.
Place of printing and place of publication.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.
Name or firm of the printer, or name or firm of the publisher.	Pandit Yagya Dutta, Manager of Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Pandit Yagya Dutta, Manager of Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Pnedt Yagya Dutta, Manager of Vedic Pa s sis, Ajmere.
Date of issue from the press or of publication.	9th November, 1892.	22nd November, 1892.	28th September, 1892.
Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	216 pages.	110 pages.	8 pages.
Size.	9" x 6".	4¾" x 6".	9½" x 6¼".
First, second, or other number of edition.	First edition.	Third edition.	First edition.
Number of copies of which the edition consists.	1,000.	2,000	500.
Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	Printed.	Printed.	Printed.
Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Rupees two and anna one only.	Free.	Free.
Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such right.	Chhagan Lal, son of Mulchand Chela of Gordhara Ganesh, of Jodhpur.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
REMARKS.			

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of book and contents of the title page.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer, or name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such right.	REMARKS.
6.	9th December, 1892.	Pawas Pramodini.	Hindi.	Pandit Mohanlal Vishnulal Pandia.	Songs.	Vedic Press, Ajmere	Pandit Yagya Dutta, Manager of Vedic Press, Ajmere.	12th September, 1892.	16 pages.	8" × 4¾".	First edition.	300.	Printed.	One anna.	*Nil.*	
7.	9th December, 1892.	Radha Swami Mat Khandan.	Hindi.	Wazir Chand Vidyarthi.	Criticism and Refutation of the tenets of the new-born Radha Swami sect.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Pandit Yagya Dutta, Manager of Vedic Press, Ajmere.	4th October, 1892.	62 pages.	9⅜" × 6⅛".	First edition.	500.	Printed.	Three annas and six pies.	*Nil.*	
8.	9th December, 1892.	Arya Siddhant Mártánd (Part II).	Hindi.	Pandit Mohanlal Vishnulal Pandia.	Exposition of the principles of the Arya Samaj.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Pandit Yagya Dutta, Manager of Vedic Press, Ajmere.	24th October, 1892.	16 pages.	9½" × 6¼".	First edition.	1,000.	Printed.	Two annas.	*Nil.*	
9.	9th December, 1892.	Social Parliament.	English.	Lala Gopi Nath.	Proposal for the establishment of a social parliament of the Kayasthas.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Pandit Yagya Dutta, Manager of the Vedic Press, Ajmere.	1st November, 1892.	4 pages.	13' × 8¼".	First edition.	1,000.	Printed.	Free.	*Nil.*	

A. MARTINDALE,
Offg. Commr. of Ajmere-Merwara.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Maps published at the Head-Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra Dun, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1892.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.
ALLAHABAD.—Curator, Government Books, N.-W. Provinces.
NAGPUR.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.
LAHORE.—Munshi Gulab Sing, Government Publisher and Bookseller.
MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham, & Co.
POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-zincographic Department.
RANGOON.—Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press.
MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.
AHMEDABAD.—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Gujarat only.
LONDON.—Mr. Edward Standford, 26 and 27 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S. W.
SIMLA.—Mrs. E Corstorphan, Simla Fancy Repository.
MUSSOOREE.—The Secretary, Mussooree Book Society, Baring Institute, Mussooree.

All published maps are sold of the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash *prepared*.

N.B.—Maps are issued on the Public Service from the Calcutta Office, and also by the above mentioned agents. The *cost of mounting maps, packing, and postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves.* Lists of newly published maps are periodically notified in the *Gazettes of India* and of Local Governments.

The cost of supplies which exceeds R50 is adjusted by book-debit for Government Departments by this Office in communication with the Comptroller of India Treasuries, when invoices are issued in triplicate with maps supplied.

When the cost does not exceed R50, agents are authorised to sell to Civil only, and not to Military and P. W. D. Officials. Payment must made in cash in all cases, *vide* Note XI (2), Art. 95, Chapter 6, of the Civil Account Code.

Cash payments to this Office include payment by Remittance Transfer Receipt or by Money Order. When Treasury Receipts or Challans and Stamps are forwarded in payment, *they are returned as inadmissible.*

Description and Number of Sheets.	Scale.	Size of Sheet.	Price of Map unmounted. Uncolored. R	a.	Colored. R	a.	Remarks.
ATLAS OF INDIA.							
Quarter Sheets, Nos. 43 N. E. and 60 S. W.	1″= 4M.	26″×17″	0	12	0	12	
Full Sheets, Nos. 56 (with additions to 1882) and 73 and 78 (with additions to 1891).	1″= 4M.	41″×27″	2	0	2	0	
PROVINCIAL MAPS.							
Burma and adjacent countries, in 2 sheets (2nd Edition)	1″=32M.	40″×25″	3	0	3	8	
Ditto ditto ditto	1″=48M.	34″×26″	2	0	2	8	
Central India Agency, in 2 sheets (with additions and corrections to May 1891	1″=16M.	40″×27″	4	0	5	0	
DIVISIONAL MAPS.							
Meerut Division, in 3 sheets (revised to March, 1890)	1″= 4M.	33″×25″	2	0	2	8	
Agra Division, in 2 sheets (revised to March 1890)	1″= 4M.	40″×25″	2	0	2	8	
DISTRICT MAPS.							
Backergunge (with additions and corrections to June, 1892)	1″= 4M.	29″×26″	1	0	1	4	
STANDARD SHEETS.							
ASSAM,— Sheet No. 38 (2nd Edition)	1″= 1M	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
BENGAL,— Sheet No. 103	1″= 1M.	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
BOMBAY,— Sheets Nos. 154 and 188	1″= 1M.	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
CENTRAL PROVINCES,— Sheets Nos. 24-N. E.—3, and N. W.—3 (District Hoshangabad), and 25-N. W.—4 (District Betul)	4″= 1M.	42″×28″	1	8	1	12	
PUNJAB,— Sheets Nos. 227, 241, and 274	1″= 1M.	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	

Maps of the Survey of India Department—continued.

Description and Number of Sheets.	Scale.	Size of Sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Uncolored. R	a.	Colored. R	a.	REMARKS.
STANDARD SHEETS—*contd.*							
SOUTH-EASTERN FRONTIER,—							
Sheet No. 1 S. W. (2nd Edition)	1″= 4M.	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
Sheets Nos. 4 and 6	1″= 8M.	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
PLANS OF CITIES AND CANTONMENTS.							
City of Calcutta, in 2 sheets (3rd Edition)	6″= 1M.	40″×27″	1	8	1	12	
CHARTS.							
Chart of Tringulation of part of the Manipur Hills	1″= 4M.	40″×27″	1	0	...		
Chart of the principal Triagulation of the Mandalay Series No. 1, Seasons 1889 to 1891 (Preliminary)	1″= 4M.	42″×28″	1	0	...		
Chart of the principal Triangulation of the Mandalay Series Nos. 2 and 3, Season 1891-92 (Preliminary)	1″= 4M.	42″×28″	1	0	...		
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Tin mines in the Maliwun Sub-Division (District Mergui), Season 1891-92	8″= 1M.	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
Map to accompany Preliminary Report on the Chin Lushai Country, December 1892*	1″= 8M.	40″×27″	1	8	1	12	

* Prepared by the Intelligence Branch, Quarter Master General's Department.

R. A. WAHAB, *Captain, R.E.*,
Deputy Superintendent,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 3rd January 1893.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 31st January, 1893.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	86,93,288	13	9	1,48,11,043	12	8
Public Deposits at Branches	61,17,754	14	11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,80,47,401	11	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,21,340	0	5
Sundries				28,98,227	8	7
RUPEES				10,08,78,013	0	8

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				36,42,344	0	0
Other authorized Investments				50,91,173	8	[illegible]
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,19,12,821	11	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				94,92,529	5	1
Bills discounted and purchased				2,41,72,722	11	4
Balances with other Banks				13,33,571	14	6
Bullion				10,99,488	0	9
Dead Stock				12,34,100	14	7
Stamps				9,929	2	2
Sundries				19,33,634	12	5
				5,99,22,316	0	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,65,73,918	10	6	4,09,55,697	0	[illegible]
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,43,81,778	5	6			
RUPEES				10,08,78,013	0	8

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 2nd February, 1893.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 53·9.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 1st February, 1893.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 25th January, 1893	21,47,546	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	21,25,994	
		42,73,540
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	85,546	
Ditto ditto Government	120	
		85,666
		43,59,206
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	4,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	
		4,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 1st February, 1893	...	39,59,206
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held in account of the Currency Department	16,86,705	
Ditto ditto Government	22,72,501	
		39,59,206
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 2nd February, 1893.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1893.

No. 3-*Camp*.—Assistant Surgeon P. C Singh, Junior Medical Officer, Chatham, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date he may avail himself of it.

The 31st January, 1893.

No. 4-*Camp*.—The services of 1st grade Assistant Surgeon Asutos Law, of the Bengal Provincial Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer for Baluchistan, for employment in the Mushkaf Bolan State Railway.

W. R. RICE, *M.D.,*
Surgeon-General with the Govt of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st February, 1893.

No. 966.—Captain F. B. Longe, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having reported his return from military duty in England on the forenoon of the 19th January, 1893, the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date:—

Mr. J. Eccles, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant R. T. Crichton, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Sibi, the 24th January, 1893.

No. 87-*F.C.*—Under the provisions of Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, Khan Bahadur Kazi Jalal-ud-din, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Loralai, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd January, 1893.

Diwan Utam Chand, Head Clerk in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent of Loralai and the Railway District, and Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner of Loralai during the absence of Khan Bahadur Kazi Jalal-ud-din, or until further orders.

Lala Chokha Nand, Mir Munshi in the Office of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner and as Personal Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, *vice* Diwan Utam Chand, or until further orders.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 24th January, 1893.

No. 223-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant Nafar Chunder Dass, of the Native States Re

serve List, held medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force at Kotah, from 4th to 19th October, 1892, both days inclusive.

The 26th January, 1893.

No. 263-G.—Surgeon-Major A. Adams, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Madras), Residency Surgeon, Western Rajputana States, is granted privilege leave for one month and eleven days, with effect from the 13th February, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 28th January, 1893.

No. 284-G.—Hospital Assistant Pol Kuwar was appointed a third class Hospital Assistant for service in Rajputana and placed on the Government Reserve List, from the 31st December, 1892.

By Order,
L. S. NEWMARCH, *Captain*,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 28th January, 1893.

No. 105-269.—Under section 12 of Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), Rao Kesri Singh, of Bhinai, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate, and is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class to be exercised in the Estate of Bhinai, Khâs.

L. S. NEWMARCH, *Captain*,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

Camp Nowgong, the 29th January, 1893.

No. 103-S.-C.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by proviso (*b*) to Section 18 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Munshi Harnam Dass, Deputy Magistrate of Kekri, sub. *pro tem.*, to be the Chairman of the Municipal Committee at Kekri, *vice* Munshi Damodar Lal, transferred.

By Order,
H. F. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, in the P. W. Dept.

Abu, the 30th January, 1893.

No. 110-586.—In pursuance of this Office Notification No. 379—586-II. dated the 20th April, 1892, and in exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause 2, section 5 of the Ajmere Rural Boards Regulation, 1886, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that, with effect from the first day of January, 1893, and until further notice, the District Board of Ajmere-Merwara shall be constituted as shown below:—

CHAIRMAN:

The District Magistrate of Ajmere, for the time being *ex-officio*.

MEMBERS:

Elected.

1. Rai Bahadur Seth Samir Mal, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee, Ajmere.
2. Pandia Nand Lal, Honorary Magistrate of Ajmere.
3. Gulab Singh, son of Onar Singh, Bhomia, of Arjanpura.
4. Sheodan Singh, son of Partab Singh, Bhomia, of Ramner Dhani.
5. Tejnath Singh, son of Hurnath Singh, Bhomia, of Tilornia.
6. Natha Jat, Lamberdar of Sarodhna.
7. Munshi Punna Lal, pensioner.
8. Revd. W. Shoolbred.
9. Ramzan Khan, pensioner.
10. Mr. John Everett, pensioner.
11. Seth Champalal, Honorary Magistrate of Beawar.
12. Seth Ramchandra, Honorary Magistrate of Beawar.
13. Punamchand, son of Dul'chand, Uswal, of Beawar.
14. Babu Liladhar, pensioner.
15. Munshi Ram Narain, Vakil of Beawar.
16. Baldeo Jemadar, pensioner.

Nominated.

I.—The 15 Tazimi Istimrardars of the District of Ajmere.

II.—*Ex-officio* Members—

(1) The Assistant Commissioner of Merwara.
(2) The Civil Surgeon of Ajmere.
(3) The Executive Engineer, Ajmere Provincial Division.
(4) The Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara.
(5) The Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Ajmere.
(6) The Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Ajmere-Merwara.
(7) The Deputy Magistrate of Kekri.
(8) The Tahsildar of Beawar.
(9) The Tahsildar of Todgarh.

L. S. NEWMARCH, *Captain*,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

In accordance with Rule XIX, Government of India Notification, Home Department, No 103, dated Simla, 20th June, 1885 the following tombstones in the Military Cemetery, Calcutta, which have fallen into a ruinous condition, will be made level with the ground during the next repairs, and any slabs they contain will be placed over the grave in simple masonry or be inserted in the wall of the Cemetery:—

NAMES.	DATE OF INTERMENT.		REMARKS.
	Month.	Year.	
Isabella Spencer	3rd Feb.	1839.	
F. W. Good	2nd June	1833.	
Micheal Hallinon	2nd July	1862.	
Bridget Mayne	6th Feb.	1842.	
Jane Campbell	4th Mar.	1830.	
Corporal G. Taylor	9th Sep.	1833.	
Peter Scalland	9th Sep.	1871.	
Duncan Calguhaun	21st Sep.	1871.	
"Mary" Dan: Wife	28th June	1871.	
Emma Jane Meredith	2nd Sep.	1858	
John Brigham	2nd Sep.	1858.	
Captain Schnell, 15th Regiment	17th Aug.	1815.	
Eliz Wood	12th May	1849.	
F. H. Wilson	9th Aug.	1840.	
Mary French	25th Sep.	1833.	
R. J. B. Gadfrey	31st Aug.	1828.	
John Fallon	26th Sep.	1833.	
Mis Sophia Mayne	14th Dec.	1841.	
George Armstrong	2nd Sep.	1830.	
William Little	1st Aug.	1830.	
Elizabeth Adelphina Stearin	9th Dec.	1842.	
Edward Neal	23rd June	1844.	
William Moore	3rd Oct.	1830.	
Isabella Lucy Rooke	13th May	1844.	
Arthur Ebbs	22nd July	1830.	
Alice Maud Duggan	18th Mar.	1831.	
George Robert Shinks	27th Apl.	1843.	
Alexander Walter Lionel Hume	14th Feb.	1848.	
A. Morton	7th Sep.	1833.	
Sarah Ann Wiggleswarth	No date	...	
Richard Banett	7th July	1835.	
Aletta Field	30th Apl.	1840.	
Color Sergt. Archibald Erskine	17th May	1837.	
Mr. F. Otto	27th Oct.	1833.	
M. J. O'Connor	27th July	1849.	
Vaulty F. J. L'Estrange	...	..	
Mrs. Caroline Coulthard	25th Sep.	1844.	
Vaulty S. R. Buiyaet	...	...	
Mrs. Mary Duesbury	18th July	1829.	

A. E. STONE,
Garrison Chaplain, Fort William.

January 27th, 1893.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1893.

No. 13582.—Mr. R. N. C. Kelly, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month, from the 16th January, 1893.

The 2nd February, 1893.

No. 13727.—Consequent on the appointment of Mr. G. E. Walker, Deputy Postmaster, Calcutta, to act as Presidency Postmaster during the deputation of Mr. H. M. Kisch, Postmaster General, Bengal, on special duty, the following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 1st January, 1893, until further orders:—

Mr. W. Walsh, Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, to act as Deputy Postmaster.

Mr. B. G. Gantzer, Head Clerk, Parcel Department, to act as Assistant Postmaster.

The 3rd February, 1893.

No. 13774.—Mr. A. R. Ammon, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the 1st March, 1893, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders:—

Mr. J. Hogan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Lala Harkishen Das, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Pandit Shiva Pal to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

No. 13784.—Mr. Narayan Chimnaji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, from the 1st February, 1893, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders:—

Mr. H. T. Bedford, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. Ganesh Narshino to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 31st January, 1893.

Adelsword & Co.
Gasper, H. J.
Guest, W.
Halliday, Mrs. W. F.
Hellwig, C. F.
Mack, Thos. A.
Meares, H. P.
Roome, H. C.
Rosenthal, S. D.
Ross and Sons, W. A.
Shaw, John and Sons.
Smith, Miss Park.
Stanley, G., & Co.
Stephens, A. (Dentist).
Wheeler, Thos.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Addis, A.
Ainsworth, Mrs.
Allen, C. H.
Andrews, H. M.
Appleyard, Geo.
Armstrong, Mrs.
Augustine, S. M.
Barrington, E.
Barron, R. B.
Beckett, Miss.
Beeckmans, Madame A.
Bell, J. Hyslop.
Bernhard, B.
Berry, Mrs. E. R.
Blanleuil, Henri.
Bradley, John.
Bremer, Miss Jenny.
Brown, M.
Bryden, Mrs. Edward.
Cartwright, S. W.
Charipher, M.
Clark, Revd F. E.
Comelius, Percy F.
Conolly, C. A.
Cook, S. G.
Courjon, Miss.
Crawford, H. E.
Crawley, John G.
Currie, John.
Deamrolais, S. R. L.
DeSouza, A. S. R.
Douglas, G. P. Home.
Doyle, Miss Bessie.
Drew, A.
Dwyer, Dr. M. O.
Edarling, J. B.
Edwards, H. W.
Faulconer H. V.
Foster, H. E.
Foster, E. J.
Garrett, E. L.
Gordon, Douglas.
Graydon, N. A.
Green, J. T.
Hamilton, E.
Hamony, Monsieur.
Hawkins, H.
Harwood, H.
Hennessy, A.
Hosie, John.
Houston, U. K.
Hunter, C. H.
Isaacs, Elias H.
Jahel, B. G.
Johnston, Miss R.
Johnston, Mrs.
Johnston, Miss
Kane, K. J.
Kidd, Dr. C. E.
Knowles, G. H.
Kuhnspeyer, Edmund.
Laing, James.
Lalor, Mrs.
Lawrence, Lincoln.
Lea, J. W.
Lewis, James Leo.
Lindenau, L. K.
Lynch, C. P.
Lyons, B.
Macaulay, Capt. M.
Maclan, F. H.
Main, J.
McCarthey, John.
McDonald, D. M. K.
Medd, G. H.
Merz, Charles.
Milne, J A.
Morton, Misses.
Moore, Miss Edith.
Moon, E. R. P.
Murphy, J. C.
Murphy, C. E.
Murphy, M. F.
Naylor, Mrs. H. A.
Nellock, Mrs. Marie.
O'Donnell, Capt. A. C.
Otto, Mademoiselle T.
Otton, S. D.
Payr, Charles.
Peatling, T. H.
Peters, S. C.
Philips, G. M.
Photographic Apparatus Manufacturer.
Pryce, A. E.
Pyle, Mrs. H. C.
Richard, Guilio.
Ryan, H. McAaly.
Robinson, Mrs. E. A.
Russbox, Mr.
Savi, Henry.
Saxby, Frank.
Schmidt, H., Esq.
Schloss, S.
Shaw, Mrs.
Shillingford, Mrs.
Skinner, G. E. C.
Smith, Mrs. A.
Smith, T. D.
Smith, Crawford.
Simmons, M.
Sinclair, Henry.
Spanna, Alfred.
Stack, Mr.
Taylor, Wm.
Tew, M.
Thomas, Miss M.
Thompson, L.
Tillack, Miss E.
Van Opstal, L. S.
Versepuy, Maurice.
Walher, H. R.
Walker, H. deR.
Walshe, M. A. S.
Walcott, Mr.
Webb, E. T.
Weichert, W.
Weir, W. H.
Whitelaw, John.
Wichmann, Baron.
Wilcox, James.
Wilson, Dr. Geo. A.

Registered Letters.

Castinceras, Senor Don Jose.
Doyle, Miss Bessie.
Gay, R.
London, Mrs. Jessie J.
Martin, Mr.
Payr, L. V.
Walker, Henry.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Airy, W.
Allen, D.
Abbas Khan.
Alexander, H. N.
Abramovie, D.
Amrook Ranchord.
Abbott, H. C. S., Capt.
Bun, D., Col.
Bahiram Jung.
Brownstein, R., Mrs.
Bahlk, C., Revd.
Barbour, E. D.
Bradley, W. A.
Bently, W., Mrs.
Bowen, R.
Baird, Mrs.
Barry Bishop.
Buckley, C., Proffr.
Bashicachariar, Angly, C.
Bergai Bahadoor Sing.
Baumeyer, F.
Cramier, L.
Courtney, G. E.
Crocket, W. C.
Coyne, J. S.
Chapay.
Cook, H. B.
Dolosozoski, A.
Damoy, C.
Drew, T. M.
Daliph Sing Faqir.
English, J.
Etherington, B., Surgn.
Eddes, A. S., Mrs.
Faulkner, W. A.
Fairbanks, W.
Feeling, C.
Frankford, Lord.
Fieldhouse, A., Mrs.
Farrer, G.
Freerer, Mrs.
Graves, J. H.
Greathed, E.
Ghertner, L.
Greenberg, J.
Guinness, W. X.
Grand, Mrs.
Guinness, H. N. L. S.
Great heed, C.
Heaton, J. H. Miss.,
Hatch, H. C.
Huggett, P. H.
Hutton, Mrs.
Hancock, A.
Harwood, H. T.
Harris, H. T.
Harnandas.
Hill, T.
Innis, J. R.
Jones, W. M.
John, A.
Jawabi Ram.
J. Punoosawamy.
Jech Carl.
Kulsoome Bee.
Kinloch, C. W.
Kakin, H.
Kanga, J. K., Surgn.-Capt.
Lugard, E. J., Col.
Lascelles, J. H.
Leonardi, F.
Merz, C.
Maunhi Maharajah Lall Sahib.
Mathews, H.
Merivale, W.
Marrison, R. H., Major.
McDarmott, E., Mrs.
McDermott A.
MacMuston, J.
Murray, E. E.
Marse, T. S. B.
Matta, A., Dr.
Moritz, L.
Merzbach, R.
Monishanker, Jaishanker.
Mohamed Borkhol, M.
Milis, D.
Morris, T. W.
Meredith, F.
Manning, T. A.
Mascrinihas, A.
Mathews, B., Mrs.
McNab, J. D.
Narayana Memon, K.
Ogilvie, L.
Okes, A.
Peterson, C. H. P.
Pearson, A., Mrs.
Phillips, H.
Rule, A.
Roberts, R. T.
Rossell, C. H.
Roberts, Miss.
Ragowski, A.
Reid, W. H.
Ramsay, H., Capt.
Stephenson, T.
Stoddard, J. L.
Stevens, W. T.
Sodd, H.
Seymour, L., Mrs.
Schroder, A.
Sinclair, W. T.
Spencer, G.
Schnider, F.,
Stewart, Mrs.
Sheppard, H. H., Hon.
Southgate, P.
Sharplin, A. C.
Smith, J.
Shippard, C. H., Lt.-Col.
Spanion, A., Mrs.
Smith, H.
Subramaya Pillay, V.
Turnbull, M. G., Genl.
Thoat, V.
Tate, C.
Trumayas, S.
Thornton, F. T.
Temel, D., Miss.
Thomas, C.
Tibaldi, Mrs.
Towse, E. B. B., Mrs.
Tamoolji, Rustomji, Marker.
Tweedie, J.
Veerasawamy, Butler.
Welch, E. T.
Ward, G. W.
Whitehouse, Dr.
Wood, Mrs.
Wali Mohamed.
Walther, H. C.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 30th January, 1893.

Finlay, Mrs. J. F.	Jones, E. T.	Wilcox, M.
Johnstone, J.	Lillyston, Mrs.	

The 4th February, 1893.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1893.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	8th Feb.	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	7th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion.	8th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	4th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	4th "	Ditto.
Colombo and the Australasian Colonies.	10th "	*Vid* Bombay and Tuticorin.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	11th "	Per French Str. *Malda.*
Madras and Colombo . . .	6th "	Per P & O. Str. *Rosetta.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	7th "	Per Steamer *Kutsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	7th "	Per Steamer *Africa.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	10th "	Per Steamer *Lindula,*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	8th "	Per Steamer *Coconada.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* eight-ounce tin, *R5;* one pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২॥০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ॥০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1 Pound tin,	R16,	or, post free,	R16-12.
½ "	R 8,	"	R 8-8.
¼ "	R 4,	"	R 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন .	১৬ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৬৸০
॥ আধ " "	৮ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	৮॥০
পোয় " "	৪ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	৪॥০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে

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At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, at the prices specified below :—

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

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Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883, 4to, 150 pages text, 305 pages tables, 9 charts R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1884, 4to, 153 pages text, 305 pages tables, 4 charts. R8

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Rainfall Chart of India showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colours). 8a.

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The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part II [The Meteorology of India]. R5.

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Monthly Weather Review of India for each of the months, January to December 1891, and January to June 1892, at R1 each.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta, and obtainable from the Society's London Agents, Messrs. Trubner & Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

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Ditto Urdu. 2a. (1a.)
Manual of Notifications and Orders having the force of Law. R5 (8a.)
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Ditto ditto for 1891. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1892. 2a. (1a.)
Question Papers set at the Subordinate Executive Service and Opium Department Examinations for the years 1891 and 1892. 8a. (1a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Index Map of Narainganj and Madanganj, scale 450′ = 1″ in three sections.
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Manual on the Safe Use of Steam, in Hindi. 6a. (2a.)
The Safe Use of Steam, in Bengali. 2a (½a)
Ditto in Uriya. 5a. (1a.)
Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June 1892. 2a. (½a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 30th September, 1892. 4a. (1a. 6p.)
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Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of Rivers, Canals, etc. By C. W. Odling, Esq, M I C.E. R1 (1a)
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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed by Whiteants.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 306355, 321307, and 299592, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R1,000, R2,500, and R500, respectively, standing in the name of Srimati Ganada Debi, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress.

RANGA LAL MUKHARJI,

Lagosha, Ganutia, Birbhum.

Partially destroyed by Whiteants.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. Ao—10934 of the Reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879 of 16th January, 1879, for R1 000, originally standing in the names of the joint administrators of the Gundal State, and last endorsed to P. Sevapatha Moodelliar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application has been made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

P. SEVAPATHA MOODELLIAR,

No. 5, Augatha Covil Street,
Black Town,
Madras.

The 4th January, 1893.



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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd February, 1893, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1893.

An Act to annex the Estate of Porahat to the Singhbhum District, and for certain other purposes.

WHEREAS the estate of Porahat was confiscated by the British Government in the year 1858 and is now under the administration of the officer holding the appointment of Deputy Commissioner of the Singhbhum District;

And whereas the said estate has, by proclamation, been declared and appointed by the Governor General in Council to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal;

And whereas it is expedient that the said estate should be annexed to the Singhbhum District, and should, as forming part of that district, be declared, for the purposes of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, to form part also of the scheduled district described in that Act as the Chutia Nagpur Division;

XIV of 1874.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Porahat Estate Act, 1893; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Annexation of Porahat estate to Singhbhum District.

2. The estate of Porahat shall henceforth become and be part of the Singhbhum District.

Estate to become part of the scheduled district of Chutia Nagpur.

3. The said estate of Porahat, as forming part of the Singhbhum District, shall form part of the scheduled district described in Part III of the first schedule to the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, as the Chutia Nagpur Division.

XIV of 1874.

Validation of acts done since the beginning of 1858.

4. All acts of executive authority, proceedings, decrees and sentences which have been done, taken or passed in or with respect to the said estate of Porahat since the beginning of the year 1858, and before the commencement of this Act, by any officer of the Government or by any person acting under his authority or otherwise in pursuance of an order of the Government and which have been or shall be ratified by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, shall be deemed to have been done, taken and passed in accordance with law; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained or continued against any person whatever on the ground that any such acts, proceedings, decrees or sentences were not done, taken or passed in accordance with law.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd February, 1893, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. III OF 1893.

An Act to provide for the grant of Special Tenancies in certain Government lands in the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the grant by the Government of special tenancies in certain lands in the Punjab which are the property of the Government and are wholly or partly irrigable from Government canals; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893.

(*2*) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Definition.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, "Deputy Commissioner" includes also any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the functions of the Deputy Commissioner under this Act.

Application of Act.

3. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply the provisions of this Act to any tract of land which is the property of the Government and is wholly or partly irrigable from a canal the property of the Government.

Issue of statements of conditions of tenancies.

4. When this Act has been so applied to any tract, the Local Government may issue a statement or statements of the conditions on which it is willing to grant to tenants lands situate in such tract.

Maintenance of registers of tenancies.

5. (*1*) When any such statement has been issued for any tract, the Deputy Commissioner shall, in manner hereinafter provided, open and maintain for such tract a register or registers of tenancies granted on the conditions prescribed in such statement.

(*2*) Every such register shall have prefixed thereto a copy of the statement of conditions to which it relates and shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as to the tenancies registered therein as the Local Government may prescribe.

Entry in register and signature thereof on grant of tenancy.

6. (*1*) Before a tenancy is granted to any person in any such tract, the prescribed particulars regarding the proposed grant shall be duly entered in the appropriate register, and the entry shall be signed by the proposed tenant and by the Deputy Commissioner.

Effect of signature of entry.

7. When any entry in any such register has been so signed as directed in the last foregoing section, the person signing the same as proposed tenant and his successors in interest shall, notwithstanding any previous agreement or anything contained in the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, or the Hazara Tenancy Regulation, 1887, or any other enactment now in force, be deemed to have accepted and to hold the lands described in such entry as a tenant from the Government on the conditions prescribed in the statement prefixed to such register.

XVI of 1887.
XIII of 1887.

Transfer of rights of tenants.

8. The rights or interests vested in a tenant by or under this Act shall not be capable of being attached, or sold in execution of a decree or order of any Court or in any insolvency proceedings, nor shall they or any of them, without the previous consent in writing of the Financial Commissioner, be transferred or charged by any sale, gift, mortgage or other private contract.

Sums due in respect to tenancy recoverable as arrears of land-revenue.

9. All sums due to the Government in respect of a tenancy granted in pursuance of this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due from the tenant in respect of such tenancy.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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Definition.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, "Deputy Commissioner" includes also any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the functions of the Deputy Commissioner under this Act.

Application of Act.

3. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply the provisions of this Act to any tract of land which is the property of the Government and is wholly or partly irrigable from a canal the property of the Government.

Issue of statements of conditions of tenancies.

4. When this Act has been so applied to any tract, the Local Government may issue a statement or statements of the conditions on which it is willing to grant to tenants lands situate in such tract.

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Entry in register and signature thereof on grant of tenancy.

6. (*1*) Before a tenancy is granted to any person in any such tract, the prescribed particulars regarding the proposed grant shall be duly entered in the appropriate register, and the entry shall be signed by the proposed tenant and by the Deputy Commissioner.

Effect of signature of entry.

7. When any entry in any such register has been so signed as directed in the last foregoing section, the person signing the same as proposed tenant and his successors in interest shall, notwithstanding any previous agreement or anything contained in the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, or the Hazara Tenancy Regulation, 1887, or any other enactment now in force, be deemed to have accepted and to hold the lands described in such entry as a tenant from the Government on the conditions prescribed in the statement prefixed to such register.

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J. M. MACPHERSON,

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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22 :—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd February, 1893 :—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1870 was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our preliminary Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Memorandum by Mr. P. R. Desai, Pleader, District Court, Ratnagiri, dated 7th April, 1892 [Paper No. 1].
From Governor General's Agent in Baluchistan, No. 4402, dated 25th July, 1892 [Paper No. 2]
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 237, dated 10th August, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 5777, dated 20th August, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No 4]
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1322—68-92, dated 24th August, 1892, [Paper No 5].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 3833 J., dated 29th August, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No 43 C., dated 2nd September, 1892, and enclosures Papers No. 7].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 295-8L—1, dated 16th September, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 8]
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2416, dated 6th September, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
Suggestions by Bewa Narain Singh, Pleader, Amritsar, dated 20th September, 1892 [Paper No. 10].
From Chief Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2699, dated 17th October, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 907 S., dated 17th October, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No 12].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1914, dated 10th October, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
Notes by Lala Nihal Chand, Muzaffarnagar, dated 18th October, 1892 [Paper No. 14].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2346, dated 19th December, 1892, and enclosure [Papers No. 15].
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 189, dated 12th January, 1893, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].

2. In section 3 of the Bill we have added a clause amending the definition of "Court." It appears to us that all references from the Collector's authority should be to an independent judicial authority, and, now that the Punjab and Oudh have divided their judicial from their revenue establishments, there are few parts of India in which there are not judicial officers who have no concern with the executive administration. We think therefore that the time has now

come when the Court to which references under the Act will be made should be generally the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction. To meet, however, the case of provinces which have still no Courts of separate civil jurisdiction, or the case in which pressure of business may require assistance to the ordinary Civil Court, we have retained the clause in the original definition which empowers Local Government to appoint special judicial officers to perform the functions of a Judge under the Act.

3. Section 7 of the Bill recasts sections 11 to 15, both inclusive, of the Act. To the draft section 11 we have added words requiring the Collector to enquire into the respective interests of the persons claiming the compensation, as well as into the area and value of the land to be acquired. As regards draft section 12, we are of opinion that a claimant of compensation should not be precluded from taking exception to the measurements of the Collector, if he has good grounds for considering them incorrect; and we think that the Collector should give intimation of his award to any of the persons interested who may not be present when the award is made. We have altered the draft section 12 accordingly.

4. Section 8 of the Bill amends section 16 of the Act by requiring the Collector to take possession of the land immediately he has made the award, with a proviso permitting him to leave the occupants in occupation until possession of the land is required, upon such conditions as he and they may agree upon. We prefer the terms of the existing law, which leave to the Collector discretion as to immediate entry upon the land, and have changed section 8 of the Bill accordingly. Where the Collector postpones entry for any reason, he will ordinarily do so, as at present, on terms adjusted with the occupants; and in a later section we have provided for compensation to the occupant if his profits should be in any way *bonâ fide* reduced in the period between declaration under section 6 and the Collector's entry into possession.

5. In section 17 of the Act, which regulates the powers of the Collector in cases of urgency, we think that the special damage for which the persons interested are to be compensated should be expressly defined as the damages incident to such sudden dispossession, and have by section 9 of the Bill added some words to the section accordingly.

6. By sections 10 and 11 of the Bill Parts III and IV of the present Act are repealed, and a new procedure substituted for that which now obtains in the decision of objections to the Collector's award. Under the Act, if any one of the persons interested does not attend in the proceedings before the Collector, or if the Collector is unable to agree with the persons interested as to the amount of the compensation, or if upon his enquiry questions arise respecting the title to the land or interests therein, the Collector is bound to refer the matter to the Court, which then proceeds to determine it with the help of assessors appointed by the Collector and the persons interested respectively. It was pointed out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that these provisions entailed in a great number of cases unnecessary trouble, delay and expense to the owners of land acquired under the Act, for experience has shown that failure in attendance before the Collector is more frequently due to mere indifference than to any actual dissatisfaction with the award. In the acquisition of land for a railway, for example, it constantly happens that the interest of an individual owner is so insignificant that he finds it not worth his while to attend before the Collector. His absence, however, under the rigorous conditions of the Act, necessitates a reference of the case to the Collector, with all the attendant trouble and expense, not merely to the proprietor who was absent, but to the many others who may be associated with him in the matter and who may be themselves perfectly satisfied with the award. The Bill accordingly proposed to make the Collector's award final, with the proviso that any person dissatisfied could sue the Collector in the Civil Court. The Committee are advised that in order to attain the end in view so radical a change in the procedure for the adjustment of the compensation is unnecessary. They think with more than one of the Governments consulted that it will be sufficient to provide that the Collector's reference to the Civil Court shall only be made when a person, dissatisfied with the award, asks that it be referred, the award being otherwise final. This change in the present law is reasonable, and the Committee are of opinion that it sufficiently corrects the main practical defect of the Act. They cannot leave out of sight that the valuations upon which a Collector proceeds are ordinarily made by Native subordinates whose official interests lead them to make the valuation on the lowest possible scale, and that in many cases the owners of land acquired under the Act are poor peasants who have neither the means nor the courage to undertake a formal suit against the Collector of their district, and who would accept very inadequate compensation rather than do so.

As to the discontinuance of the system of assessors all authorities are agreed. It is the universal remark that competent assessors are not easily procurable, and that there is an irresistible tendency for the assessor to become not an adviser but a partizan, adding very largely to the cost of the trial without assisting the Judge. In the words of Mr. Justice Parker, "the nominees are faithful to their trust and deliver their opinion with minds altogether unaffected by the evidence."

The Committee have accordingly substituted for sections 10 and 11 of the Bill a revision of Parts III and IV of the Act effected in accordance with the views which have here been expressed. The Collector's award will be referred to the Court whenever any person interested asks that it be referred, but only then. The Judge will give his decision on it, and in all cases there will be a right of appeal from the Judge's award to the High Court.

7. In Part III we have made some alterations of the Act in detail. Section 24 of the Act defines the matters to be considered in determining compensation. The Committee

are of the opinion that the Bill introduced last year rightly required market-value to be taken at the time of the declaration under section 6, and not, as in the Act, at the time of the award; but this change in the law required the addition to the section of a clause bringing under the consideration of the Court any diminution in the profits of occupation during the period between the declaration and the Collector's entry into possession, as also the value of any standing crops or trees that may be on the land when he takes possession.

It appears more convenient to insert here than in a later part of the Act the instruction contained in section 42 of the Act that, in addition to the amount of any compensation due to the owner of the land acquired, fifteen per centum on the market-value shall be given in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition. We have accordingly added a clause to this effect in the section by which we amend section 24 of the Act, and the Collector or Judge making the award will find embraced in a single section the whole of the details required for the completion of his estimate of compensation.

This section as drafted in the Bill contained a definition of market-value to which exception has been widely taken as inapplicable to many parts of the country and when applicable open to much objection. We agree with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the High Court of Bengal that no attempt should be made to define strictly the term in the Act, and that the price which a willing vendor might be expected to obtain in the open market from a willing purchaser should be left for the decision primarily of the Collector and ultimately of the Court.

8. The Act (section 33) directs that when the Judge's award does not exceed that of the Collector the costs of the reference to the Judge shall be paid by the person interested, but that when the Judge's award exceeds the Collector's the whole of the costs of the reference shall be paid by the Collector. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it was noticed that this provision led to extravagant and speculative claims, and in the Bill as introduced the adjudication of costs is left to the Courts in accordance with the ordinary rules of the Code of Civil Procedure. We think the rules which guide the adjudication of costs between litigants cannot fairly be employed in the decision of reasonable objections to the sufficiency of a Collector's award. We are of opinion that, when the Judge finds the Collector's award to have been inadequate, the Collector should ordinarily pay the costs of the reference, but we have inserted a clause giving discretion to the Court to give the Collector part of his costs whenever the claim of the objector proves to be extravagant. It will be remembered that reference to the Court will in future be much less frequent, and that if the system of assessors be discontinued the costs in such references will be much reduced.

9. In the sections which constitute Part IV of the Act (Apportionment of Compensation) we have inserted words which bring under the orders of the Court the issue as to the persons entitled to the compensation, as well as that of the share which each is entitled to receive.

10. Chapter V of the Act concerns the payment of compensation. We have added clauses to section 40 as amended by section 12 of the Bill, empowering on the one hand the Collector to deposit the amount of his award in Court, when for any reason there is no person able and willing to receive it, and on the other empowering the owner of the land, if dissatisfied with the award, to accept the amount under protest. To that extent it will no longer be to the advantage of the owner to protract proceedings and run on a claim for interest; for if, notwithstanding the express privilege given to the owner, he refuses to take the compensation-money placed at his disposal, he has no claim to interest on it.

11. In Part VII of the Act (Acquisition of Land for Companies) two sections have been added to except from the provisions applicable to ordinary Companies those Companies for which, under contract with the Secretary of State, Government is expressly bound to provide land. In Part VIII of the Act (section 51) we have, at the instance of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, empowered Collectors and Judges to serve any notices under the Act by registered letter. We think it necessary, however, expressly to require that service can be proved only by production of the addressee's receipt.

12. Section 54 of the Act gives to the Government or the public bodies whom it represents power of withdrawal from land it has proposed to acquire. This power, however, must be exercised before the award is made. After award withdrawal is prohibited, whatever may be the circumstances. Experience has shown that the only occasions on which powers of withdrawal would be really useful are when an award has shewn that the Government was seriously misled by an under-estimate of the value of the land. A case has been reported in which a municipality has been nearly ruined by being compelled to proceed with an acquisition in which the award was inordinately in excess of the original valuation. We think, therefore, that power to withdraw should be given after as well as before the award, but that, if so exercised, it should only be on terms of the most liberal compensation to the owner, and that, if he is dissatisfied with the Collector's offer, he should have the same rights of reference to the Judge as in cases of acquisition.

13. To section 55 as amended by the Bill we have added a clause permitting references to the Court to determine summarily certain questions of fact arising under the section.

14. Before the Bill is finally passed we think it would be desirable that the Act of 1870 should be wholly repealed and re-enacted with the amendments now proposed or such of them as may be eventually adopted. We attach to this Report a copy of the Act of 1870 as it will stand if amended as we now propose.

15. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	12th March, 1892.
Fort Saint George Gazette	29th March, 1892.
Bombay Government Gazette	17th March, 1892.
Calcutta Gazette	16th March, 1892.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	19th March, 1892.
Punjab Government Gazette	24th March, 1892.
Central Provinces Gazette	26th March, 1892.
Burma Gazette	26th March, 1892.
Assam Gaeztte	26th March, 1892.
Coorg District Gazette	1st April, 1892.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Kanarese	21st June, 1892.
	Malayalam	28th June, 1892.
	Hindustani	5th July, 1892.
	Tamil	12th July, 1892.
	Telugu	12th July, 1892.
Bengal	Uriya	12th May, 1892.
	Hindi	28th June, 1892.
	Bengali	5th July, 1892.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	13th July, 1892.
Punjab	Urdu	30th June, 1892.
Burma	Burmese	6th August, 1892.
Assam	Bengali	9th July, 1892.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st September, 1892.

16. We recommend that the Bill as now amended, with our Report and its Appendix be republished in English and sent to the several Local Governments for consideration. As the changes we propose in the Bill mainly restore the procedure of the present Act, we do not consider that the alterations made by us render necessary the republication of the Bill in the vernacular languages.

J. WOODBURN.
PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.
ALEX. EDW. MILLER.
C. B. PRITCHARD.
ODAY PERTAP SINGH.
RASHBEHARY GHOSE.
P. CHENTSAL RAO.*

The 1st February, 1893.

* My remarks on the grounds on which I differ are annexed.

NOTE.

I SIGN the Report in token of my general approval of the main provisions contained in the Bill, but there are one or two points in it on which I wish to make a few remarks.

I consider that the "market-value," which will be the most important factor in determining the amount of compensation to be awarded, requires to be clearly defined both in the interests of uniformity of procedure in the various Courts and in the interests of owners of certain classes of landed property. In the ordinary acceptation of the term, "market-value" means the price which the land or building taken up for public purposes would fetch if taken into the market and sold by the owner himself, and this is no doubt ordinarily a fair method of estimating the value of the land or building. But at the same time there are cases in which the market-value as above interpreted does not represent the true value of the property. For instance, a man may build a house at a considerable cost in an out-of-the-way locality for his own personal enjoyment, but such a building, if sold in the market, might, owing to absence of demand, hardly realise half its cost of construction. In such cases it appears equitable and proper that the value of the property should be estimated, not with reference to the market-value, which depends upon the demand in the locality of its situation, but with reference to the actual cost of erecting a similar building less the sum to be set off on account of deterioration by time and user. It seems to me to be unfair that the owner of property should be compelled to part with it for a smaller amount than what it actually cost him simply because it is required for public purposes, or because, owing to its situation in a locality far removed from the centres of business and life, the property cannot realise its full value in the market. It may be urged that there is nothing in the law precluding the Collector or Judge making the award from taking the cost of construction into consideration in arriving at the market-value; but in my opinion the matter is too important to be left to the unfettered discretion even of Collectors and Judges, and the law should unmistakably lay down the course for them. Again, there is another class of owners whom the market-value of lands over which they have proprietary rights cannot adequately compensate. To such a class belong zamindars who derive a fixed annual revenue from lands which they own but in which their tenants possess occupancy-rights. The market-value of such property will always depend upon the current rate of interest in the locality The current rate of interest in the mufassil is invariably high, and the property would not ordinarily fetch more than ten or fifteen times the annual income if sold in the market. But to compel the owner of such property to part with it for such a consideration appears to me to be fraught with great hardship, even if it be not altogether unjustifiable In such cases, we should, I think, capitalize his income in such a manner that the amount awarded would, if invested in the safest marketable securities, yield him an interest equivalent to his annual income from the land. This is the principle which the Government adopt when they allow individuals to redeem the land-tax They demand twenty-five times the annual assessment as the price of redemption, and it seems to me to be only just that the income of the above-mentioned class of land-holders should be capitalized on the same principle in determining the amount of compensation due to them when their lands are compulsorily acquired by Government. For instance, if a zamindar was entitled to a fixed annual rental of Rs. 10 from the land acquired we must pay him as the cost of acquisition Rs. 250, which, if invested in four per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India, will yield him the equivalent of his annual rent in the shape of interest, and not Rs. 100 or 150 according to the market-value based upon insecure investments. For these reasons I should be glad to see 'market-value' defined in some such manner as follows:

"'Market-value' is the price which the property would fetch if taken into the market by the owner himself and leisurely and advantageous sale thereof effected; but where, owing to absence of demand in the locality, such value should fall below the actual cost of creating the property, then such actual cost, making allowance for deterioration by time or user, shall be deemed as 'market-value.' In any case, if the claimant prefers it, the market value shall be assumed to be twenty-five times the average annual income derivable from the property."

If twenty five years' purchase is considered too much, I have no objection to its being reduced to twenty, which is the rate adopted in Madras for redeeming quit-rents on inams or favourable tenures.

There is another point on which I venture to differ from the majority of the Committee Section 25, sub section (2), of the Bill says that, when an applicant has refused or omitted without sufficient reason to make a claim before the Collector, the Judge may award less, and in no case more, than the amount awarded by the Collector. I quite see the reason for not exceeding the Collector's award, but I see none for reducing it. This is however, not of much practical importance, as I do not believe that any Judge is

or believed to be interested in the land, of whom, or of whose claims, he has information, whether or not they have respectively appeared before him.

"12. (1) Such award shall be filed in the Collector's office and shall, except as hereinafter provided, be final and conclusive evidence, as between the Collector and the persons interested, whether they have respectively appeared before the Collector or not, of the true area and value of the land, and the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested.

Award of Collector when to be final.

"(2) The Collector shall give immediate notice of his award to such of the persons interested as are not present personally or by their representatives when the award is made.

"13. The Collector may, for any cause he thinks fit, from time to time adjourn the enquiry to a day to be fixed by him.

Adjournment of enquiry.

"14. For the purpose of enquiries under this Act, the Collector shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel the production of documents by the same means, and (so far as may be) in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to summon and enforce attendance of witnesses and production of documents.

XIV of 1882.

"15. In determining the amount of compensation, the Collector shall take into consideration the matters mentioned in section twenty-three, and shall not take into consideration any of the matters mentioned in section twenty-four."

Matters to be considered and neglected.

8. (1) In section 16 of the said Act, for the words "fourteen or a reference to the Court under section fifteen", the word "eleven" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 16 of said Act.

9. In section 17 of the said Act,—

Amendment of section 17 of said Act.

(i) for the words "though no such reference has been directed or award made" the words "though no such award has been made" shall be substituted;

(ii) after the words "on such land" the words "and for any other damage sustained by them caused by such sudden dispossession and not excepted in section twenty four" shall be inserted; and

(iii) after the words "such crops and trees" the words "and the amount of such other damage" shall be inserted.

10. For sections 18 to 36, both inclusive, of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

New sections substituted for sections 18 to 36 of said Act.

"18. Any person interested who has not accepted the award may, by written application to the Collector, require that the matter be referred by the Collector for the determination of the Court, whether his objection be to the measurement of the land, the amount of the compensation, or the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested. The application shall state the grounds on which objection to the award is taken:

Reference to Court.

"Provided that every such application shall be made,—

(a) if the person making it was present or represented before the Collector at the time when he made his award, within six weeks from the date of the Collector's award;

(b) in other cases, within six weeks of the receipt of the notice from the Collector under section twelve, or within six months from the date of the Collector's award, whichever period shall first expire.

"19. In making the reference, the Collector shall state for the information of the Court in writing under his hand—

Collector's statement to the Court.

(a) the situation and extent of the land;

(b) the names of the persons whom he has reason to think interested in such land;

(c) the amount awarded for damages and paid or tendered under sections five and seventeen or either of them, and the amount of compensation awarded under section eleven; and,

(d) if the objection be to the amount of the compensation, the grounds on which the amount of compensation was determined.

"20. The Court shall thereupon cause a notice, specifying the day on which the Court will proceed to determine the objection, and directing their appearance before the Court on that day, to be served on the following persons, namely:—

Service of notice.

(a) the applicant,

(b) if the objection is in regard to the area of the land or to the amount of the compensation, the Collector, and

(c) if the objection is in regard to the apportionment of the compensation, all persons interested in the objection.

"21. The scope of the inquiry in every such proceeding shall be restricted to a consideration of the interests of the persons affected by the objection.

Restriction on scope of proceedings.

"22. Every such proceeding shall take place in open Court, and all persons entitled to practise in any Civil Court shall be entitled to appear, plead and act (as the case may be) in such proceeding.

Proceedings to be in open Court.

"23. (1) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Act, the Court shall take into consideration—

Matters to be considered in determining compensation.

first, the market-value of the land at the date of the publication of the declaration relating thereto under section six;

secondly, the damage sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees, which may be on the land at the time of the Collector's taking possession thereof;

thirdly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land;

fourthly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, moveable or immoveable, in any other manner, or his earnings;

fifthly, if, in consequence of the acquisition of the land by the Collector, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change; and

sixthly, the damage (if any) *bonâ fide* resulting from diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the declaration under section six and the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land.

"(2) In addition to the market-value of the land, as above provided, the Court shall in every case award a sum of fifteen per centum on such market-value, in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition.

Matters to be neglected in determining compensation.

"24. But the Court shall not take into consideration—

first, the degree of urgency which has led to the acquisition;

secondly, any disinclination of the person interested to part with the land acquired;

thirdly, any damage sustained by him which, if caused by a private person, would not render such person liable to a suit;

fourthly, any damage which, after the date of the publication of the declaration under section six, is likely to be caused to the land acquired by or in consequence of the use to which it will be put;

fifthly, any increase to the value of the land acquired likely to accrue from the use to which it will be put when acquired;

sixthly, any increase to the value of the other land of the person interested likely to accrue from the use to which the land acquired will be put; or

seventhly, any outlay or improvements on the land acquired commenced, made or effected after the date of the publication of the declaration under section six.

"25. (1) When the applicant has made a claim to compensation, pursuant to any notice given under section nine, the amount awarded to him by the Court shall not exceed the amount so claimed or be less than the amount awarded by the Collector under section eleven.

Rules as to amount of compensation.

"(2) When the applicant has refused to make such claim, or has omitted without sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Judge) to make such claim, the amount awarded by the Court may be less than, and shall in no case exceed, the amount awarded by the Collector.

"(3) When the applicant has omitted for a sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Judge) to make such claim, the amount awarded to him by the Court shall not be less than and may exceed the amount awarded by the Collector.

"26. Every award under this Part shall be in writing signed by the Judge, and shall specify the amount awarded under the first clause of section twenty-three, and also the amounts (if any) respectively awarded under each of the other clauses of the same section, together with the grounds of awarding each of the said amounts.

Form of awards.

"27. (1) Every such award shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the proceedings under this Part, and by what persons and in what proportions they are to be paid.

Costs.

"(2) When the award of the Collector is not upheld, the costs shall ordinarily be paid by the Collector, unless the Court shall be of opinion that the claim of the applicant was so extravagant that some deduction from his costs should be made or that he should pay a part of the Collector's costs.

"(3) The costs (if any) payable by the applicant may be recovered as if they were costs incurred in a suit and as if the award of the Court were the decree therein.

"28. If the sum which in the opinion of the Court the Collector ought to have awarded as compensation is in excess of the sum which the Collector did award as compensation, the award of the Court may direct that the Collector shall pay interest on such excess at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date on which he took possession of the land to the date of payment of such excess into Court.

Collector may be directed to pay interest on excess compensation.

"29. Save in so far as they may be inconsistent with anything contained in this Act, the provisions of the Code of

Code of Civil Procedure to apply.

XIV of 1882. Civil Procedure shall apply to proceedings under this Part.

"30. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure applicable to appeals from original decrees, an appeal shall lie to the High Court from the award or from any part of the award of the Court in any proceedings under this Part."

Appeals in certain cases.

11 (1) In section 38 of the said Act, after the words "or any part thereof," and in section 39 of the said Act, after the words "apportionment thereof," the words "or as to the persons to whom the same or any part thereof is payable" shall be inserted.

Amendments of sections 38 and 39 of said Act.

(2) In the last clause of section 39 of the said Act, for the words "regular appeals in suits" the words "appeals from original decrees" shall be substituted.

12. For Part V of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of new Part for Part V of said Act.

"PART V.

"PAYMENT.

"40. (1) On making an award under section eleven, the Collector shall tender payment of the compensation awarded by him to the persons interested entitled thereto according to the award, and shall pay it to them if they shall consent to receive it.

Payment of compensation to whom to be made.

"(2) If they shall not consent to receive it, or if there be no person competent to receive it, or if there be any dispute as to the title to receive it or as to the apportionment of it, the Collector shall deposit the amount of the compensation in the Court to which a reference under section eighteen would be submitted:

"Provided that any person interested may receive such payment under protest as to the sufficiency of the amount:

"Provided also that no person who has received the amount otherwise than under protest shall be entitled to make any application under section eighteen:

"Provided also that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person, who may receive the whole or any part of any compensation awarded under this Act, to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto.

"41. When the amount of such compensation is not paid or payment thereof tendered on or before taking possession of the land, the Collector shall pay the amount awarded with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum from the time of so taking possession."

Payment of interest.

13. In section 45 of the said Act, the words "and on such reference, or on a reference under section forty-three, the Judge sitting alone shall decide the difference referred" are hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 45 of said Act.

14. After section 45 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

Addition of section after section 45 of said Act.

"45A. The Judge may pass such order as he may think fit in regard to the costs of a reference made under this Part, and from such order there shall be no appeal."

Cost on references under this Part.

15. After section 50 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

Addition of sections after section 50 of said Act.

"50A. The provisions of sections forty-seven to fifty, both inclusive, shall not apply, and shall be deemed never to have applied, to the acquisition of land for any railway or other company, for the purposes of which, under any agreement between such company and the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Government is, or was, bound to provide land.

Sections 47 to 50 not to apply where Government bound by agreement to provide land for companies.

"50B. In the case of the acquisition of land for the purposes of a Railway Company, the existence of such an agreement as is mentioned in section 50A may be proved by the production of a printed copy thereof purporting to be printed by order of Government."

When agreement between Company and Secretary of State need not be proved.

16. To section 51 of the said Act, after the word "business" the following shall be added, namely:—

Addition to section 51 of said Act.

"or by fixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the office of the officer aforesaid or of the Collector or in the court-house, and also in some conspicuous part of the land to be acquired:

"Provided that, if the Collector or Judge shall so direct, a notice may be sent by post, in a letter addressed to the person named therein and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, and service of it may be proved by the production of the addressee's receipt." XIV of 1866.

17. For section 54 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of new section for section 54 of said Act.

"54. (1) Except in the case provided for in section forty-four, nothing in this Act shall be taken to compel the Government to complete the acquisition of any land.

Completion of acquisition not compulsory, but compensation to be awarded when not completed.

"(2) Whenever the Government declines to complete any such acquisition, the Collector shall determine the amount of compensation due for the damage suffered by the owner in

consequence of the notice or of any proceedings thereunder, and shall pay such amount to the person interested together with all costs proved to have been incurred by him in the prosecution of the proceedings under this Act relating to the said land.

"(3) The provisions of Part III of this Act shall apply to the determination of the compensation payable under this section."

18. To section 55 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

Addition to section 55 of said Act.

"Provided that the owner may, at any time before the Collector has made his award under section eleven by notice in writing, withdraw or modify his expressed desire that the whole of such house, manufactory or building shall be so acquired:

"Provided also that if any question shall arise as to whether any land proposed to be taken under this Act does or not form part of a house, manufactory or building within the meaning of this section, the Collector shall refer the determination of such question to the Court and shall not take possession of such land until after the question has been determined:

"Provided also that either party may appeal to the High Court against the decision of the Court on any such reference, and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to every such appeal as if it were an appeal from an original decree of the Court.

XIV of 1882.

"(2) If in the case of any claim under section twenty-three, *thirdly*, by a person interested, on account of the severing of the land to be acquired from his other land, the Local Government is of opinion that the claim is unreasonable or excessive, it may, at any time before the Collector has made his award, order the acquisition of the whole of the land of which the land first sought to be acquired forms a part.

"In the case last hereinbefore provided for, no fresh declaration or other proceedings under sections six to ten, both inclusive, shall be necessary; but the Collector shall without delay furnish a copy of the order of the Local Government to the person interested, and shall thereafter proceed to make his award under section eleven."

19. In section 56 of the said Act, for the words "any municipal fund" the words "any fund controlled or managed by a local authority" shall be substituted; and for the words "incurred by the Collector in such acquisition" the words "of and incidental to such acquisition" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 56 of said Act.

20. In section 58 of the said Act, the words "no suit shall be brought to set aside an award under this Act. And" are hereby repealed.

Repeal of part of section 58 of said Act.

APPENDIX.

ACT NO. X OF 1870 AS MODIFIED BY LEGISLATION UP TO DATE, WITH THE MATTER NOW PROPOSED FOR REPEAL EXCLUDED AND THE AMENDMENTS NOW PROPOSED SHOWN IN ITALICS.

An Act for the acquisition of land for public purposes and for Companies.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law for the acquisition of land needed for public purposes and for Companies, and for determining the amount of compensation to be made on account of such acquisition; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Land Acquisition Act, 1870":

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India.

Repeal of Acts.

2. On and from such day Act No. VI of 1857 (*for the acquisition of land for public purposes*), Act No. II of 1861 (*to amend Act No. VI of 1857*) and Act No. XXII of 1863 (*to provide for taking land for works of public utility to be constructed by private persons or Companies and for regulating the construction and use of works on land so taken*) shall be repealed.

All references made to any of the said Acts in subsequent Acts, orders or contracts shall be read as if made to this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Land."

the expression "land" includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth:

"Person interested."

the expression "person interested" includes all persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under this Act:

"Collector."

the expression "Collector" means the Collector of a District, and includes a Deputy Commissioner and any officer specially appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Collector under this Act:

"Court."

the expression "Court" means a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, unless the Local Government has appointed (as it is hereby empowered to do) a special judicial officer within any specified local limits to perform the functions of a Judge under this Act:

"Company."

the expression "Company" means a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, *or incorporated by an Act of Parliament or of the Governor General in Council,* or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent:

"Entitled to act."

and the following persons shall be deemed persons "entitled to act" as and to the extent hereinafter provided (that is to say)—

trustees for other persons beneficially interested shall be deemed the persons entitled to act with reference to any such case, and that to the same extent as the persons beneficially interested could have acted if free from disability:

a married woman, in cases to which the English law is applicable, shall be deemed the person so entitled to act, and, whether of full age or not, to the same extent as if she were unmarried and of full age; and

the guardians of minors and the committees *or managers* of lunatics or idiots shall be deemed respectively the persons so entitled to act, to the same extent as the minors, lunatics or idiots themselves, if free from disability, could have acted.

Provided that—

(i) no person shall be deemed "entitled to act" whose interest in the subject matter shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Collector or Court to be

adverse to the interest of the person interested for whom he would otherwise be entitled to act;

(ii) in every such case the person interested may appear by a next friend or, in default of his appearance by a next friend, the Collector or Court, as the case may be, shall appoint a guardian for the case to act on his behalf in the conduct thereof; and

(iii) the provisions of Chapter XXXI of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, mutatis mutandis, apply in the case of persons interested appearing before a Collector or Court by a next friend, or by a guardian for the case, in proceedings under this Act. XIV of 1882.

PART II.

ACQUISITION.

Preliminary Investigation.

Power to enter and survey.

4. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that land in any locality is likely to be needed for any public purpose, a notification to that effect shall be published in the local Gazette, and the Collector shall cause public notice of the substance of such notification to be given at convenient places in the said locality.

Thereupon it shall be lawful for any officer either generally or specially authorized by such Government in this behalf, and for his servants and workmen,

to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land in such locality:

to dig or bore into the sub-soil:

to do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether the land is adapted for such purpose:

Power to mark outline.

to set out the boundaries of the land proposed to be taken and the intended line of the work (if any) proposed to be made thereon:

to mark such levels, boundaries and line by placing marks and cutting trenches;

Power to clear land.

and, where otherwise the survey cannot be completed and the levels taken and the boundaries and line marked, to cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle.

Previous notice of entry.

Provided that no person shall enter into any building or upon any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving such occupier at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

Payment for damage.

5. The officer so authorized shall at the time of such entry pay or tender payment for all necessary damage to be done as aforesaid, and, in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered, he shall at once refer the dispute to the decision of the Collector, and such decision shall be final.

Declaration of intended Acquisition.

Declaration that land is required for a public purpose.

6. Subject to the provisions of Part VII of this Act, whenever it appears to the Local Government that any particular land is needed for a public purpose, or for a Company, a declaration shall be made to that effect under the signature of a Secretary to such Government or of some officer duly authorized to certify its orders:

Provided that no such declaration shall be made unless the compensation to be awarded for such property is to be paid out of public revenues, *out of some fund controlled or managed by a local authority*, or by a Company.

Contents of declaration.

The declaration shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall state the district or other territorial division in which the land is situate, the purpose for which it is needed, its approximate area, and where a plan shall have been made of the land, the place where such plan may be inspected.

Declaration to be evidence.

The said declaration shall be conclusive evidence that the land is needed for a public purpose or for a Company, as the case may be; and, after making such declaration, the Local Government may acquire the land in manner hereinafter appearing.

(*b*) *if the objection is in regard to the area of the land or to the amount of the compensation, the Collector; and*

(*c*) *if the objection is in regard to the apportionment of the compensation, all persons interested in the objection.*

Restriction on scope of proceedings.

21. *The scope of the inquiry in every such proceeding shall be restricted to a consideration of the interests of the persons affected by the objection.*

Proceedings to be in open Court.

22. *Every such proceeding shall take place in open Court, and all persons entitled to practise in any Civil Court shall be entitled to appear, plead and act (as the case may be) in such proceeding.*

Matters to be considered in determining compensation.

23. (*1*) *In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Act, the Court shall take into consideration—*

first, the market-value of the land at the date of the publication of the declaration relating thereto under section six;

secondly, the damage sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees which may be on the land at the time of the Collector's taking possession thereof;

thirdly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land;

fourthly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, moveable or immoveable, in any other manner, or his earnings;

fifthly, if, in consequence of the acquisition of the land by the Collector, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change; and

sixthly, the damage (if any) bonâ fide *resulting from diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the declaration under section six and the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land.*

(*2*) *In addition to the market-value of the land, as above provided, the Court shall in every case award a sum of fifteen per centum on such market-value, in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition.*

Matters to be neglected in determining compensation.

24. *But the Court shall not take into consideration—*

first, the degree of urgency which has led to the acquisition;

secondly, any disinclination of the person interested to part with the land acquired;

thirdly, any damage sustained by him which, if caused by a private person, would not render such person liable to a suit;

fourthly, any damage which, after the date of the publication of the declaration under section six, is likely to be caused to the land acquired by or in consequence of the use to which it will be put;

fifthly, any increase to the value of the land acquired likely to accrue from the use to which it will be put when acquired;

sixthly, any increase to the value of the other land of the person interested likely to accrue from the use to which the land acquired will be put; or

seventhly, any outlay or improvements on the land acquired commenced, made or effected after the date of the publication of the declaration under section six.

Rules as to amount of compensation.

25. (*1*) *When the applicant has made a claim to compensation, pursuant to any notice given under section nine, the amount awarded to him by the Court shall not exceed the amount so claimed or be less than the amount awarded by the Collector under section eleven.*

(*2*) *When the applicant has refused to make such claim, or has omitted without sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Judge) to make such claim, the amount awarded by the Court may be less than and shall in no case exceed the amount awarded by the Collector.*

(*3*) *When the applicant has omitted for a sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Judge) to make such claim, the amount awarded to him by the Court shall not be less than and may exceed the amount awarded by the Collector.*

26. *Every award under this Part shall be in writing signed by the Judge, and shall specify the amount awarded under the first clause of section twenty-three, and also the amounts (if any) respectively awarded under each of the other clauses of the same section, together with the grounds of awarding each of the said amounts.*

Form of awards.

27. (*1*) *Every such award shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the proceedings under this Part, and by what persons and in what proportions they are to be paid.*

Costs.

(*2*). *When the award of the Collector is not upheld, the costs shall ordinarily be paid by the Collector unless the Court shall be of opinion that the claim of the applicant was so extravagant that some deduction from his costs should be made or that he should pay a part of the Collector's costs.*

(*3*) *The costs (if any) payable by the applicant may be recovered as if they were costs incurred in a suit and as if the award of the Court were the decree therein.*

28. *If the sum which in the opinion of the Court the Collector ought to have awarded as compensation is in excess of the sum which the Collector did award as compensation, the award of the Court may direct that the Collector shall pay interest on such excess at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date on which he took possession of the land to the date of payment of such excess into Court.*

Collector may be directed to pay interest on excess compensation.

29. *Save in so far as they may be inconsistent with anything contained in this Act, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to proceedings under this Part.*

Code of Civil Procedure to apply.

XIV of 1882
XIV of 1882.

30. *Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure applicable to appeals from original decrees, an appeal shall lie to the High Court from the award or from any part of the award of the Court in any proceedings under this Part.*"

Appeals in certain cases.

PART IV.

APPORTIONMENT OF COMPENSATION.

37. Where there are several persons interested, if such persons agree in the apportionment of the compensation, the particulars of such apportionment shall be specified in the award, and as between such persons the award shall be conclusive evidence of the correctness of the apportionment.

Particulars of apportionment to be specified.

38. When the amount of compensation has been settled under section 14, if any dispute arises as to the apportionment of the same or any part thereof, *or as to the persons to whom the same or any part thereof is payable*, the Collector shall refer such dispute to the decision of the Court.

Dispute as to apportionment.

39. When the amount of compensation has been settled by the Court, and there is any dispute as to the apportionment thereof, *or as to the persons to whom the same or any part thereof is payable*, or when a reference to the Court has been made under section 38, the Judge sitting alone shall decide the proportions in which the persons interested are entitled to share in such amount.

Determination of proportions.

An appeal shall lie from such decision to the High Court, unless the Judge whose decision is appealed from is not the District Judge, in which case the appeal shall lie in the first instance to the District Judge.

Every appeal under this section shall be presented within the time and in manner provided for *appeals from original decrees.*

PART V.

PAYMENT.

40. (*1*) *On making an award under section 11, the Collector shall tender payment of the compensation awarded by him to the persons interested entitled thereto according to the award, and shall pay it to them if they shall consent to receive it.*

Payment of compensation to whom to be made.

(*2*) *If they shall not consent to receive it, or if there be no person competent to receive it, or if there be any dispute as to the title to receive it or as to the apportionment*

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of it, the Collector shall deposit the amount of the compensation in the Court to which a reference under section eighteen would be submitted:

Provided that any person interested may receive such payment under protest as to the sufficiency of the amount:

Provided also that no person who has received the amount otherwise than under protest shall be entitled to make any application under section eighteen:

Provided also that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person, who may receive the whole or any part of any compensation awarded under this Act, to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto.

Payment of interest.

41. When the amount of such compensation is not paid or payment thereof tendered on or before taking possession of the land, the Collector shall pay the amount awarded with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum from the time of so taking possession.

PART VI.

TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF LAND.

Temporary occupation of waste or arable land.

43. Subject to the provisions of Part VII of this Act, whenever it appears to the Local Government that the temporary occupation and use of any waste or arable land are needed for any public purpose, or for a Company, the Local Government may direct the Collector to procure the occupation and use of the same for such term as it shall think fit, not exceeding three years from the commencement of such occupation.

The Collector shall thereupon give notice in writing to the persons interested in such land of the purpose for which the same is needed, and shall, for the occupation and use thereof for such term as aforesaid, and for the materials (if any) to be taken therefrom, pay to them such compensation, either in a gross sum of money, or by monthly or other periodical payments, as shall be agreed upon in writing between him and such persons respectively.

Difference as to compensation.

In case the Collector and the persons interested differ as to the sufficiency of the compensation, the Collector shall refer such difference for the final order of the Court.

Power to enter and take possession.

44. On payment of such compensation, or on executing such agreement,

or on making a reference under section forty-three,

the Collector may enter upon and take possession of the land, and use or permit the use thereof in accordance with the terms of the said notice.

Restoration of land taken.

And, on the expiration of the term, the Collector shall make or tender to the persons interested compensation for the damage (if any) done to the land and not provided for by the agreement, and shall restore the land to the persons interested therein:

Provided that, if the land has become permanently unfit to be used for the purpose for which it was used immediately before the commencement of such term and if the persons interested shall so require, the Local Government shall proceed under this Act to acquire the land as if it was needed permanently for a public purpose or for a Company.

Differenc as to condition of land.

45. In case the Collector and persons interested differ as to the condition of the land at the expiration of the term, or as to any matter connected with the said agreement, the Collector shall refer such difference for the final order of the Court.

Cost on references under this Part.

45A. The Judge may pass such order as he may think fit in regard to the costs of a reference made under this Part, and from such order there shall be no appeal.

PART VII.

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR COMPANIES.

Company may be authorized to enter and survey.

46. Subject to such rules as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, the Local Government may authorize any officer of any Company desiring to acquire land for its purposes to exercise the powers conferred by section four.

In every such case section four shall be construed as if, for the words "for such purpose," the words "for the purposes of the Company" were substituted; and section five shall be construed as if, after the words "the officer," the words "of the Company," were inserted.

Construction of sections four and five.

47. The provisions of sections six to section forty-five (both inclusive) shall not be put in force in order to acquire land for any Company, unless with the previous consent of the Local Government, and unless the Company shall have executed the agreement hereinafter mentioned.

Consent of Local Government to acquisition.
Execution of agreement.

48. Such consent shall not be given unless the Local Government be satisfied, by an enquiry held as hereinafter provided,—

Previous enquiry.

(1) that such acquisition is needed for the construction of some work, and

(2) that such work is likely to prove useful to the public.

Such enquiry shall be held by such officer and at such time and place as the Local Government shall appoint.

Such officer may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents by the same means and, as far as possible, in the same manner as is provided by the Code of Civil Procedure in the case of a Civil Court.

49. Such officer shall report to the Local Government the result of the enquiry, and, if the Local Government is satisfied that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of a work, and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public, it shall, subject to such rules as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, require the Company to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council, providing to the satisfaction of the Local Government for the following matters, namely :—

Agreement with Secretary of State in Council.

(1) the payment to Government of the cost of the acquisition;

(2) the transfer, on such payment, of the land to the Company;

(3) the terms on which the land shall be held by the Company;

(4) the time within which, and the conditions on which, the work shall be executed and maintained; and

(5) the terms on which the public shall be entitled to use the work.

50. Every such agreement shall, as soon as may be after its execution, be published in the Gazette of India, and also in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon (so far as regards the terms on which the public shall be entitled to use the work) have the same effect as if it had formed part of this Act.

Publication of agreement.

50A. *The provisions of sections forty-seven to fifty, both inclusive, shall not apply and shall be deemed never to have applied, to the acquisition of land for any Railway or other Company, for the purposes of which, under any agreement between such Company and the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Government is, or was, bound top rovide land.*

Sections forty-seven to fifty not to apply where Government bound by agreement to provide land for Companies.

50B. *In the case of the acquisition af land for the purposes of a Railway Company, the existence of such an agreement as is mentioned in section 50A may be proved by the production of a printed copy thereof purporting to be printed by order of Government.*

When agreement between Company and Secretary of State need not be proved.

PART VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

51. Service of any notice under this Act shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed, in the case of a notice under section four, by the officer therein mentioned, and, in the case of any other notice, by or by order of the Collector or the Judge.

Service of notice.

Whenever it may be practicable, the service of the notice shall be made on the person therein named.

When such person cannot be found the service may be made on any adult male member of his family residing with him; and, if no such adult male member can be found, the

notice may be served by fixing the copy on the outer door of the house in which the person therein named ordinarily dwells or carries of business, *or by fixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the office of the officer aforesaid or of the Collector or in the court-house, and also in some conspicuous part of the land to be acquired:*

Provided that, if the Collector or Judge shall so direct, a notice may be sent by post, in a letter addressed to the person named therein and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, and service of it may be proved by the production of the addressee's receipt.

XIV of 1866.

Obstruction to survey, &c. Filling trenches. Destroying land-marks.

52. Whoever wilfully obstructs any person in doing any of the acts authorized by section four or section eight, or wilfully fills up, destroys, damages, or displaces any trench or mark made under section four shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, or to fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to both.

Magistrate to enforce surrender.

53. If the Collector is opposed or impeded in taking possession under this Act of any land, he shall, if a Magistrate, enforce the surrender of the land to himself, and, if not a Magistrate, he shall apply to a Magistrate or (within the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay,) to the Commissioner of Police, and such Magistrate or Commissioner (as the case may be) shall enforce the surrender of the land to the Collector.

Completion of acqusition not compulsory, but compensation to be awarded when not completed.

54. (*1*) *Except in the case provided for in section forty-four, nothing in this Act shall be taken to compel the Government to complete the acquisition of any land.*

(*2*) *Whenever the Government declines to complete any such acquisition, the Collector shall determine the amount of compensation due for the damage suffered by the owner in consequence of the notice or of any proceedings thereunder, and shall pay such amount to the person interested, together with all costs proved to have been incurred by him in the prosecution of the proceedings under this Act relating to the said land.*

(*3*) *The provisions of Part III of this Act shall apply to the determination of the compensation payable under this section.*

Part of house or building not to be taken.

55. The provisions of this Act shall not be put in force for the purpose of acquiring a part only of any house, manufactory or other building, if the owner desire that the whole of such house, manufactory or building shall be so acquired:

Provided that the owner may, at any time before the Collector has made his award under section eleven, by notice in writing, withdraw or modify his expressed desire that the whole of such house, manufactory or building shall be so acquired:

Provided also that if any question shall arise as to whether any land proposed to be taken under this Act does or not form part of a house, manufactory or building within the meaning of this section, the Collector shall refer the determination of such question to the Court and shall not take possession of such land until after the question has been determined:

Provided also that either party may appeal to the High Court against the decision of the Court on any such reference, and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to every such appeal as if it were an appeal from an original decree of the Court.

XIV of 1882.

(*2*) *If in the case of any claim under section twenty-three, thirdly, by a person interested, on account of the severing of the land to be acquired from his other land, the Local Government is of opinion that the claim is unreasonable or excessive, it may, at any time before the Collector has made his award, order the acquisition of the whole of the land of which the land first sought to be acquired forms a part.*

In the case last hereinbefore provided for, no fresh declaration or other proceedings under sections six to ten, both inclusive, shall be necessary; but the Collector shall without delay furnish a copy of the order of the Local Government to the person interested, and shall thereafter proceed to make his award under section eleven.

Payment of Collector's charges by Municipal Body or Company.

56. Where the provisions of this Act are put in force for the purpose of acquiring land at the cost of *any fund controlled or managed by a local authority* or of any Company, the charges *of and incidental to such acquisition* shall be defrayed from or by such Fund or Company.

Exemption from stamp-duty and fees.

57. No award or agreement made under this Act shall be chargeable with stamp-duty, and no person claiming under any such award or agreement shall be liable to pay any fee for a copy of the same.

Limitation of suits for anything done in pursuance of Act.

58. No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act, without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding, and of the cause thereof, nor after tender of sufficient amends, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of the cause of suit or other proceeding.[a]

Power to make rules.

59. The Local Government shall have power to make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement, and may from time to time alter and add to the rules so made.

Publication of rules.

All such rules, alterations and additions shall, when sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the local official Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.

[a] Repealed, so far as relates to the limitation of suits, by Act IX of 1871, s. 2.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 2nd February, 1893.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E, R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, KT., Q.C.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir C. B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Raja Udai Partab Singh, C.S.I., of Bhinga.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose.
The Hon'ble Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble G. R. Elsmie, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Fazulbhai Vishram.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens.

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1892.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"Before we proceed to the business on the paper I should like to make a statement to the Council upon another matter.

"Hon'ble Members will recollect that, during the last session of the Imperial Parliament, a Bill was passed affecting in several respects the Council which I have the honour of addressing, and the local Legislative Councils of Bombay, Madras, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces. The circumstances under which the measure was introduced, and the discussion which took place while it was passing through the two Houses of Parliament, are well known, and I do not think it necessary to recur to them now.

"The changes introduced by the new Act had reference to the constitution of the Legislative Councils, and to their functions. As regards their constitution, the Act provided for an increase in the number of Additional Members, and conferred upon the Governor General in Council the power of making regulations as to the conditions under which such Members should be nominated. As regards the functions of the enlarged Councils, the Act gave them the right of discussing the annual Financial Statement, and also the right of addressing questions to the Government.

"With the object of introducing these changes, it was enacted, under clause 1 of the new Act, that 'the Governor General in Council may from time to time, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, make regulations as to the conditions under which such nominations,' (*i.e.*, the nominations of Additional Members) 'or any of them, shall be made by the Governor General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors respectively, and prescribe the manner in which such regulations shall be carried into effect.'

"The provision affecting the functions of the enlarged Councils is clause 2, of the Act, under which 'the Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules authorising, at any meeting of the Governor General's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, the discussion of the annual Financial Statement of the Governor General in Council and the asking of questions, but under such conditions and restrictions as to subject or otherwise as shall be in the said rules prescribed or declared.'

"The clause contains a like provision authorising the heads of the Local Governments to make similar rules, and it is provided that rules made under the Act by Governors in Council and Lieutenant-Governors shall be 'submitted for, and shall be subject to, the sanction of the Governor General in Council,' while the rules made by the Governor General in Council are to be 'submitted for, and shall be subject to, the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.'

"Acting upon the lines thus laid down for our guidance in the two clauses which I have quoted, we at once entered into correspondence with the Local Governments with a view to framing regulations under clause 1 for the nomination of Additional Members. We also prepared rules with regard to the discussion of the Financial Statement and the asking of questions in this Council, and we entered into correspondence with the Local Governments as to the rules which were to be made for similar purposes in the case of their Legislatures.

"The question was one of some difficulty, and necessitated a considerable amount of correspondence. We did not think it necessary to insist upon absolute uniformity as between province and province in the matter of the new rules, but it was obviously desirable that they should be framed in a uniform spirit, and in accordance with what we believed to be the general principles accepted by Parliament when the Act was passed.

"We were able to arrive at an understanding with the Local Governments before the end of the Simla season, and by the end of October last our proposals had been submitted to the Secretary of State.

"It was my earnest hope that we should have obtained the sanction of Her Majesty's Government by a date which would have enabled us to bring the whole of the new rules into operation at the commencement of the present session, but it is scarcely matter for surprise that the Secretary of State should have thought it necessary to examine carefully proposals so far-reaching and so important as those which we have submitted to him, and we learnt a few days ago that, in consequence of a legal difficulty which had been encountered in reference to the new regulations for the appointment of Additional Members, it was not likely that we should, for some little time to come, be made aware of His Lordship's views upon the whole question.

"Under these circumstances we considered it desirable to apply to Her Majesty's Government for permission to introduce immediately that part of the new procedure which has reference to those enlargements of the functions of the Legislative Councils, of which I spoke just now I am glad to say that this suggestion was readily agreed to by Lord Kimberley, and that we have received his sanction to introduce at once the new rules under which, in future, Hon'ble Members will have the right of discussing our financial proposals, and of addressing questions to us on matters of public interest. The new rules will be published in the official Gazette, but it may be desirable that I should take this opportunity of stating briefly what their substance will be, and of mentioning one or two considerations by which we have been guided in framing them.

"The rules for the discussion of the Financial Statement are of the briefest and simplest character. They merely lay down that—

(*i*) the Statement shall be explained in Council every year and a printed copy given to each Member; that

(*ii*) after the explanation has been made, each Member shall be at liberty to offer any observations he may wish to make on the Statement: and that

(*iii*) the Financial Member shall have the right of reply, and the discussion shall be closed by the President making such observations, if any, as he may consider necessary.

"The rules for the discussion of the Financial Statement in the Local Legislatures are framed upon the same lines, and I need not further refer to them.

"The privilege thus conferred upon the Legislative Councils is, I venture to think, one of great importance. I have, more than once, expressed in this room my strong opinion that the present practice, under which the Council has been allowed an opportunity of criticising the financial policy of the Government of India only upon those occasions when financial legislation was resorted to, could not be defended. The right to criticise the financial administration of a Government is one of which it is impossible to over-estimate the value, and I have never concealed my opinion that it was improper as well as illogical that that right should be frequently denied merely upon the technical ground that no Bill upon which a financial debate could be originated happened to be before the Council. The right to discuss, and to criticise, is one which should be either altogether withheld, or altogether conceded. The present arrangement, under which it has been exercised one year and held in abeyance the next, is altogether indefensible. These financial discussions will now take place with regularity, and not upon sufferance, and I feel no doubt that both the public and the Government of India will gain, the one by the wider knowledge and insight into public affairs which it will obtain, the other by the increased opportunity which will be given to it of explaining its position, and defending its policy.

"I will now pass to that portion of the new regulations which has reference to the asking of questions under section 2 of the Councils Act of last year. The main point which we found ourselves called upon to consider had reference to the conditions and restrictions under which the newly-conferred right should be exercised. We propose that at least six days' notice shall ordinarily be given in writing to the Secretary in the Legislative Department of any questions which an Hon'ble Member intends to ask; but that the President may, if he thinks fit, allow a question to be asked with shorter notice, or may require a longer notice should the circumstances demand it.

"We have laid down that questions must be so framed as to be merely requests for information, and must not be put in an argumentative or hypothetical form, or in defamatory language. No discussion will be permitted in respect of an answer given to a question. These two restrictions are substantially identical with those under which questions may be put to Her Majesty's Government in the British House of Commons. A question, of which notice has been given by one Member, may, if he so desires, be asked by another Member on his behalf.

"There remains one point of the utmost importance. We had to consider whether it was desirable to specify certain subjects with regard to which ques-

tions should be inadmissible. It is obvious that there are some matters with regard to which no Government can allow itself to be publicly interpellated, such matters, for example, as military preparations at a time when hostilities are in progress or in contemplation, or matters of financial policy involving the premature disclosure of information affecting the market. The conclusion to which we came was that it was better, at all events in the early days of the new procedure, not to commit ourselves to any such specification of subjects. The impropriety of a question may be due quite as much to the time and circumstances under which it is asked as to the subject-matter, and, although we believe that experience may possibly enable us to lay down rules of the kind suggested, we are of opinion that, for the present, it will be desirable to content ourselves with taking power for the President to disallow a question upon the ground that it cannot be answered consistently with public interests. The reformed Councils will, I have no doubt, show a proper appreciation of the limits within which the right of interpellation can be exercised without injury to public interests, and I have every hope that it will very rarely be found necessary to resort to the veto of the President. I may add that in this case also the rule adopted is similar to that in force in the House of Commons.

"The rules as to questions asked in the Local Legislatures are conceived in the same spirit, but they contain two special and important restrictions. Under the first of these, Members of Council are precluded from asking questions with regard to matters or branches of the administration other than those under the control of the Local Government. The second restriction is this, that in matters which are, or have been, the subject of controversy between the Governor General in Council, or the Secretary of State, and the Local Government, no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, while the answer must be confined to a statement of the facts. The necessity of both these restrictions is, I think, so obvious that I need not take up the time of the Council by defending them.

"These are the changes which will come into immediate operation. Of those which are likely to follow, and which affect the constitution, as distinguished from the functions, of the Councils, I am obviously precluded from speaking while the matter is still in the hands of the Secretary of State. I will, however, venture to say that, even if the changes which we have been able to introduce were to stop short with those which I have now explained,—and I do not suggest for a moment that this is likely,—a very material advance will have been made in the direction of increasing the usefulness of the Legislative Councils. Their functions have, until now, with the solitary exception to be found in those occasional discussions of the Budget which I have just mentioned, been strictly and narrowly limited to those of assisting the Government of India in the work of legislation. They have been absolutely precluded from asking for information, or inquiring into matters of public interest. In advising Her Majesty's Government to allow us to exceed these limits, we feel that we have taken a very serious and far-reaching step. We have taken it under a deep sense of the responsibility which we have assumed; we are fully aware that we are effecting a radical change in the character of these Legislatures; but we are profoundly convinced that the time has come when it is desirable to bring them into closer touch with the rest of the community, and that the reform which we are about to introduce is one which will be for the advantage of the Government as well as of the people of this country.

"I ought, perhaps, to add that the new rules will be published in the Gazettes immediately."

LAND ACQUISITION ACT, 1870, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN presented a preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1870 He said:—"The Report which I present is a very full one, and I do not think it is necessary for me to go into detail in explaining the changes which we have recommended.

"The changes we have recommended in the Bill are considerable. The most important of these concerns the procedure in the adjustment of claims to

compensation. The present Act requires the Collector or assessing officer to refer for the decision of a Court aided by assessors any difference between himself and the owner of the land to be acquired as to the value of it. This reference has equally to be made if the owner is absent when the award is made, or if even one of many persons interested should chance to be so absent. The experience of the last twenty years has shown that the effect is to occasion a very large number of unnecessary references to the Courts. Non-attendance is very much more frequently due to indifference than to dissatisfaction with the award. The local enquiries which precede an award are often made by an official subordinate of the Collector, and, if the owner is satisfied with the preliminary estimate on the spot, he does not give himself the trouble of attending at the head-quarters of the Collector. In the case of railway lines more particularly, where the line is taken through the lands of a proprietary community, an insignificant corner of one owner's field may be taken; but, if he is not present at the award, his co-parceners, who have larger interests and do attend, may be subjected to all the expenses of a trial before assessors, although they are themselves perfectly satisfied with the award. The Bill introduced by Mr. Bliss last session proposed to make the Collector's award final, leaving any dissatisfied proprietor the option of bringing a civil suit to alter the award. We think that so material a departure from the present procedure is not necessary, and that it will sufficiently meet the requirements of the case if, instead of providing rigidly that reference shall be made irrespective of the wishes of the proprietor, reference shall be made only when the proprietor so desires. This is the recommendation that has been made by more than one of the Governments consulted, and we are of opinion that it is right We have to bear in mind that the proprietors with whom the Collector deals are often poor peasants, who have neither the means nor the courage to challenge his decisions by a formal suit against the head of the district administration, and that they would accept very inadequate compensation rather than do so. We have recommended therefore in modification of the provisions of the Bill that the existing procedure be continued with some necessary alterations.

"One of these, as in the Bill, is that the present system of trial with assessors be discontinued. The Governments and the High Courts consulted are of one opinion on this matter. They say that in practice the assessor is not an adviser to the Judge but a partisan—a useless and very expensive addition to the costs of a reference to the Courts. In the words of Mr. Justice Parker of the Madras High Court, 'the nominees of the parties are faithful to their trust and deliver their opinions with minds altogether unaffected by the evidence.'

"We have altered the definition of 'Court.' In the Act the Court to which a reference is made is in Non-Regulation Provinces the Commissioner of the Division. Since the Act was passed, the Punjab and Oudh have separated their Civil from their Revenue Courts, and there are now few parts of India in which there are not independent and distinct Civil Courts. Wherever these exist, it is to these that any objections to the Collector's award should be submitted.

"As regards costs the present Act directs that whenever the Court enhances the Collector's award—it may be by a single rupee—the Collector shall pay the whole of the costs. Under the Bill it is left to the Judge to apportion costs under the ordinary rules of the Code of Civil Procedure. The question of costs is of diminished importance if assessors be no longer appointed, but we think that the Civil Procedure rules are not quite fairly applicable to the case of reasonable objections to a Collector's award, and we have recommended that the Collector shall ordinarily pay the costs when his award is enhanced, but have given the Judge authority to apportion costs when the claim was in his opinion extravagant and unreasonable.

"Much exception was taken in the correspondence placed before the Committee to the definition of 'market-value' which was proposed in the Bill. It is certainly inapplicable in many parts of India, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to prepare a definition which would be universally and fairly applicable. We agree with the High Court of Bengal and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab—himself a high authority on matters of the kind—that it is better, as at present, to make no express definition, but leave it to the

Collector and the Court to ascertain and determine in each case what under the conditions of the locality would be a fair price for the land it is proposed to acquire.

"In the chapter of the Act regarding the payment of compensation we have added some important clauses. The first empowers the Collector to deposit the amount of his award in Court whenever there is a dispute as to the sufficiency of it or as to the persons entitled to receive it. The second empowers the owner of the land, although dissatisfied with the award, to take payment of it and refer to the Court his claim for the balance. To the extent of the award the Government will be relieved of any charges for interest, and it will no longer be to the advantage of the owner to protract proceedings.

"These, I think, are the principal points in which we have altered the Bill. We propose to maintain, except as to the association of assessors, the existing procedure in the adjustment of compensation, which we think to be certainly the fairest to the owners of land that is being compulsorily acquired, but we have corrected in other respects those practical defects in the law which the Local Governments have brought to our notice. We think, however, as the changes are considerable, the Bill as now amended should be republished and circulated for criticism."

PORAHAT ESTATE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER moved that the Bill to annex the estate of Porahat to the Singhbhum District, and for certain other purposes, be taken into consideration He said :—" The Council will remember that this is a small Bill merely for the purpose of giving legal effect to what has been for some time the administration of this estate, which was forfeited many years ago, and a portion of which has been treated as belonging to the Singhbhum District though never formally attached to it or managed as if it were part of the Singhbhum District. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is anxious that the matter should be put on a strictly legal footing, and this Bill was merely introduced for that purpose."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER said :—"I have now to move that the amendments which I shall presently explain be made in the Bill. The Bill, as drawn, proposed that the law in force in the Kolhan in the Singhbhum District should be applied to the estate of Porahat. It appears that for some reason that is not desirable and, as the object of the Bill is not to alter the law but merely to legalise administration, I propose to leave out all reference to the Kolhan, and in order to do so it will be necessary in the first place to change the preamble. I propose that the third paragraph of the preamble should run in this way :—

'And whereas it is expedient that the said estate should be annexed to the Singhbhum District, and should, as forming part of that district, be declared, for the purposes of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, to form part also of the scheduled district described in that Act as the Chutia Nagpur Division.'

"I introduce the word 'scheduled' before 'district' in the last line but one of the preamble, because Mr. Stevens pointed out to me that we had already in the preamble used this word in its strictly technical sense, and that Chutia Nagpur is not a technical district; but, as it is described as one of the districts in the Scheduled Districts Act, by putting the word 'scheduled' before 'district' we show that we are using 'district' on that occasion in a special sense.

"The second amendment is consequent upon the one which I have just moved. It is that section 3, which was introduced for the purpose of bringing the law in the Kolhan into force in Porahat, should be omitted, and that as that section is struck out the others should be renumbered.

"The third amendment is this. As the Bill is drawn it proposes to legalise all acts of executive authority which have been done by any officer acting under the authority of the Government or otherwise in pursuance of an order of

the Government '*or* which have been or shall be ratified by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.' It seemed to me on reading the section that it went too far, because there might conceivably be acts of executive authority done by an officer without any consultation with the Lieutenant-Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor might disapprove of them. I propose therefore to alter that word 'or' into 'and'. The practical effect of that will be that, if any objection is taken to anything which has hitherto been done by anybody in Porahat, the Lieutenant-Governor will be able to say 'Well, I ratify it,' or, by refusing to ratify it, will allow the objection to be good. I do not think that it is the least necessary under the circumstances that there should be any formal order of the Lieutenant-Governor, unless somebody is challenged, and in case any officer of Government is challenged on the ground that what has been done is not warranted by law, then, if it was a thing that ought to have been done, the Lieutenant-Governor has only to stop the proceeding at once by saying that he ratifies what has been done; and that seems to me to be preferable to the issue of any formal general order on the subject. I do not, however, want to assume that anything will be challenged at all.

"There is one other amendment which is purely verbal, which is not on the paper, because I did not notice it in time. In the fourth line over the page of the Bill will be found the words 'no suit and other proceeding,' &c. Of course it should be 'no suit or other proceeding,' &c. I propose therefore that the word 'and' should be turned into 'or'."

The amendments were put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER then moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

GOVERNMENT TENANTS (PUNJAB) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ELSMIE moved that the Bill to provide for the grant of Special Tenancies in certain Government lands in the Punjab be taken into consideration. He said that, on introducing the Bill on the 12th January, he had briefly explained its general purport. He had now only to add that the Local Government had approved of the measure as introduced.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ELSMIE said that he had now to move that certain verbal amendments which had been suggested to him only this morning should be made in section 8 of the Bill with a view to bringing out the meaning somewhat more clearly. He would read the whole section, so that the alterations might at once be appreciated. The section ran as follows :—

Transfer of rights of tenants.

"8. The rights or interests vested in a tenant by or under this Act shall not be capable of being attached or sold in execution of a decree or order of any Court or in any insolvency proceedings, nor shall they or any of them be transferred by sale, gift or mortgage or charged by any private contract without the previous consent in writing of the Financial Commissioner."

The proposal was that the latter part of the section should run as follows :—

" nor shall they or any of them, without the previous consent in writing of the Financial Commissioner, be transferred or charged by any sale, gift, mortgage or other private contract."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ELSMIE also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 16th February, 1893.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 3rd Febru ry, 1893.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 5.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1893.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 21st, 1893.

The present week has been marked by the passage across Northern India of very unsettled weather. On Sunday a well defined depression entered North-Western India from the westward. It intensified somewhat when over Rajputana, and advanced slowly eastward carrying rain with it right across Northern India. It was succeeded by a brisk barometric recovery over North-Western India and by the establishment of the normal high pressure area over that region. By the close of the week the weather was generally fine throughout Northern India. Light showers were experienced over the central parts of the country connected with the unsettled weather over Northern India, but over the Peninsula conditions were fairly quiet and settled. The weather was colder than usual over the greater part of the country, the depression of temperature in some provinces on some occasions being considerable.

The chart of the 15th showed pressure falling almost everywhere. Readings were highest over the Upper Assam Valley and relatively high over the central parts of the country, while they were low over the west coast, over the Bay, and over North-Western India. Over the last-named region three depressions were shown, one near Bareilly, one near Rawalpindi, and one over the western desert. The winds varried very considerably in direction. The force was fresh at some western stations. Light rain was reported from Gnatong, Montgomery, Murree, Quetta, Chaman, and Karachi, and the sky was overcast in North-Western India. By the 16th the depression, which on the previous day lay over the western desert, was advancing towards Eastern Rajputana, and the barometer was still falling except in Burma and the south of the Peninsula.

Gradients were moderate around the depression over Rajputana, but were slight elsewhere, though readings were a good deal higher in the Assam Valley than in any other part of the Indian region. The winds were cyclonic, and strong in places, over North-Western India, but were fairly normal in direction elsewhere. Rain was falling over the greater part of North-Western India and at Darjeeling and Sibsagar, while snow was falling at all the hill stations. The amounts reported were generally less than ½ inch. On the 17th the barometer was rising almost everywhere. Readings were generally very uniform, but the disturbance noticed over Rajputana on the previous day had advanced eastward and lay as a large diffused and shallow depression over the North-West and Central Provinces and West Bengal. A second shallow depression was crossing the Indus Valley, while readings remained highest in Assam. Rain was reported from the north of the Punjab, from a large part of the North-West and Central Provinces and from West Bengal, while snow had fallen at the hill stations. At Murree, Rawalpindi, and Sialkot the amount received exceeded one inch. On the 18th pressure was rising, except in Bengal, Assam, and the south of the Peninsula. The rise had been brisk over North-Western India, and the high pressure area, which is characteristic of the distribution of pressure at this season, had appeared over that region. The area of depression lay apparently over Bengal. The winds exhibited the normal circulation. Rain had extended to Lower and Eastern Bengal, to Assam and to Upper Burma, and falls were again reported from the north of the Punjab and of the North-Western Provinces. Snow had fallen on the hills from Ranikhet to Murree. The chart of the 19th exhibited a very general increase of pressure and the distribution was fairly normal, readings being highest in North-Western India and lowest over the west of the Peninsula and the south of the Bay. The wind circulation was also fairly normal. Scattered showers of rain were reported from North-Eastern India, from the Central Provinces, from Malabar and from Ceylon, and snow from Murree. At Colombo the fall was heavyish. On the 20th pressure was still rising and the distribution was little changed. The winds were again normal and the only rainfall reported was a few light scattered showers. On the 21st pressure had commenced to fall over a large part of the Peninsula and in Lower Burma, but elsewhere the rise still held. Both the distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds were fairly normal. Scattered light showers were again reported, but no general or heavy rain.

Temperature.—Owing to the unsettled weather the mean temperature was generally low. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

Province.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	Mean Variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−0·6	−1·5	−2·1	−1·2	−1·5	−0·7	−1·9	−1·4
Bengal and Assam . .	−1·0	−0·8	+2·1	+1·7	+0·9	+0·2	−1·6	+0·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+1·9	+4·7	+2·9	−0·9	−2·5	−3·4	−3·7	−0·1
Punjab	+3·4	+3·0	+1·1	−2·4	−2·9	−2·5	−2·3	−0·4
Bombay	−1·3	−1·3	−1·6	−2·5	−3·3	−3·4	−2·1	−2·2
Central Provinces and Berar .	+1·1	−0·1	+0·3	−1·2	−1·5	−2·3	−2·9	−0·9
Central India and Guzerat .	−1·8	+2·1	−0·8	−2·0	−5·2	−5·0	−4·7	−2·5
Sind and Rajputana . .	+4·1	+5·5	−0·1	−2·3	−3·7	−2·3	−3·4	−0·3
Madras	−0·8	−0·2	−0·2	+0·2	+0·4	+1·2	+2·5	+0·4
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA .	+0·5	+1·3	+0·2	−1·2	−2·1	−2·0	−2·2	−0·8

The provincial variations show that the mean temperature for the week in Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras, was about normal, while in Bombay, Central India, and Guzerat, there was a deficiency of about 2½ and in Burma of about 1½°. In the early part of the week the excess of temperature over North-

Western India was very considerable. On the 16th and 17th the mean temperature of the whole of India exceeded the average, but on all other days the weather was cooler than usual.

Rain.—The concluding table shows that the unsettled weather described above has been very prevalent throughout the Indian region. Of the fifty-one divisions into which India is divided, no less than thirty-two received more or less rain during the week under review, the only considerable tracks which received no rain being Burma, the Peninsula (except the Circars), and Guzerat and Katthiawar. In all other parts of India, rain was received, and in several divisions the average actual rainfall of the division exceeded half an inch. The heaviest rainfall was along the line of the hills, the average actual rainfall of the north-west of the Punjab being 0·84 inch, of the hill districts of the Punjab 0·79 inch, and of Assam (Bramahputra) 0·69 inch. In Burma and the Peninsula the anticipated rainfall of the week under review is very small, and in some cases absolutely *nil*. Of the divisions which received rain, twenty had more and ten less than the normal fall of the week. The greatest excess was 0·60" in the East Coast (north) followed by 0·54" in the north-west of the Punjab, by 0·47" in Assam (Bhramaputra), and by 0·41" in Assam (Surma).

The three concluding columns of the table show that the rainfall from the beginning of the year to the present date has exceeded the normal average in East Bengal, in Assam, in North Bengal, in Orissa, in all the North-Western Provinces and Punjab divisions, in Khandeish, in the central parts of the country, and in the Circars, and has been defective elsewhere. In some parts of the country, the excess ranges from twice to seven times the normal average rainfall for the same period.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week :—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount. Inches.
Assam . . .	Sibsagar . .	Sudder . .	2·34
Punjab (Hills) .	Kangra . .	" . .	2·43
" (N.-W.) .	Rawalpindi . .	Murree . .	3·10
Central Provinces .	Bhandara . .	Tirora . .	1·80
East Coast (N.) .	Vizagapatam . .	Gajapatinagar .	4·30

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 21st January.			Rainfall data from 1st Jan. to 21st Jan. 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall. 1st Jan. to 21st Jan.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma	0	0	0	0	0·06	—100
	Central ditto	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	—100
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	0	0·02	—100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·40	0·10	+0·30	0·40	0·33	+ 21
	Assam (Surma)	0·52	0·11	+0·41	0·52	0·47	+ 11
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·69	0·22	+0·47	0·99	0·56	+ 77
	Deltaic Bengal	0·03	0·06	—0·03	0·03	0·26	— 88
	Central ditto	0·07	0·08	—0·01	0·23	0·25	—8
	North ditto	0·02	0·15	—0·13	0·43	0·27	+59
	Orissa	0·35	0·04	+0·31	0·35	0·13	+169
	Chota Nagpur	0·07	0·12	—0·05	0·10	0·35	— 71
	Bihar (South)	0·03	0·15	—0·12	0·16	0·36	— 56
	Ditto (North)	0·07	0·15	—0·08	0·30	0·34	— 12
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·17	0·10	+0·07	0·94	0·35	+169
	Oudh (South)	0·18	0·13	+0·05	1·11	0·60	+ 84
	Ditto (North)	0·24	0·12	+0·12	1·04	0·32	+225
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·17	0·12	+0·05	1·10	0·41	+168
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·31	0·11	+0·20	0·88	0·28	+214
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·29	0·26	+0·03	1·41	0·64	+120
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·25	0·08	+0·17	0·96	0·33	+191
	Ditto (Central)	0·33	0·10	+0·23	1·07	0·39	+174
	Ditto (Submontane)	0·43	0·30	+0·13	2·46	0·86	+186
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0·79	1·01	—0·22	3·11	2·01	+ 55
	Ditto (North-West)	0·84	0·30	+0·54	1·61	0·93	+ 73
	Ditto (West)	0·30	0·14	+0·16	0·33	0·29	+ 14
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·16	—100
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·09	0·19	— 53
	Coorg	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	—100
	Mysore	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·07	—100
	Konkan	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·06	—100
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·05	—100
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0	0·04	—0·04	0·40	0·10	+300
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·11	0·07	+0·04	1·75	0·38	+361
	Central Provinces (West)	0·16	0·19	—0·03	2·48	0·29	+755
	Ditto (Central)	0·24	0·19	+0·05	2·00	0·36	+456
	Ditto (East)	0·37	0·10	+0·27	0·78	0·24	+225
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·02	—100
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sind	0·09	0·06	+0·03	0·21	0·25	— 16
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·02	0·17	—0·15	0·61	0·31	+ 97
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·01	0·06	—0·05	0·16	0·14	+ 14
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·22	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·47	0·09	+0·38	0·49	0·15	+227
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0·60	0	+0·60	0·60	0·07	+757
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·09	—100
	Madras (Central)	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·05	—100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·25	—0·25	0	0·34	—100
	Ditto (South)	0	0·10	—0·10	0·10	0·41	— 76
	Madras (South)	0·14	0·11	+0·03	0·14	0·46	— 70

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 26th January, 1893.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 28th January.*—Good rain in many parts of northern districts, Madura, and Tinnevelly, and light showers in most parts of presidency. Rainfall in Tinnevelly has done much good, but is insufficient in amount and not sufficiently general. Condition of standing crops almost unaltered, except in parts of Tinnevelly, where they have improved. Water supply in smaller irrigation works of Carnatic and southern districts almost exhausted. Harvest in Circars, Deccan, and on the West Coast proceeds favourably ; in remaining districts it is poor. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Prices almost stationary ; those of staple food-grains continue nearly double the normal rates in the southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 1st February.*—Slight rain in parts of four districts. Standing crops damaged by locusts in parts of Shikarpur, and by blight, rats, or cloudy weather in parts of four other districts. *Jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) diseased in parts of Poona. Crops, including poppy in Baroda, otherwise good. Harvesting of early crops continues in three and of late crops in five districts. Preparations for next season progressing in four districts. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 28th January.*—Rain has fallen generally during the week, except in three districts. It has been of great benefit to the spring, poppy and other standing crops, but in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur *arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*) and peas in flower have somewhat suffered, and in Sarun, Champaran, and Palamau a little injury has been done by hail. The rain has facilitated the sowing of spring rice, and ploughing for autumn rice and jute. The winter rice harvest has been completed in all but five districts, and the estimates of autumn are generally satisfactory. The spring harvest is beginning and prospects vary from fair to good. Prices of rice continue almost stationary. Fodder and water supplies are sufficient.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 1st February.*—Weather cold, with showers in most districts. Hail has fallen in parts of four districts causing some injury to crops in places. In Benares the opium crop is somewhat blighted owing to cloudy weather and east winds, elsewhere it is healthy. Prospects have much improved by the recent rains. Prices, though fairly steady, have fallen in four districts and risen in two others.

Punjab.—*For week ending 1st February.*—Good rain fell throughout the province. Sowings of spring crops nearly over ; irrigation in progress in Lahore. Crops are flourishing and prospects good. The mustard crop is flowering, but is said to have been slightly damaged by hail in part of Hissar. Crops on low lands in parts of Amritsar and Sialkot have also suffered from rain. Condition of cattle is generally reported good, and fodder is sufficient in all districts except in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Poppy crop is flourishing. Prices rising in one district, falling in another, stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 1st February.*—Weather cloudy with light rain in a few districts, elsewhere clear and cold. Rust has attacked crops in parts of one district and hail has caused slight damage in parts of another ; otherwise prospects continue very favourable. Fodder fairly plentiful.

Burma.—*For week ending 28th January.*—LOWER BURMA: Reaping almost completed and threshing continues. Crop prospects unchanged. UPPER BURMA: Reaping of wet weather paddy almost completed, and ploughing, sowing and transplanting of dry weather crops progressing. The condition of standing crops everywhere is reported good, except in the unirrigated lands in the Pyinmana district. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has fallen slightly in Tavoy; elsewhere it is practically unchanged. In Upper Burma the price has risen slightly in one district and fallen slightly in four others. The price of rice has risen considerably in Tharrawaddy and fallen in Thayetmyo, it has also risen considerably in Mandalay and slightly in Katha and Minbu. Number on relief works, 675.

Assam.—*For week ending 31st January.*—Weather cold and wet. Ploughing for early rice commenced. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 1st February.*—MYSORE: Slight rain in parts of two districts. Crops withering in parts of three districts for want of water. Prospects generally fair. No change in prices.

COORG: Threshing of the rice crop commenced. Picking of coffee nearly completed. Fodder and water sufficient for cattle.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 1st February.*—BERAR: Average rainfall fair. Weather fair and cool. Reaping of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*), and picking of cotton continue. Spring crops good. Linseed and gram in pod. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Sowing of hot weather crops finished and weeding commenced in some places. Standing *rabi* crops in good condition. Prices: wheat 9¼, coarse rice 9½, white *juar* 13¾, yellow *juar* 19, and *tur* 11 seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 1st February.*—Slight falls of rain in parts, more rain needed in Bundelkhand. Condition of crops generally good except in parts of Bhopal, where they have been slightly damaged by hail. Opium in good condition except in Goona. Prices of food-grains continue steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 1st February.*—Rainfall fair in some parts and moderate in others. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops, and harvest prospects generally good. Serious damage reported in several villages of Ulwar by hail. Agricultural stock good and pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady in nine States, falling in three, rising in two, and fluctuating elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 28th January.*—Weather cold and cloudy and snowfall in district. Rainfall has done much good to the crops, but the snowfall has done some damage in the hills. Prices almost stationary.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLI OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 23rd January 1892.			Week ending 21st January 1893.			Earnings from 1st April 1891 to 23rd January 1892.	Earnings from 1st April 1892 to 21st January 1893.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
tate lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	9,19,661	563	1,634	9,55,938	585	4,00,98,354	3,92,50,738	...	8,47,616
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,59,572	192	831	1,33,241	160	49,20,497	43,86,113	...	5,34,384
Indian Midland	127	752	98,844	131	752	1,06,019	141	38,06,367	39,26,322	1,19,955	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	4,63,635	277	1,695	5,09,000	300	1,72,06,947	1,73,94,253	1,87,306	...
South Indian	150	948	1,17,467	124	1,043	1,36,657	131	58,65,642	62,96,913	4,31,271	...
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	86	1,044	83,890	80	1,107	95,575	86	38,37,718	35,92,082	...	2,45,636
Bengal and North Western (*c*)	130	739	85,610	116	756	1,15,750	153	38,57,338	41,41,506	2,84,168	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	13,125	66	215	16,895	72	4,18,832	5,28,995	1,10,163	..
TOTAL	250	7,819	19,41,804	248	8,033	20,69,075	258	8,00,11,695	7,95,16,922	..	4,94,773
tate lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*d*)	264	2,424	5,16,277	213	2,511	5,19,297	207	2,68,93,787	1,99,73,817	..	69,19,970
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,67,707	242	692	1,83,163	265	69,38,051	66,39,974	...	2,98,077
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,76,046	228	777	2,35,490	303	97,03,173	98,79,438	1,76,265	...
Bengal Central (*e*)	117	125	14,443	116	125	15,070	121	6,13,999	6,20,911	6,912	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*f*)	203	609	1,76,583	290	715	1,56,292	219	44,59,244	51,65,321	7,06,077	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	894	32	28	875	31	53,714	56,010	2,296	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	424	53	8	439	55	14,501	14,816	315	...
TOTAL	251	4,663	10,53,274	226	4,856	11,10,626	229	4,86,76,469	4,23,50,287	..	63,26,182
ines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	572	1,492	7,81,754	524	1,490	8,56,095	575	3,44,36,685	3,04,75,164	...	39,61,521
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	2,59,183	562	461	2,96,000	642	1,11,80,177	1,12,07,570	27,393	...
Madras	216	840	1,73,533	207	840	1,90,553	227	76,02,890	77,59,340	1,56,450	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	12,14,470	435	2,791	13,42,648	481	5,32,19,752	4,94,42,074	..	37,77,678
OTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,275	42,09,548	276	15,680	45,22,349	288	18,19,07,916	17,13,09,283	.	1,05,98,633
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	16,238	100	161	18,170	113	8,74,534	8,85,566	11,032	...
Tárakeshwar	258	22	5,600	255	22	5,095	232	2,29,277	2,25,282	...	3,995
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	4,376	65	67	5,595	84	3,17,327	3,56,389	39,062	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	9,385	120	78	7,903	101	4,10,843	4,04,619	...	6,224
TOTAL	135	329	35,599	108	328	36,763	112	18,31,981	18,71,856	39,875	...
ines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	54,393	154	354	56,817	160	22,39,729	21,65,153	...	74,576
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,021	78	13	910	70	50,137	49,641	...	496
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	22,070	71	331	32,558	98	11,00,029	11,89,692	89,663	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	4,784	51	93	6,130	66	1,68,196	2,07,284	39,088	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,265	44	29	1,665	57	(*h*) 62,676	72,923	10,247	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	3,660	51	72	4,230	59	1,60,817	1,93,053	32,236	...
TOTAL	107	872	87,193	100	892	1,02,310	115	37,81,584	38,77,746	96,162	..
ines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	14,446	134	108	9,574	89	5,30,030	3,94,804	...	1,35,226
ines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	25,186	75	334	40,213	120	11,36,393	12,89,594	1,53,201	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	20,086	90	291	17,600	60	5,92,731	7,25,090	1,32,359	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	4,877	52	94	5,690	61	2,53,497	2,53,156	...	341
TOTAL	76	719	56,149	78	719	63,503	88	19,82,621	22,67,840	2,85,219	..
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,303	44,02,935	254	17,727	47,34,499	267	19,00,34,132	17,97,21,529	...	1,03,12,603

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section, from 1st January 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*f*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khamgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Total receipts from 21st April 1891 to 23rd January 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd February 1893.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th March, 1893.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Calcutta for Simla on Monday, the 3rd April, 1893, at 7-3 P.M. (Calcutta time).

His Excellency will visit *en route* Rewah and Saharunpore, and arrive at Simla on Saturday, the 22nd April, 1893, about 2 P.M.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General during His Excellency's journey should be addressed "Governor-General's Camp", without the addition of any Post-town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows:—

1. Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne.	Up to Mogul Serai on April 4th, whence Her Excellency goes to Lucknow and remains there pending arrival of H. E. the Viceroy's Special on the 20th.
2. Colonel Lord William Beresford, V.C., C.I.E., Military Secretary to the Viceroy.	Will accompany H. E. as far as Sutna, leaving H. E. there on the 5th and returning to Sutna to meet H. E. on the 19th.
3. Surgeon-Major E. H. Fenn, Surgeon to the Viceroy.	Throughout the Tour with H. E. the Viceroy.
4. Captain P. Brasier-Creagh, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.	Throughout the Tour with H. E. the Viceroy as far as Umballa on the 21st instant.
5. Captain Viscount Valletort, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.	Up to Mogul Serai, whence he will accompany Her Excellency to Lucknow.
6. Lieutenant Viscount Milton, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.	Will accompany H. E. as far as Sutna, leaving H. E. there on the 5th, and rejoining H. E. at Lucknow on the 20th.
7. F. W. Latimer, Esq.	Throughout the Tour with H. E. the Viceroy as far as Saharunpore.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the Head Quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd March, 1893.

No. 14.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 29th day of February, 1872, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., chap. 3, sec. 1 were declared applicable to the Sonthal Parganas;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the 17th day of March, 1893;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published n the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION V OF 1893.

A regulation to make further provision for the administration of Criminal and Civil Justice in the Sonthal Parganas.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for the administration of criminal and civil justice in the Sonthal Parganas; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Regulation may be called the Sonthal Parganas Justice Regulation, 1893.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of the Sonthal Parganas as described in the schedule to Act X of 1857 and in the notification of the Governor General in Council, No. 478, dated the 12th March, 1872; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on such day, within three months from the time at which it may receive the Governor General's assent, as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Repeal.

2. The portion of section 3 of Act XXXVII of 1855 beginning with the words "shall be guided" and ending with the words "and he or they," the whole of sections 4 and 5 of that Act, section 4 of the Sonthal Parganas Settlement Regulation and rule 42 of the Rules of Civil Procedure which were sanctioned by the Lieutentant-Governor of Bengal in the letter of his Secretary, No. 3803, dated the 14th August, 1873, are hereby repealed.

III of 18[illegible]

Definitions.

3. In this Regulation—

(*1*) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division; and

(*2*) "Deputy Commissioner" means the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas.

CHAPTER II.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Application of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

4. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and such enactments amending that Code as are for the time being in force under section 3 of the Sonthal Parganas Settlement Regulation, as amended by the Sonthal Parganas Laws Regulation, 1886, shall have effect in

X of 188[illegible]
III of 18[illegible]
III of 18[illegible]

the Sonthal Parganas subject to the following modifications, numbered respectively I, II, III, IV, V and VI, namely :—

"High Court." Section 4, cl. (i).

I. "High Court" shall mean—

(i) in reference to proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal and

(ii) in reference to proceedings against other persons—

(a) in the case of the submission of a sentence of death for confirmation (sections 374 to 379), of the postponement and commutation of a sentence of death passed on a pregnant woman (section 382), of appeal from or revision of a sentence of death (Chapters XXXI and XXXII) and of appeal from an original or appellate order of acquittal (section 417), the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and

(b) in other cases, the Commissioner;

Provided that the Commissioner may, if he shall think fit, transfer to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal any criminal case pending before him as the High Court under this section which should in his opinion, be disposed of by that Court, and thereupon the said High Court of Judicature shall, with respect to the case so transferred, be deemed to be the High Court under this section.

Court of Session. (Sections 7, 9 and 193 and Chapter XXIII.)

II. (1) The Sonthal Parganas shall be a sessions division, the Court of the Deputy Commissioner shall be the Court of Session for the sessions division, and the Deputy Commissioner shall be the Judge of the Court of Session.

(2) As Judge of the Court of Session, the Deputy Commissioner may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and, when so taking cognizance of an offence, shall follow the procedure prescribed for the trial of warrant-cases by Magistrates.

Appeal from Deputy Commissioner to High Court. (Section 408.)

III. Subject to the provisions of section 413 of the Code, a person convicted on a trial held by the Deputy Commissioner may appeal to the High Court.

Enhancement of punishment on appeal. (Section 423.)

IV. When an appeal has been preferred, the Appellate Court may enhance any punishment which has been awarded by the Lower Court :

Provided that, if the appeal is from the sentence of a Magistrate of any class, the Appellate Court shall not inflict a greater punishment than might have been inflicted by a Magistrate of the first class.

Orders not reversible on technical grounds alone. (Section 537.)

V. Notwithstanding anything in the Code, a finding, sentence or order shall not be reversed or altered on appeal or revision on account of any irregularity of procedure, unless the irregularity has occasioned or is likely to occasion a failure of justice.

Fees for processes, copies and inspection of records. (Section 553.)

VI. Rules under section 553, clause (c), may regulate the following among other matters, namely :—

(a) the fees to be paid for processes ; and

(b) the fees to be paid for copies and inspection of records.

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Classes of Courts in the Sonthal Parganas.

5. Besides the Courts of Settlement-officers there shall be two classes of Civil Courts in the Sonthal Parganas, namely :—

(1) Courts established under the Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887 ; and — XII of 1887.

(2) Courts of officers appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under section 2 of Act XXXVII of 1855.

Division of remainder of Chapter into Parts.

6. The rest of this Chapter is divided into two parts, as follows :—

PART I.—*Courts established under the Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887.* — XII of 1887.

PART II.—*Courts of Officers appointed under section 2 of Act XXXVII of 1855.*

PART I.

Courts established under the Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887.

Grades of Courts established under Act XII, 1887.

7. The Courts established under the Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887, shall in the Sonthal Parganas be of two grades, namely :— — XII of 1887.

(1) the Court of the District Judge ; and

(2) the Courts of Subordinate Judges.

Appointment of District Judge and Subordinate Judges.

8. The Deputy Commissioner shall be the District Judge, and the Local Government may appoint any Sub-Divisional Officer to be a Subordinate Judge.

Extent of original jurisdiction of District Judge and Subordinate Judges.

9. The jurisdiction of the District Judge or a Subordinate Judge extends, subject to the provisions of section 15 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to suits of which the value exceeds one thousand rupees and which are not excluded from his cognizance by the Sonthal Parganas Settlement Regulation or by any other law for the time being in force : — XIV of 1882. III of 1872.

Provided that such jurisdiction shall not extend to any suit for money in which the amount claimed, exclusive of interest, does not exceed five hundred rupees.

Procedure in original suits, and appeals from decrees and orders therein.

10. The trial of such suits shall be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure as for the time being in force in the Bhagalpur District, and the course of appeal from decrees and orders in such suits shall, where an appeal is allowed by law, be that prescribed in section 20, sub-section (1), — XIV of 1882.

and section 21, sub-section (*1*), of the Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887, and in section 584 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the expression "High Court" in the said sections being construed to mean the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

XII of 1887. XIV of 1882.

11. Nothing in sections 3 to 9 (both inclusive), 12, 18, 19, 22 to 25 (both inclusive,) 27 to 36 (both inclusive) and 40 of the Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887, shall apply to a Court established under that Act in the Sonthal Parganas.

Limitation of the application of Act XII, 1887.

XII of 1887.

PART II.

Courts of Officers appointed under section 2 of Act XXXVII of 1855.

12. The Courts of officers appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under section 2 of Act XXXVII of 1855 shall be of four grades, namely:—

Grades of Courts of officers appointed under Act XXXVII, 1855, section 2.

(*1*) the Court of the Commissioner;

(*2*) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner;

(*3*) the Courts of Sub-Divisional Officers; and

(*4*) the Courts of Deputy Collectors not in charge of a sub-division, and Sub-Deputy Collectors.

13. The Local Government may fix and vary the number of Courts of Sub-Divisional Officers and of Deputy Collectors not in charge of a sub-division and Sub-Deputy Collectors, and the local limits of the jurisdiction of those Courts.

Determination of number and local jurisdiction of inferior Courts.

14. Except as otherwise provided by any other enactment for the time being in force, jurisdiction with respect to suits which are not cognizable either by a Court established in the Sonthal Parganas under the Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887, or by a Settlement-officer under the Sonthal Parganas Settlement Regulation shall be had,—

Original jurisdiction of Courts.

XII of 1887. III of 1872.

(*a*) up to the value of one hundred rupees or such other value not exceeding five hundred rupees as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe, by the Court of a Deputy Collector not in charge of a sub-division, or Sub-Deputy Collector; and

(*b*) without limit as regards the value, by the Court of a Sub-Divisional Officer or the Court of the Deputy Commissioner.

15. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of the first proviso to section 2 of Act XXXVII of 1855 and of section 10 of this Regulation with respect to the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in relation to suits cognizable by Courts established under the Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887, and subject also to the provisions of sub-section (*3*), and of any other enactment for the time being in force, the Court of the Commissioner shall, for the purposes of all enactments relating to civil jurisdiction for the time being in force, be deemed to be the High Court for the Sonthal Parganas.

Court of Commissioner to be High Court, and Court of Deputy Commissioner to be District Court.

XII of 1887.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of the same proviso with respect to the trial and determination of suits of value exceeding one thousand rupees which are within the cognizance of a Court established in the Sonthal Parganas under the Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887, and subject also to the provisions of sub-section (*3*) and of any rules and orders for the time being in force under section 10 of the Sonthal Parganas Settlement Regulation, the Court of the Deputy Commissioner shall, for the same purposes, be deemed to be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction and the District Court for the Sonthal Parganas:

XII of 1887. III of 1872.

Provided that the Lieutenant-Governor may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that the Court of a Sub-Divisional Officer shall, for the purposes of any enactment specified in the notification, be deemed to be the District Court for the local area within its jurisdiction.

(*3*) For the purposes of the Indian Divorce Act the Commissioner shall be deemed to be the District Judge, and the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to be the High Court.

IV of 1869.

16. (*1*) The general superintendence and control over Civil Courts of all other grades shall be vested in, and all such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Court of the Commissioner.

Control over Courts.

(*2*) Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Court of the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner shall control all Civil Courts of the third and fourth grades.

17. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this Part of this Chapter with respect to revision, a decree or order made in an original suit of value not exceeding fifty rupees by a Sub-Divisional Officer, or in an original suit of value not exceeding one hundred rupees by the Deputy Commissioner, shall, if no question of title to immoveable property or to office connected with such property was directly or indirectly in issue in the suit, be final.

Appeals from original decrees or orders.

(*2*) From every other decree or order in an original suit an appeal shall lie, when the decree or order was made—

(*a*) by a Deputy Collector not in charge of a sub-division or by a Sub-Deputy Collector, to the Sub-Divisional Officer: provided that the Deputy Commissioner shall have power to order any such appeal to be transferred to his own file;

(*b*) by a Sub-Divisional Officer, to the Deputy Commissioner;

(*c*) by the Deputy Commissioner, to the Commissioner.

18. Subject to the provisions of this Part of this Chapter with respect to revision, an appellate

Second appeals.

order or decree shall be final in all cases where the decision of the Lower Court is affirmed, and no second appeal shall be allowed except when the Sub-Divisional Officer or Deputy Commissioner has varied the decision of the Lower Court. In this case an appeal will lie to the Commissioner. The appellate order or decree upon a second appeal shall in all cases be final.

Revision.

19. (1) The Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may, of his own motion or otherwise, call for the record of any case decided by a Court under his control in which an appeal does not lie or in which, for cause shown to his satisfaction, an appeal has not been preferred within the time limited therefor, and may pass such order in the case as he thinks fit.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner may, by order in writing, empower any Sub-Divisional Officer under his control to exercise the powers conferred on the Deputy Commissioner by sub-section (1) with respect to the decisions of all or any of the Courts of Deputy Collectors not in charge of a sub-division, or Sub-Deputy Collectors, under the control of the Deputy Commissioner.

Power for Deputy Commissioner to distribute business.

20. The Deputy Commissioner may, by order in writing, direct that any civil business cognizable by him and the Courts under his control shall be distributed among those Courts in such manner as he thinks fit:

Provided that no direction under this section shall empower any Court to exercise any powers or deal with any business beyond the limits of its proper jurisdiction.

Power for Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner to transfer proceedings.

2. The Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may withdraw any suit or other proceeding pending in any Court under his control and try it himself or refer it for disposal to any other Court under his control and competent to try it.

Review.

22. (1) The Commissioner may, for sufficient reason, review any decree or order which has been passed by himself and from which an appeal has not been preferred to Her Majesty in Council.

(2) A Court subordinate to that of the Commissioner shall not review any decree or order made by it, except for the purpose of correcting a clerical error or other error manifestly the result of an oversight, without previously obtaining,—

(a) in the case of the Court of a Deputy Collector not in charge of a sub-division, or Sub-Deputy Collector, or of a Sub-Divisional Officer, the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, and

(b) in the case of the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, the permission of the Commissioner.

Decrees and orders not reversible on technical grounds alone.

23. A decree or order made by the Court of an officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under section 2 of Act XXXVII of 1855 shall not be reversed or altered on appeal or revision on account of any irregularity of procedure, unless the irregularity has occasioned or is likely to occasion a failure of justice.

CHAPTER IV.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Addition to section 6, Regulation III of 1872.

24. To section 6 of the Sonthal Parganas Settlement Regulation the following shall be added, namely:— III of 1872.

"EXPLANATION.—The expression 'intermediate adjustment of account' in clause (a) of this section means any adjustment of account which is not final, and includes the renewal of an existing claim by bond, decree or otherwise when, without the passing of fresh consideration, the original claim is increased by such renewal.

"*Illustration.*— A bond is given for Rs. 75, of which Rs. 25 are interest. Unless the obligee can prove to the satisfaction of the Court that he gave such consideration for the bond as rendered the transaction fair and equitable, of the Rs. 75, Rs. 50 only will bear interest, and the limit of the claim on the bond will be Rs. 100."

Pending proceedings.

25. All cases and proceedings, whether original or on appeal, review, reference or revision, pending in the Court of the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, or of the Deputy Commissioner or any subordinate officer of the Sonthal Parganas, shall be disposed of as if this Regulation had not been passed; and no decree or order which may be made or passed in any such pending case in pursuance of any jurisdiction intended or purporting to be conferred by, or by the authority of, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under Act XXXVII of 1855, or any other enactment for the time being in force, shall be deemed invalid or be deprived of any of its effect by reason of the objection that such jurisdiction was not or could not have been lawfully conferred.

Pending appeals.

26. Appeals and applications for revision from decrees, orders and decisions passed by the Deputy Commissioner or any subordinate officer of the Sonthal Parganas, and not appealed against before the date on which this Regulation comes into force, shall lie and be disposed of as if passed by Courts exercising similar jurisdictions under this Regulation.

Limitation of the scope of directions under Act XXXVII, 1855, section 1, clause 2.

27. Any directions which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may issue under section 1, clause 2, of Act XXXVII of 1855 must be consistent with this Regulation and with all other enactments for the time being in force in the Sonthal Parganas.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 354.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Dated Calcutta, the 16th March 1893.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by proclamation issued on the 17th January 1862 under the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67 (the Indian Councils Act, 1861), the Governor General of India in Council extended the provisions of the said Act to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and further directed in conformity with the provisions of the said Act that the number of Councillors whom the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Division of the Presidency of Fort William might nominate for his assistance in making Laws and Regulations should be twelve;

And whereas, by Section 1, sub-section (2), of the Act 55 and 56 Vict., Cap. 14 (the Indian Councils Act, 1892), it was provided that it should be lawful for the Governor General in Council by proclamation from time to time to increase the number of Councillors whom the said Lieutenant-Governor may nominate for his assistance in making Laws and Regulations, provided that not more than twenty should be so nominated;

It is hereby declared by the said Governor General in Council that from and after the date of this proclamation the number of Councillors whom the said Lieutenant-Governor may nominate for the said purpose shall be twenty.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 355.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Dated Calcutta, the 16th March 1893.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by proclamation issued on the 26th November 1886 under the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67 (the Indian Councils Act, 1861), the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh were constituted, for the purposes of the said Act, a Province to which the provisions of that Act touching the making of Laws and Regulations should be

applicable, and the said Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner was appointed to be the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province so constituted;

And whereas, by the same proclamation, the Governor General in Council directed in conformity with the provisions of the said Act that the number of Councillors whom the said Lieutenant-Governor might nominate for his assistance in making Laws and Regulations should be nine;

And whereas, by Section 1, sub-section (2), of the Act 55 and 56 Vict., Cap. 14 (the Indian Councils Act, 1892), it was provided that it should be lawful for the Governor General in Council by proclamation from time to time to increase the number of Councillors whom the said Lieutenant-Governor may nominate for his assistance in making Laws and Regulations, provided that not more than fifteen should be so nominated;

It is hereby declared by the said Governor General in Council that from and after the date of this proclamation the number of Councillors whom the said Lieutenant-Governor may nominate for the said purpose shall be fifteen.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

The 23rd March, 1893.

No. 149.—Consequent on the retirement of Surgeon-Colonel A. H. Hilson, M.D., Surgeon-Colonel J. G. Pilcher, F.R.C.S., Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, at present officiating as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the 1st April, 1893.

The 24th March, 1893.

No. 159.—The services of the undermentioned Medical Officers of the Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:—

Surgeon-Captain J. C. S. Vaughan.
Surgeon-Captain F. O'Kinealy.

JAILS.

The 23rd March, 1893.

No. 154.—In continuation of Home Department Notification No. 10, dated the 5th January last, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 33 of Act V of 1871 as amended by Section 2 of Act IX of 1882, to appoint the Lucknow Central Jail to be a place to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

2. Home Department Notification No. 1669 (Judicial), dated the 3rd September, 1872, is hereby cancelled.

JUDICIAL.

The 21st March, 1893.

No. 323.—The services of Captain C. L. M. Rich, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Mian Meer, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th February, 1893, for employment as officiating Assistant Judge Advocate General, 4th Circle.

No. 326.—The services of Captain R. F. H. Anderson, Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st March, 1893, for employment as officiating Assistant Judge Advocate General, 6th Circle, Allahabad.

The 24th March, 1893.

No. 336.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104, Section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. W. Gordon, Indian Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beverley, or until further orders.

No. 337.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104, Section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. S. G. Sale, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hill, or until further orders.

No. 342—With reference to this Department's Notification No. 210, dated the 23rd February last, it is notified that Mr. R. F. Rampini took his seat as an officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 7th March, 1893.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 23rd March, 1893.

No. 691—41.—Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Rogers, R.E, Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, and Assistant Surveyor-General, is granted special leave for six months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 19th April, 1893, or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself thereof.

No. 692—41.—Major R. A. Wahab, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Surveyor-General during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers, or until further orders.

No. 695—80.—Lieutenant R. T. Crichton, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for six months, under Article 340 (*b*) III of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd May, 1893, or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself thereof.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 20th March, 1893.

No. 674-*E*.—Lieutenant F. J. D. Henslowe, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to be Adjutant and 2nd-in-Command of the Zhob Levy Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 22nd March, 1893.

No. 447-*G*.—The following promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department.—

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Colonel V. E. Law, Madras General List, Cavalry, Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 2nd March, 1893:

Major A. P. Thornton, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Major I. MacIvor, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

No. 450-*G*.—Captain W. H. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted, on return from special leave, for duty under the orders of the British Agent at Gilgit, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 452-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Gillis de Bildt as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, *vice* Mr. J. Janni, resigned.

No. 458-*G*.—Mr. J. A. Crawford, Indian Civil Service, officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, is granted privilege leave, for three months, with effect from the 2nd April, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 459-*G*.—With reference to Foreign Department notification, No. 1874-G., dated the 9th November, 1892, Mr. G. W. White, Acting Consular Agent for Italy at Akyab, resumed charge of his office on the 30th January, 1893.

No. 463-*G*.—Mr. E. Hewetson, District Superintendent of Police in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is appointed to officiate as District Magistrate and Collector of that station, with effect from the 22nd March, 1893, and during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel H. M. S. Magrath, Indian Staff Corps, or until further orders.

The 23rd March, 1893.

No. 467-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Oscar Schmidt-Ernsthausen as Consul for Germany at Calcutta.

No. 468-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. N. H. K. Becker, Acting Consul, as Acting Consul-General for Germany at Calcutta, during the absence of Baron Von Heyking, and pending the return from leave of Mr. O. Schmidt-Ernsthausen.

No. 472-*G*.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, and Political Agent in Kotah, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on special leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Abbott, or until further orders.

No. 664-*F*.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. George Macartney, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade in the Burma Subordinate Executive Service, to be Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs to the Resident in Kashmir.

No. 1018-*I*.—Mr. W. K. Eddis, officiating Solicitor to the Government of India, is appointed to officiate as Agent to the Governor-General in Council for the affairs of the late King of Oudh and for the purposes of Act XIX of 1887, with effect from the 28th March, 1893, and during the absence on leave of Mr. R. Leycester Upton, or until further orders.

The 24th March, 1893.

No. 481-*G*.—The following appointments are made in and to the Bhopal Battalion, consequent on the grant of leave to Colonel G. R. Peart,

Commandant, and to Lieutenant J. H. Pollard, Wing Officer and Adjutant :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Ransford, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Captain G. G. J. S. Jones, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, to officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, with effect from date of joining.

Lieutenant C. B. Baldock, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, with effect from the 1st March, 1893.

No. 483-G.—Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda, is granted furlough, for one year and eight months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 24th March, 1893

No. 1225-P.—Mr. R. Morris, Deputy Accountant General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 30th March, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr H. S. Groves, Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Madras, *vice* Mr. R. Morris.

Mr. R. T. Howe, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, *vice* Mr. H. S. Groves.

Mr. L. J. W. Worgan, Probationer in the Office of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 24th March, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 259.—Captain S. W. Lane, R.A., to be Staff Captain, Royal Artillery, Poona Circle, *vice* C. A. Anderson, promoted. Dated 31st January, 1893.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 260.—The following extract, being paragraphs 1 and 2 of a Military letter from the Secretary of State for India, No. 31, dated the 23rd February, 1893, is published for general information :—

"The under-mentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and being reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeon-Lieutenants on the Bengal Establishment :—

Charles Milne.
Vivian Godfrey Drake-Brockman.
William Young.
John Joseph Bourke.
George Yeates Cobb Hunter.
Bernard Robert Chatterton.
Cedric Barkley Prall.
Charles Edward Williams.
John Norman Macleod.
Walter Holland Ogilvie.
Thomas Alfred Ollivant Langston.
Richard Heard
Edgar Rowe Parry.
Walter Hood Orr.
Paxton St. Clair More.

2. Their commissions will bear date 30th January, 1893, the day of their passing out of the Army Medical School, from which date they will also reckon their service for pension.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 261.—Lieutenant H. N. Waymouth, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 15th July, 1892.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 262.—Captain C. Wood, R.A., Ordnance officer, 4th class (on duty in England), to be Ordnance officer, 3rd class ;

Captain W. C. A. Radcliffe, R.A., and Lieutenant H. A. Young, R.A., officiating Ordnance officers, 4th class, are confirmed in that class ;

with effect from the 1st April, 1893, to complete establishment.

No. 263.—The tenure of the appointment of Major T. E. Rowan, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for 5 years, from the 4th September, 1893.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 264.—Second-Lieutenant Arthur Francis Ferguson-Davie, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots, officiating Wing officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 12th October, 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Ferguson-Davie will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 265.—Lieutenant Charles Murray Carter, Suffolk Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 14th Bengal Infantry, now attached to the 31st Bengal Infantry, having completed 18 months' pro-

bationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 17th July, 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 266.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenants—

Arthur Jeffreys Ralph, Royal Irish Regiment, Wing officer, 7th Madras Infantry,—12th August, 1891.

Cyril Compton Jackson, Border Regiment, Wing officer, 27th Madras Infantry,—26th August, 1891.

No. 267—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenant William Annesley Fisher, Royal Artillery, officiating Squadron Officer, 3rd Bombay Cavalry,—14th August, 1891.

Lieutenant Albert Mangles Doveton, 2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 8th Bombay Infantry,—2nd August, 1891.

Lieutenant Charles Frederick Harold, 1st Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, officiating Wing officer, 27th Bombay Infantry,—22nd August, 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Fisher will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

BURMA.

No. 268.—In paragraph 6 of letter No. 179D., dated the 6th June, 1892, from the General Officer Commanding, Burma District, published in G. G. O. No. 1015 of 1892, for "Captain R. M. Rainey, 12th (Burma) Madras Infantry, Staff Officer, Tashon Column," *read* "Lieutenant (now Captain) J. T. Evatt, 39th Bengal Infantry."

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 269.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer are granted furlough out of India :—

Colonel T. A. Scott, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd class, Central Provinces, (m. c.) for one year—227 days under rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause 2 of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel B. Franklin, V.H.S., (m. c) for eight months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor R. Cloy, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 270.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Stone, R.A., Superintendent, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, for one year. Pension service—30th year commenced 22nd March, 1893.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. R. Richardson, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 18th Bengal Lancers, for six months. Pension service—28th year commenced 23rd March 1893.

Major G. Wingate, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, for one year. Pension service—22nd year commenced 23rd September, 1892.

Captain C. P. W. Pirie, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 18th Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—15th year commenced 11th May, 1892.

Surgeon-Captain S. H. Henderson, M.B., 35th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 11th November, 1892.

Surgeon-Captain C. E. L. Gilbert, 30th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 3rd July, 1892.

Lieutenant D. H. Cameron, Indian Staff Corps, attached, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 23rd July, 1892.

No. 271.—Lieutenant H. S. Rogers, R.E., attached officer, Military Works Department, is granted leave out of India (m. c.) for nine months, under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Army serving in India.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 272.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 24th February, 1893, pages 1064 and 1065.

India Office, 24th February, 1893.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services and Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Joseph Philip Crampton Neville. Dated 11th December, 1892.

To be Majors.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Algernon George Arnold Durand, C.B. Dated 21st December, 1892.

Captain Richard Charles Graham Mayne. Dated 21st December, 1892.

Captain Alexander Pringle. Dated 30th December, 1892.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Hugh Maclean Halliday, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry. Dated 1st April, 1891, but to rank from 30th January, 1888.

Lieutenant Frederick Hugh Hiddingh Jeffcoat, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 22nd April, 1891, but to rank from 4th January, 1890.

Lieutenant Edward Mary Joseph Molyneux, from the 3rd Dragoon Guards. Dated 1st March 1891, but to rank from 8th April, 1890.

Lieutenant Lawrence Lockhart Maxwell, from the Lancashire Fusiliers. Dated 20th September, 1891, but to rank from 31st July, 1890.

Lieutenant Charles Hesketh Grant Moore from the West Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 11th September, 1891, but to rank from 24th September, 1890.

Lieutenant Charles Levenax Haldane, from the West Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 21st April, 1891, but to rank from 24th September, 1890.

Lieutenant Alexander Moore, from the Connaught Rangers. Dated 4th April, 1891, but to rank from 24th September, 1890.

Lieutenant Roderick George Macpherson, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 7th April, 1891, but to rank from 15th October, 1890.

Lieutenant Harold Montague Browne, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 19th March, 1891, but to rank from 1st November, 1890.

Second Lieutenant Richard Watkins Burton, from the Lancashire Fusiliers. Dated 16th December, 1890.

Second Lieutenant John Rutter Carden, from the Royal Scots. Dated 3rd January, 1891.

Second Lieutenant Thomas George Pasley Lawrenson, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Dated 8th March, 1891.

Lieutenant Wheaten Lipyeatt Raleigh Amesbury, from the East Lancashire Regiment. Dated 30th April, 1891, but to rank from 18th March, 1891.

Lieutenant Leslie John Germaine Lavie, from the North Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 10th April, 1891, but to rank from 21st March, 1891.

Second Lieutenant Herbert Brand, from the Highland Light Infantry. Dated 29th March, 1891.

Second Lieutenant Richard Anson Firth, from the East Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 2nd April, 1891.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Vickers Alexander, from the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 5th April, 1891.

Lieutenant Piercy Greig, from the South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 18th April, 1891, but to rank from 15th April, 1891.

Second Lieutenant Alexander William Nicholas Raven, from the South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 15th April, 1891.

Lieutenant Robert Sears Paul, from the Border Regiment. Dated 3rd July, 1891, but to rank from 23rd June, 1891.

Second Lieutenant James Leslie Alexander, from the 2nd Dragoon Guards. Dated 24th June, 1891.

Lieutenant George Murray Rolland, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 11th August, 1891, but to rank from 2nd August, 1891. (This supersedes the notification in the London Gazette of the 16th December, 1892.)

Second Lieutenant Frederick Welman Hawks, from the North Lancashire Regiment. Dated 4th August, 1891.

Second Lieutenant Charles Augustus Frederick Hocken, from the Scottish Rifles. Dated 1st September, 1891.

BENGAL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Apothecary, First Grade.

Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenant, Joseph Holmes. Dated 22nd October, 1892.

To be Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenant.

Apothecary, First Grade, Charles, Pierce. Dated 22nd October, 1892.

The Queen has approved of the transfer to the Half-Pay List of the undermentioned Officer:—

Lieutenant Henry George Brown, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 4th February, 1893.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer from the Half-Pay List to the Retired List of the undermentioned Officer:—

Captain Charles Wilson Young, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 17th February, 1893.

* * * * *

ERRATUM.

The name of the undermentioned Officer, whose admission to the Indian Staff Corps was notified in the London Gazette of the 16th December, 1892, is as follows, and not as given in that Gazette:—

Lieutenant Augustus Hodson-Cooke.

"London Gazette," dated the 28th February, 1893, page 1141.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

28th February, 1893.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—

Barnard H. Preston. Dated 13th February, 1893.

Rowland Smith, Dated 15th February, 1893.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 273—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major William George Wolfe Macbay—23rd March, 1893.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 274.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 20th March, 1893:—

Francis William Boileau, C.B.
Charles Richard Mathews.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 275.—Military Pupil William Calderwood McMillan having passed his final examination is admitted into the service as Sub-Assistant Apothecary, with effect from the 21st February, 1893.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 276.—*34th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Chanda Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Náráyan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sáhib Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 22nd November, 1892.

No. 277.—*38th Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Garkha to be Jemadar, *vice* Kirpa Singh, resigned, with effect from the 19th February, 1893.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 278.—Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel William Center, M.B., Civil Surgeon, Lahore, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 2nd April, 1893, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 279.—The undermentioned trooper of His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard is granted a medal inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct" with gratuity, under the provisions of clause 64, India Army Circulars, 1890:—

No. 21, Trooper Niamat Ali.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 280.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in the Order of British India, with effect from the date specified:—

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Shaikh Ahmad, *Bahadur*, 1st Madras Lancers, *vice* pensioned Subadar Peermaul, *Sardar Bahadur*, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, deceased,—26th October, 1892.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 281.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—
Lieutenant H. McA. Johnston, 15th Bengal Lancers, to be Adjutant, with effect from the 23rd March, 1893, *vice* Captain Willes, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

No. 282.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—
Donald Murdoch MacLeod, Esquire, to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

No. 283.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—
Thomas Eaton Lander, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Maude, promoted.

No. 284.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—
Arthur Doggett, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Robinson, resigned.

No. 285.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps*—
Captain John Joseph Cronin, Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Watson, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 286.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—
Lieutenant C. E. Gladstone, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

TRANSFERS.

No. 287.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—
Second-Lieutenant T. H. Ward is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the 1st January, 1893.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 288.—Major-General Beresford Lovett, C.B., C.S.I., R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st class, and Chief Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary*, is re-appointed to the Military Works Department temporarily in the same grade, with effect from the 1st November, 1892.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 19.—Mr. R. Watson, Constructor, Kidderpore Dockyard, is appointed Constructor, Bombay Dockyard, *vice* Mr. G. F. Mackrow, whose tour of service has expired, but to do duty at Kidderpore Dockyard until further orders.

Mr. A. A. Ash, Chief Builder, Bombay Dockyard, is appointed to officiate as Constructor, Kidderpore Dockyard, *vice* Mr. Watson, but to do duty in Bombay Dockyard until further orders.

Mr. F. McCulloch, Builder's Foreman, Bombay Dockyard, is appointed to officiate as Chief Builder, Bombay Dockyard, *vice* Mr. Ash, or until further orders.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th March, 1893.

Under clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that a report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 11th and the 24th March, 1893:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease	Testate or intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Artillery	Major C. S. Skipton . .	15th March, 1893 .	Mooltan.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 18th and the 24th March, 1893.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
William Mullins . . .	Apothecary .	Subordinate Medical Department.	5th November, 1891.	Intestate .	1,938 0 0		

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 18th March, 1893.

No. 111.—Major W. V. Constable, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, and officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, is appointed officiating Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, and while holding the appointment he will officiate in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

No. 112.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 111, dated 18th March, 1893, Mr. C. T. R. Scovell, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the South Indian Railway Company, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras.

No. 113.—Mr. H. S. Harington, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is appointed Superintendent of Works of the Mari-Attock Railway and Engineer in charge of the Gradient Improvement Works, North Western Railway, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge of the duties.

No. 114.—The services of Mr. E. H. Clementson, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Rangoon Port Trust, with effect from the date of his relief on the Burma State Railway.

No. 115.—Mr. F. F. Hensley, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India, is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

No. 116.—Mr. A. G. Harrison, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India.

No. 117.—Mr. S. K. L. Yeats, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

The 20th March, 1893

No. 118.—Rai Sahib Rala Ram, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, attached to the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Establishment under the Government of Madras for employment on Railways

No. 119.—During the absence of the Governor General in Council from Calcutta, Mr. G. W. Forrest, the officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, will have charge of that portion of the Public Works Department of the Government of India which is left in Calcutta

The 22nd March, 1893.

No. 120.—The following is published for general information :—

No. [illegible] R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 17th March, 1893.

General rules for railways under construction.

Read—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing, in the *Gazette of India* dated 8th November 1890, the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules for working railways under construction and not open for traffic which were framed by the Railway Conference of 1888 and recorded in appendix M of its proceedings, with rules 7, 16 and 25 as modified in the memorandum accompanying the Government of India letter No. 233 R. T., dated the 12th June 1890.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for railways, Assam, No. 274, dated the 28th February 1893, forwarding a letter from the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Assam-Bengal railway, No. 99 C., dated the 25th February 1893.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent and Chief Engineer of the Assam Bengal railway has applied for leave to adopt on that railway the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods. The rules referred to were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the 'General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for public carriage of passengers, animals or goods,' which were published under the notification referred to in the foregoing observations, to such portion or portions of the Assam Bengal railway as may, at this date, be under construction and not open for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that the general rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants, and to the public, by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered also that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for railways, Assam, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

No. 121.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines and rolling-stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on such portion, or portions, of the Assam Bengal Railway as are under construction at this date.

No. 222.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 0066 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1893.

General rules for working open lines of railway in British India, administered by the Government.

Read—

Section 47 (4) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Public Works Department notification No. 267, dated the 11th June 1890, appointing the Director General of Railways as the officer who is to make General Rules under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, in the case of a railway administered by Government.

Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 19th April 1892, promulgating General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Public Works Department notification No. 174, dated the 7th May 1892, publishing in the *Gazette of India* of the 14th May 1892 the circular and the General Rules read above.

Government of India resolution No. 0058 R. T., dated the 28th February 1893, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 4th March 1893 under Public Works Department notification No. 82, dated the 1st March 1893.

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 84 T., dated the 10th March 1893.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director General of Railways has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in India administered by the Government which have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council and published under Public Works Department notification No. 174, dated the 7th May 1892, in the *Gazette of India* of the 14th May 1892, as modified by the Government of India resolution No. 0058 R. T., dated the 28th February 1893, which was published in the *Gazette of India* of the 4th March 1893 under Public Works Department notification No. 82, dated the 1st March 1893, may be made applicable to the Meiktila branch of the Burma state railway from the date on which it may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for Indian railways referred to above, with the modification cited in the foregoing observations, to the Meiktila branch of the Burma state railway.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th May 1892, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof, as modified by the resolution of 28th February 1893, being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the station master of every station on the said railway.

Ordered also that this resolution be communicated to the Chief Commissioner of Burma and to the Director General of Railways, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

F. B. HEBBERT,

Under Secretary.

The 23rd March, 1893.

No. 123.—The undermentioned officers who have been officiating as Deputy Examiners of Accounts, 2nd grade, revert to their substantive appointments in the offices noted against their names :—

Mr. W. A. Campbell, Office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam.

Mr. W. P. Godfrey, Office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma.

Mr. T. Siddle, Office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North Western Railway.

No. 124.—Mr. A. L. Wright, Accountant, 2nd grade, in the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, class II, with effect from the 3rd March, 1893.

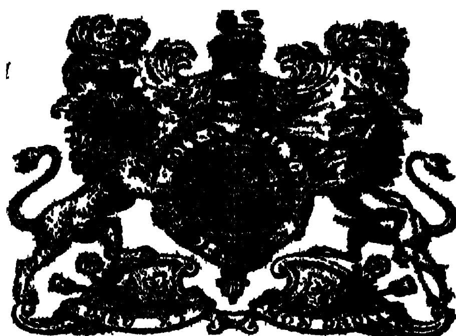
No. 125.—Mr. D. B. Horn, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. McArthur, R.E., or until further orders.

No. 126.—Mr. G. E. Moore, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta, is granted furlough on medical certificate for seven months, under Article 343, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 127.—Rai Sahib Babu Mal, B.A., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 485 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th January, 1893.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 31st October, 1892.

From the 19th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 12th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 786 P—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 18th March 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 80 of 1893.—John Stewart Reid, of No. 8, Victoria Street, Westminster, England, Mechanician, for wire-barbing machines.

No. 81 of 1893.—Thomas Cattell Jones, M.R., C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., and L.M. Edin., and George Winter, Tea Planter, both of Shumshernugger Tea Estate, Shumshernugger, Sylhet in Assam, British India, for a new or improved mixture for preserving tea bushes, trees and the like from the attacks of insects, to be called "Red Spider and Blight Destroyer."

No. 82 of 1893.—John Boyd Dunlop, Senior Veterinary Surgeon, and John Boyd Dunlop, Junior, Student, both of Blackrock, Dublin, Ireland, for improvements in spring rims or tyres for wheels and apparatus for use in the construction of the same.

No. 83 of 1893—Gerard Beekman, Gentleman, No. 5, East 34th Street, New York, County and State of New York, United States of America, for improvements in cotton harvesting devices

No. 84 of 1893.—James Mackay Taylor, an Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, Punjab, at present (temporarily) a Resident of Roorkee, North-West Provinces, for a water-lift known as the "Tandem Water-Lift."

No. 85 of 1893.—Arthur B. Campbell Rogers of Cornwood, Ivybridge, Devonshire, and now Civil Engineer, Bengal and North-West and Tirhoot Railway, Bengal, Somastipur, for improvements in and relating to sugarcane mills.

No. 86 of 1893.—T. Drewet, Jr., and Palonji D. Chowna, both Engineers and Contractors of 17 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, for improvements in fibre baling machinery.

No. 87 of 1893.—William Francis Melhuish, Chief Superintendent, Indian Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta, for an improved method of transmitting and reproducing electric telegraph signals over long distances.

No. 787 P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 279 of 1891.—J. D. Pallonjee, Merchant residing in Bombay Fort, Hornby Row, No. 141, for improvements in the construction of the English Violin for adapting it to Indian music by the introduction of sympathetic wires, which passing under the finger board and resting over the lower part of the bridge and the tail-nut are fastened to thin iron nails a little above the tail-pin. (Filed 9th February 1893.)

No. 89 of 1892.—David Rowell, Engineer of 5 Victoria Street, in the City of Westminster, for improvements in apparatus for withering or drying tea. (Filed 9th March 1893.)

No. 152 of 1892.—Henry Thompson of Gainsborough in the County of Lincoln, Engineer, but now residing at Ipswich in the County of Suffolk, for improvements in the method of and apparatus for drying tea leaf and the like. (Filed 10th March 1893.)

No. 166 of 1892.—James Gresham, Director of Gresham and Craven, Limited, of Craven Iron Works, Salford, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineers, for improvements in injectors and in their application to locomotives. (Filed 13th March 1893.)

No. 178 of 1892.—James Gresham, Director of Gresham and Craven, Limited, of Craven Iron Works, Salford, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineers, for improvements in and relating to apparatus for applying sand to locomotive driving wheels. (Filed 13th March 1893.)

No. 208 of 1892.—Beaumont Richard Harrington, Civil Engineer of No. 1 Wood Street, Calcutta, for an improved refuse and excrement incinerator. (Filed 25th February 1893.)

No. 788 P.—The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege during the period 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894 in respect of the under-mentioned invention :—

No. 22 of 1889.—The Honourable Erastus Wiman of New York, United States of America, for improvements relating to the pulverization or reduction of mineral or other substances and to apparatus therefor.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March, 1893.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans: Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	Total.	4½ per cent. Loans: Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.	Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 28th February, 1893	55,200	12,33,493	21,76,000	3,43,80,300	15,90,44,100	3,99,10,200	1,84,01,800	25,51,45,893	36,000	2,24,700	62,41,600	65,02,300	1,34,800	31,200	26,18,69,393
Add—															
Amount of 4/4 notes transferred to 5/4 in London	...	...	...	9,100	...	...	...	9,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,100
Amount of 4/4 notes transferred to 6/4 in London	...	...	...	...	4,400	...	...	4,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,400
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th March, 1893	...	...	...	...	2,55,000	10,000	...	2,65,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,65,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th March, 1893	...	...	...	95,000	60,000	1,00,500	...	2,55,500	...	2,000	6,000	8,000	...	...	2,63,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March, 1893	...		500	43,700	11,20,500	1,43,800	27,000	13,35,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,35,500
	55,200	12,33,493	21,76,500	3,45,28,100	16,04,84,000	4,01,64,500	1,84,28,800	25,70,15,393	36,000	2,26,700	62,47,600	65,10,300	1,34,800	31,200	26,37,46,893
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	1,44,320	17,500	6,93,300	19,95,000	17,56,100	1,22,700	47,28,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,28,920
Balance on 15th March, 1893	55,200	10,89,173	21,59,000	3,38,34,800	15,84,89,000	3,84,08,400	1,83,06,100	25,22,86,473	36,000	2,26,700	62,47,600	65,10,300	1,34,800	31,200	25,90,17,973

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Jan., 1893, enfaced from India 8,111 lakhs; re-transferred from London 6,822 lakhs
„ 16th Jan., 1893 „ 31st „ „ ditto 8 „ ditto 26 „
„ 1st Feb. „ „ 15th Feb. „ ditto 3 „ ditto 14 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 28th „ „ ditto 17 „ ditto 12 „
„ 1st Mar. „ „ 15th Mar. „ ditto 18 „ ditto 47 „

8,157 lakhs. 6,921 lakhs.
6,921 „

Balance against India . 1,236 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 20th March, 1893.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st March, 1893.

LIABILITIES	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up . . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,11,27,180	8	9			
Public Deposits at Branches	99,38,686	12	10	2,10,65,867	5	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,23,65,927	0	5
Bank Post Bills, etc . . .				4,06,385	1	4
Sundries . .				31,34,994	5	8
RUPEES				10,18,73,173	13	0

ASSETS	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				62,12,564	0	0
Other authorized Investments .				56,77,953	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . . .				1,33,57,386	10	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities .				90,23,930	2	8
Bills discounted and purchased .				2,50,59,001	9	2
Balances with other Banks .				10,54,868	9	10
Bullion . . .				6,08,424	7	5
Dead Stock				12,48,318	2	6
Stamps				10,721	5	6
Sundries				19,73,968	0	1
				6,60,30,103	7	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	1,82,94,761	6	1			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,75,48,308	15	6	3,58,43,070	5	7
RUPEES				10,18,73,173	13	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, the 23rd March, 1893

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent
Percentage 46·5

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 22nd March, 1893.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 15th March, 1893 . .	24,96,232	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	13,50,898	38,47,130
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	3,40,474	
Ditto ditto Government	490	3,40,964
		41,88,094
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	2,84,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	...	2,84,000
Balance on the evening of the 22nd March, 1893 .	...	39,04,094
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held in account of the Currency Department	26,71,644	
Ditto ditto Government	12,32,450	39,04,094
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	741	
Ditto ditto Government	.	741

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 23rd March, 1893.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 16th March, 1893.

No. 805-G.—Lieutenant F. T. C. Hughes, I.S.C., Adjutant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted 90 days' accumulated privilege leave, with effect from the 1st June, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH, *Captain,*
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 15th March, 1893.

No. 1289.—With reference to this office Notification No. 7852, dated the 15th December, 1892, Mr. H. S. Barnes, Indian Civil Service, returned from privilege leave and assumed charge of his duties as Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, in the afternoon of the 8th March, 1893.

The 17th March, 1893.

No. 1341.—With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 238-F., dated the 24th February, 1893, Mr. A. V. Monro, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, assumed charge of the Forest Department in Baluchistan, in the afternoon of the 23rd idem, *vice* Mr. C. F. Elliott, transferred.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain*,

First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 17th March, 1893.

No. 293—673.—In substitution of Rule XV of the rules for regulating the supply and sale of stamps published in Notification No. 189, dated the 8th March, 1882, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to issue the following Rule for general information:—

"XV. Every licensed vendor of stamps shall at any time on the demand of any of the officers named on the margin deliver up all stamps remaining in his possession. If such stamps were originally paid for, their value will be refunded by Government on the terms described beneath:—

The Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere,
The Assistant Commissioner, Merwara,
The Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad,
and
The Deputy Magistrate of Kekri.

(*a*) When stamps are returned on—

(1) resignation of the vendor's license;

(2) revocation of license for any fault of the licensee;

(3) death of the vendor;

(4) application of the vendor for leave to restore any stamps, the stamps shall be taken back at their full value, less a deduction of one anna in the rupee; but,

(*b*) When stamps are returned on—

(5) expiration of license;

(6) recall of stamps by Government;

(7) revocation of license for any cause other than that mentioned in (2),

they shall be taken back at their full value, less only any discount allowed on their sale to the licensed vendor."

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH, *Captain*,

First Asst. to Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th March, 1893.

No. 2-I. E.—In consequence of the return to duty, from privilege leave, of Mr. H. B. Harrison, Superintendent, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, on the forenoon of the 18th March, 1893, the following officer reverted to his substantive appointment from that date:—

NAME.	From	To
Kelly, J. H. C.	Officiating Assistant Superintendent.	General Service Clerk.

W. R. BROOKE,

Director General of Telegraphs.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 20th March, 1893.

No. 597-S.—Under the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation of 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify the appointment of Mr. Bomanji Cowasji Dik in place of Jowahir Lal, and to re-appoint Jodha Lumberdar and Chagan Lal, three members of the Kekri Municipal Committee, whose term of office expires on the 31st March, 1893. These appointments will have effect from 1st April, 1893.

By Order,

H. F. WHITE, *M. I.C.E.*,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, in the P. W. Dept.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th March, 1893.

No. 5-A.—Lieutenant L. W. S. Oldham, R.E., temporary Assistant Engineer, II grade, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 17, on the 4th March, 1893.

No. 6-A.—Lieutenant A. S. Craven, R.E., temporary Assistant Engineer, II grade, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani, pre-

scribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 17, on the 4th March, 1893.

No. 7-A.—Lieutenant A. S. Craven, R.E., temporary Assistant Engineer, II grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 12 to 14, on the 4th March, 1893.

No. 8-A.—Lieutenant L. W. S. Oldham, R.E., temporary Assistant Engineer, II grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 12 to 14, on the 4th March, 1893.

R. T. R. LAURENCE, *Captain, R.E.*,
for *Director-General of Military Works.*

The 18th March, 1893.

No. 9-A.—The following temporary promotions and reversions are authorized in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	Dates.
Hingston, Lieutenant G. B., R.E.	Ex. Engr., IV, tempy.	Asstt. Engr., I	Reversion	24th Oct., 1892.
Stafford, Lieutenant E. H. W. H., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	26th Oct., 1892.
Kingscote, Lieutenant R. A. F., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	26th Oct., 1892.
Murray, Lieutenant J. H. S., R.E.	Asstt. Engr., I	Ex. Engr., IV	Temporary	30th Oct., 1892.
Kingscote, Lieutenant R. A. F., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20th Nov., 1892.
Stafford, Lieutenant E. H. W. H., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	22nd Nov., 1892.
Stafford, Lieutenant E. H. W. H., R.E.	Ex. Engr., IV, tempy.	Asstt. Engr., I	Reversion	2nd Dec., 1892.
Kingscote, Lieutenant R. A. F., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3rd Dec., 1892.
Murray, Lieutenant J. H. S., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	9th Dec., 1892.
Murray, Lieutenant J. H. S., R.E.	Asstt. Engr., I, permt.	Ex. Engr., IV	Temporary	21st Dec., 1892.
Picton-Jones, Lieutenant R. E., R.E.	Ex. Engr., IV, tempy.	Asstt. Engr., I	Reversion	1st Jan., 1893.
Swiney, Lieutenant A. J. H., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	17th Jan., 1893.
Cartwright, Lieutenant G. S., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	18th Jan., 1893.
Duff, Lieutenant G. M., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	25th Jan., 1893.
Gibbon, Captain J. A., R.E.	Asstt. Engr., I	Ex. Engr., IV	Temporary	10th Feb., 1893.
Cartwright, Lieutenant G. S., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	17th Feb., 1893.

G. E. SANFORD, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Director-General of Military Works.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th March, 1893.

No. 21.—Mr. F. Reilly, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for six months in extension of that sanctioned in Notification No. 7 of the 14th May, 1892, by the Manager, North Western Railway.

The 21st March, 1893.

No. 22.—Pundit Bashashar Nath, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, with the temporary rank of class II, grade 4 of that Establishment, with effect from the forenoon of 9th February, 1893.

No. 23.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 55, dated 24th October, 1892, Mr. L. Gordon reverted from Officiating District Traffic Superintendent in class II to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th February, 1893.

HORACE BELL,
Offg. Director-General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 20th January, 1893, the undermentioned copper images and brazen utensils weighing 109 seers of 24 tolahs, and valued at R106-15, were discovered buried in a house-site in Paimesh No. 591, in the village of Saliperi, Nannilam Taluk, Tanjore District:—

	Weight in seers.	Value. R a. p.
1. Image of Ranganatha Perumal, made of copper	44	44 0 0
2. Image of Krishnan, made of copper	62	62 0 0
3. One censer } 4. One lamp } made of brass	3	0 15 0
	109	106 15 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 22nd August, 1893, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,
Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 14th March, 1893.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 1st January, 1893, the undermentioned three copper idols, weighing 343 seers of 24 tolahs, and valued at R343, were discovered buried within the premises of the Siva Temple, in the village of Arasavanangadu, Nannilam Taluk, Tanjore District :—

	Weight in seers.	Value.		
		R	a.	p.
1. Image of Nataraja	155	155	0	0
2. Do. Sivakami Amman	47	47	0	0
3. Do. Somaskantham	141	141	0	0
	343	343	0	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 23rd August, 1893, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,

Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

The 15th March, 1893.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 24th December, 1892, the undermentioned copper images and articles, weighing about 1,516 seers of 24 tolahs and valued at R286-5, were discovered buried in the thrashing floor situated north of Ambalavelikattlai Tank, and belonging to Saminatha Vanni, in the entire Inam village of Rathanarasimmapuram, attached to Vallur Vattam, Mannargudi Taluk, Tanjore District :—

	Weight in seers of 24 tolahs.	Estimated value.		
		R	a.	p.
1. Sundara Múrti	274	68	8	0
2. Sammantha Múrti (with one ear broken)	201	25	2	0
3. Varadarájaperumál (with one arm broken)	202	25	4	0
4. Sankara Naráyanaswamy (big)	99	24	12	0
5. Sudikudutha Náchiar	104	19	8	0
6. Venkatésa perumal	174	21	12	0
7. Chelvar	5	1	4	0
8. Chelvar	9½	2	6	0
9. Suriyan (sun)	2½	0	10	0
10. Chelvar	5	1	4	0
11. Sankara Naráyanaswamy (small)	3	0	12	0
12. Durgamman	¾	0	12	0
13. Durgamman (broken)	1½	0	3	0
14. Sudikudutha Nachiar	1¼	0	5	0
15. Varadarájaperumal (small)	1	0	4	0
16. Durgamman	25	6	4	0
17. Venkatésa Perumal	38	9	8	0
18. Srinivása Perumal	75	18	12	0
19. Tham Nachiar	53	13	4	0
20. Varadaraja Perumal	83	20	12	0
21. Chelvar	18	3	6	0
22. Chelvar	15	3	12	0
23. Venkatésa Perumal	47	8	13	0
24. Thiruvasis (big)	49	6	2	0
25. Thiruvásis (6 in number)	30	3	12	0
	1,516¼	286	5	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 24th August, 1893, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,

Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

The 16th March, 1893.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Candidates for the posts of Laboratory Assistants in this College, advertised in the *India* and *Calcutta Gazettes*, are informed that the appointments *have been filled up.*

J. S. SLATER,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 23rd March, 1893.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the following gravestones having fallen into a ruinous condition will be dealt with under Rule XIX (of Home Department No. 103, dated Simla, 20th June, 1885), at the next ensuing repairs, unless communications be received from relatives beforehand :—

Masonry Monuments erected to—

I.

William Henry, son of Captain and Mrs. Blanshard, 29th May, 1893.

II.

Ensign John E. Mee, 38th Native Infantry, 10th June, 1839.

III.

Ensign Henry Ralfe, 38th Native Infantry, 1837.

IV.

Richard Caulfield, Sergeant-Major, Sappers and Miners, 25th February, 1833.

V.

Robert Hardinge, Sergeant, Sappers and Miners, 1833.

VI.

George Barrow, 26th Light Infantry, 1833.

VII.

Charlotte, wife of Major R. McMullen, 17th Native Infantry, 22nd January, 1855.

VIII.

Susan, wife of Captain W. Ramsey, M.B., 26th May, 1837.

IX.

Elizabeth, wife of Dixon Elliott, Drummer, 13th Native Infantry.

X.

Amelia Frances, daughter of Sergeant-Major Phipps, 14th March, 1839.

XI.

Thomas, infant son of Palpin, Quarter Master Sergeant, 16th Native Infantry, 2nd May, 1836.

H. W. BUSH,
Chaplain.

RAJPUR, DELHI,
The 11th March, 1893.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st March, 1893.

No. 15936.—Mr. G. Ramasawmy Chetty, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 26 days from the 4th March, 1893, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Seshachellam Naidu is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence of Mr. Ramasawmy Chetty, or until further orders.

The 23rd March, 1893.

No. 16024.—Mr. I. Jesudasen Pillai, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 27th January, 1893, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders:—

Mr. G. Prime, Deputy Postmaster, Madras, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

Mr. C. G. D'Sontos to act as Deputy Postmaster, Madras.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 21st March, 1893.

Alder, P. C., & Co.
Berth & Co.
Crott, J. R., Esq.
David Isaac, Mr.
Deacon Clark, Esq., C. E.
Goureepore Oil Co. Agents.
Kendal Don's, Miss.
Moses, Wm.
Paul, Edward, & Co.
Robert, F., & Co.
Rogers, Turner, Esq.
Scot, A., & Co.
Sinclair, Mezies & Co.
Sherton & B. Taylor Messrs.
Stewart, Dan.
"Sunday Times," Editor.
Tomsohn, Notar.
Warneloid, A.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, C. A.
Ainsworth, Mrs.
Aldham, C. J., Mr.
Allen, C. H.
Archibald, Douglas.
Armstrong, Mrs.
Attias, Guilo, Sig.
Augustine, S. M.
Beahan, Miss.
Bechler & Co.
Beckett, Miss.
Bell, J. Hyslop.
Bernhard, B.
Birkinshaw, A. H., Esq.
Blanleuil, Henri.
Bock, Mrs. M. A.
Bradley, John.
Burt, Cecil.
Casanovis, G.
Charipher, M.
Clark, Revd. F. E.
Cockburn, Wm.
Coles, J. A.
Collins, R. A., Mrs.
Cooke, Mr.
Crawford, H. F.
Crawley, John G.
Curtis, A. C.
D'Arc, Miss M.
Dauphin, Mons.
Dobbin, F.
Dowling, R.
Doyle, Mrs. J.
Deyong, H. Den Heer.
Douglas, G. P. Home.
Dronet, Francis.
Ewing, W. R.
Faulconer, H. V.
Forster, Miss.
Foster, H. E.
Fraser, Mrs. Ellen F.
Fredetes, A.
Garrett, E. L.
Gordon, Mrs. Douglas.
Grant, Archibald.
Graydon, N. A.
Gray, Mrs. L.
Griffin, F.
Harris, H.
Henry, E. R., Esq.
Hudson, M. E., Mrs.
Hunter, C. H.
Jahel, B. G.
Jenkins, A.
Kerr, Miss K.
Kidd, Dr. C. E.
Knox, E. F., Lt.
Laing, James.
Lampard, J.
Lauro, F.
Lawrence, Lincoln.
Lawson, E., Corpl.
Lea, J. W.
Lea, J. A.
Lettelier, G., Dr.
Lindgren, Oscar.
Lindgard, Madam.
Lovett, T. H.
Lowe, A. M.
Lynch, C. P.
Maclan, F. H.
Mathien Emanuel, Mons.
McCartney, Mrs. J.
McKay, Hector, Mr.
McMullen, W. M.
McNamara, J., Esq.
Middleton, William Henry.
Miller-Every, Tom, Mr.
Moneypenny, L. S., Esq.
Montgomerie, M.
Morton, Misses.
Moon, E. R. P.
Murphy, C. E.
Murphy, M. F.
Nellock, Mrs. Marie.
O'Donnell, Capt. A. C.
Oillhangst, Franz.
Otton, S. D.
Payr, Charles.
Peatling, T. H.
Pratt, F., Esq.
Pyle, Mrs. H. C.
Pyle, Mrs. C. J.
Reed, S.
Richard, Guillo.
Roberts, H.
Roberts, Capt. R. T.
Ross, J., Esq.
Ryan, H. McAnly.
Semon, Richard, Dr.
Scougall, Julia, Mrs.
Shaw, Mrs.
Sherlock, J.
Skinner, G. E. C.
Smedley, John.
Smith, L. J.
Smidt, H.
Smith, T. D.
Smith, Crawford.
Smith, W. B., Esq.
Simmons, M.
Spanna, Alfred.
Tomaso, Mr. Morchetto.
Trahan, Mrs.
Walshe, M. A. P.
Walcott, Mr.
Waller, J. E., Coll.
Waugh, E. G.
Warren, C.
Weichert, W.
Wilcox, James.
Wilson, Dr. Geo. A.
Winn, R. G. A.
White, C. W., Esq.
Whitelock, F. A., Esqe
Zouch, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Faliot, Esq.
Fohys, Miss.
Eox, W. R. C.
Kelly, M. J. S.
O'Shaughnessy, R.
Payr, L. V.
Staines, R. G.
Walker, Henry.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexander, H. N.
Arden, E., Miss.
Abramonice, D.
Atherton, S. & Co.
Awadon, E. M.
Brown, J. D.
Blanchard, H. W.
Bahlk, C., Revd.
Bowen, R.
Bhunn, W.
Barbour, E. D.
Biefar, Bahadur-sing.
Bowman, J. C.
Baird, Mrs.
Banider.
Bun, Bevan & Co.
Clarke, L. H.
Cayne, J. S.
Crouch, S.
Copliston, F. S., Mrs.
Campbell, L. M. S., Miss.
Delastic, H. L.
Durrand, D., Mr.
Duffy Sing.
Damoy, C.
Dawson, S. P.
English, J.
Erskine, W. K.
Faulkner, W. A.
Fairbank, W.
Frierer, Mrs.
Farrer, G.
Frankfort, Lord.
Gusnness, R. S.
Gusneiess, M. X.
Gunesmall, J.
Ghertner, Dr.
Ghertner, L.
Harwood, H. F.
Hamilton, Miss.
Hardy, W. E., Surg.-Capt.
Harris, E. W.
Hunter, E., Mrs.
Hastings, W., Revd.
Hutton, Mrs.
Hardt, H.
Jones, W. M.
Jech, Carl.
John, A.
Kimpster, F. J., Lt.-Col.
Kokins, H.
Lingard, Geo.
Lesily, L. F.
Levesey, T.
Lingard, E. J.
Marinbuck, J.
Marchitto, A.
Meridith, F.
Meriwali, W.
Mitchell, D., Miss.
Maxwell, H. St. P., Major.
Mascarnihas, A.
Morton, C. J.
Mirzback, R.
Marsi, T. S. B.
Macmeston, J.
Mungarisi, E. T.
Newington, M. H.
Pugh, T.
Patandi, M. H. K.
Phillips, H.
Pehhvanian, S.
Ralston, C., Mrs.
Robertson, Miss.
Rogowski, A.
Rosenberg, L.
Renneck, R. H.
Reed, W. H.
Rutherford, J., Col.
Roberts, R. J.
Rogaly, L.
Robinson, John.
Sugden, C.
Schroder, P.
Spanion, A., Mrs.
Smith, J.
Sodd, H.
Sabberg, P. C.
Stodard, J. L.
Stanier, B.
Shunkburgh, Mrs.
Spangher, E.
Stewart, Mrs.
Simpson, T.
Turnbull, M. J., Genl.
Tweatdali, J. R.
Tibaldi, Mrs.
Turnbull, W. S.
Trumayne, S.
Tunil, D., Miss.
Thornton, F. J.
Twadee, J.
Watts, Miss.
Waller, Mrs.
Wright, A. S.
Walker, H. R.
Wetter, R., Dr.
White, G., Sir.
Walther, H. R.
Wright, F.
Welkinson, S.
Waller, R. M.
Webster, Col.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 13th March, 1893.

Balt, Gunner.
John, S. M.
Smith, C. J.

The 25th March, 1893.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1893.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	29th March	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	28th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	1st April	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	1st ,,	Ditto.
Straits, China, and Japan	28th March	Per Steamer *Kutsang*.
Rangoon and Moulmein	28th ,,	Per Steamer *Canara*.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	31st ,,	Per Steamer *Pentakota*.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	29th ,,	Per Steamer *Kistna*.
Mauritius	31st ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair, and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিনকোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1893.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 325177, 325178, 325179, 325180, and 325181 of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Pundit Rama Shunker Misra, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

RAMA SHUNKER MISRA,
Joint Magistrate.

AGRA,
The 6th March, 1893.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 085202, of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1879, for R500, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General and last endorssd to Seth Mori Ram Gokal Chand, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

SETH MORI RAM GOKAL CHAND AND GANPAT,
Gadarwara.



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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th March, 1893, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VII OF 1893.

An Act to amend the Inland Emigration Act, 1882.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Inland Emigration Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Inland Emigration Act, 1893; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Substitution of new section for section 1, Act I of 1882.

2. For section 1 of the said Inland Emigration Act, 1882, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Short title.

"1. This Act may be called the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882.

Local extent.

"It extends—

(*a*) to the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and Assam, and to the district of Ganjam; and

(*b*) to such other portions of the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council as the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette, from time to time direct.

Commencement.

"It shall come into force—

(*i*) in the territories mentioned in clause (*a*) of this section, at once; and

(*ii*) in any territories to which it may be extended by a notification under clause (*b*) of this section, on such day as may be specified in that behalf in such notification."

Amendments of section 3.

3. (*1*) In section 3 of the said Act, in the definition of the expression "the labour-districts," the words "Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill Tracts," and "Khasi Hills" are hereby repealed.

(*2*) In the same section of the said Act, in the definition of the word "emigrate," the words "not being a labour-district" are hereby repealed; and for the words "Chief Commissioner of Oudh" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces, or from any portion of the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council in which this Act may, for the time being, be in force."

(*3*) In the same section of the said Act, in the definition of the word "dependent", for the word "means" the word "includes" shall be substituted.

Amendments of section 4.

4. In section 4 of the said Act, after the word "labour-district," where it first occurs, the words "or specified area thereof," and after the same word, where it afterwards occurs, the words "or area", shall be respectively inserted.

Amendment of section 9.

5. For the penultimate paragraph of section 9 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"No such contract shall be made for a term exceeding four years or, if the contract is entered into under the provisions of section 111 of this Act, for a term exceeding one year, commencing from the date of its execution; or shall stipulate for a less rate of monthly wages for a completed daily task regulated in accordance with the provisions of this Act than five rupees in the case of a man and four rupees in the case of a woman, for the first three years of the term of the contract, and six rupees in the case of a man and five rupees in the case of a woman for the fourth year of such term."

Addition of new section after section 9.

6. After the same section of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

In absence of specific obligation, underground labour not obligatory.

"9A. Unless the contract contains a specific obligation to this effect, no labourer shall be bound by any labour-contract entered into under this

Act to undertake any work involving underground labour in mines."

7. After section 11 of the said Act the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

Addition of new sections after section 11.

"11A. If the Local Government, after such enquiry as it thinks sufficient, is of opinion that any labourer was recruited or conveyed to a labour-district, or compelled or induced to enter into a labour-contract, by any coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation, or that any such irregularity has occurred in connection with his recruitment or the execution of his contract as makes it just to rescind his contract, the Local Government may, by an order in writing, direct the labour-contract of such labourer to be cancelled.

Power of Local Government to cancel contract for wrongful recruitment.

"On receipt of any such order by the Local Government, the Superintendent, Inspector or Magistrate shall cancel the contract referred to, and shall thereupon make an endorsement that it has been so cancelled on the labourer's copy of the contract or, if the same be not forthcoming, shall give to the labourer a certificate to that effect.

"11B. When the labour-contract of any labourer is or has been cancelled under the last foregoing section, the Local Government may, at its discretion and on the application of the labourer concerned, cancel the labour-contracts of any labourers, being the wife, husband, father, mother, son or daughter of the labourer whose labour-contract is or has been cancelled, who may have entered into a labour-contract at the same place with the same employer or, in the case of labour-contracts cancelled in the labour-districts, may be employed on any estate belonging to the same employer.

Power to cancel contract of labourer related to labourer whose contract is cancelled.

"11C. Subject to any orders which the Local Government may issue in this behalf, the Superintendent, Inspector or Magistrate may send back to his native district any labourer, together with his dependents (if any) whose contract has been cancelled under section 11A, and may recover the whole or any part of the expenses incurred in so sending him back as follows, namely :—

Repatriation of labourers whose contracts cancelled for wrongful recruitment.

(*a*) when the contract has been cancelled before the labourer has reached the labour-districts, in accordance with the provisions of section 49 or section 79, as the case may be, as if it were a sum recoverable under one of those sections ;

(*b*) when the contract has been cancelled in a labour-district, from the employer on whose estate the labourer was under contract to labour, as if it were an arrear of wages.

"11D. In any case in which a labourer is sent back to his native district under the provisions of the last foregoing section, the Superintendent, Inspector or Magistrate may provide an escort or make such other arrangements as may appear to him to be necessary for ensuring that such labourer is actually conveyed to such district. Any expenditure incurred in providing such escort or making such arrangements may be recovered as part of the amount expended in sending such labourer back to his native district."

Escort for repatriated labourer.

8. For section 16 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Substitution of new section for section 16.

"16. No sub-contractor shall be licensed to act on behalf of more than one contractor."

Sub-contractor only to represent one contractor.

9. After section 42 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely :—

Addition of new sections after section 42.

"42A. If the employer with whom any labourer intends to contract, or the agent of such employer, has given notice to the Superintendent that before any labour contract is entered into by him or on his behalf with any labourer, the labourer shall be examined by a competent medical man and certified by him to be in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to reside and labour for hire in the labour-district in which the estate of such employer is situate, the Superintendent shall not permit such labourer to execute a labour-contract until such certificate from such medical man as aforesaid has been produced and shown to him.

Employer may require medical certificate as to fitness to labour previous to contract.

"42B. If the employer or his agent has directed that such examination shall be made by any medical officer in the service of Government, such officer making the examination shall be entitled to receive from such employer or his agent such a fee not exceeding eight annas for each labourer so examined as the Local Government may fix."

Medical officer entitled to fee.

10. In section 84 of the said Act, after the word "registered" the words "and such further sum (if any) by way of compensation as the Superintendent thinks reasonable" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 84.

11. In section 86 of the said Act all the words after the word "labour-districts" are hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 86.

12. For sections 111 and 112 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Substitution of new sections for sections 111 and 112.

"111. Any employer may enter into a labour-contract for any term not exceeding one year commencing from the date of the execution of the contract with any native of India within the labour-district in which the estate on which such native contracts to labour is situated. When any employer has executed any such contract with any such native within a labour-district, he shall, within one month from the date of the execution of such contract, forward it in duplicate to the Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate is situated. On receipt of the contract so forwarded, the Inspector shall enter an abstract thereof in a register to be kept by him for the purpose, and shall then give one copy of the contract to the labourer and the other copy to his employer.

Labour-contracts executed in labour-districts between employer and native direct.

Registration of such contracts.

"111A. When, for the first time after the registration of any such contract with a labourer, the Inspector visits the estate on which such labourer is employed, the employer shall cause such labourer to appear before the Inspector for the purpose of having his contract verified, and such labourer may thereupon apply to the Inspector to cancel the contract;

Verification and cancellation of such contracts

and, if he shows cause sufficient in the opinion of the Inspector to justify the cancellation, the Inspector shall cancel the contract, and shall thereupon make an endorsement that it has been cancelled on the labourer's copy of the contract, or, if such copy be not forthcoming, shall give to the labourer a certificate to that effect.

Power of Inspector or Magistrate to require labourer who has executed such contract to appear before him.

"111B. The Inspector or Magistrate may at any time, either on the application of the employer or the labourer or of his own motion, require the employer to cause any labourer who has entered into a contract under section 111 and is employed upon any estate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Inspector or Magistrate to appear before him for the purpose of having his contract verified; and, if such labourer applies to the Inspector or Magistrate to cancel his contract and shows cause sufficient in the opinion of the Inspector or Magistrate to justify such cancellation, the Inspector or Magistrate shall cancel the contract as provided in the last preceding section.

Labour-contracts executed within labour-districts before Inspector or Magistrate.

"112. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 111, any employer may enter into a labour-contract with any native of India in a labour-district for any term not exceeding four years commencing from the date of the execution of the contract if he appears either in person or by agent with such native before the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the estate upon which such native is about to contract to labour is situated.

"Such Inspector or Magistrate shall thereupon explain the labour-contract to such native and shall, if satisfied that he is competent to enter into and understands the same, call upon him and the employer or his agent to execute it in his presence, and, if they execute it, shall attest such execution with his signature.

"An abstract of every such labour-contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Inspector or Magistrate for the purpose; and one copy of such contract shall then be given to the labourer and the other copy to his employer or his agent.

"In respect of every labour-contract an abstract whereof is registered under section 111 or under this section, the employer who executes such contract in person or by agent shall pay to the Inspector or Magistrate such fee, not exceeding one rupee, as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

Execution of labour-contract before Inspector or Magistrate of Dhubri.

"112A. For the purposes of the last preceding section an estate situated in any one of the following districts of the Assam Valley Division, namely, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, shall be deemed to be also situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Inspector and Magistrate resident at the civil station of Dhubri in the Goalpara District; and, subject to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, contracts to labour on any estate in any of the labour-districts above named may be executed and registered before the Inspector or Magistrate at Dhubri in accordance with the provision of the last preceding section.

Power of Local Government to frame rules in connection with the execution of labour-contracts at Dhubri.

"112B. The Local Government may, after previous publication, make rules consistent with this Act with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the execution and registration of contracts under section 112A before the Inspector or Magistrate at Dhubri;

(*b*) the medical examination at Dhubri by the Civil Surgeon or other competent medical man of labourers and persons intending to become labourers and their dependents;

(*c*) the conditions under which depôts, rest-houses and other places may be established and maintained at Dhubri for the reception and lodging of labourers and persons intending to become labourers and their dependents; the sanitation and management of such depôts, rest-houses and other places; the arrangements for food, water and conservancy therein; the clothing and necessary utensils to be supplied to persons lodged therein; and the hospital accommodation for and medical treatment of such persons;

(*d*) the control and inspection by officers of Government of such depôts, rest-houses and other places; and

(*e*) the registers to be kept, and the reports and returns to be made, by the persons in charge of such depôts, rest-houses and other places."

Substitution of new section for section 114.

13. For section 114 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Powers of Inspector or Magistrate to inspect lands and houses and to make requisitions and inquiries.

"114. Any Inspector or Magistrate or any person authorized by either of them in writing in this behalf may at any time enter and inspect all lands and houses wholly or partially used by or for labourers, or by or for any other natives of India employed on any estate, and may require that all such labourers or natives, or any particular class or classes or individual or individuals of them, shall be brought before him, and that a copy of the labour-contract of any labourer shall be produced, and may make any inquiries which he thinks proper touching the condition or treatment of such labourers or other natives or any of them, and the employer shall be bound to comply with such requisition and to answer such inquiries to the best of his ability."

Amendment of section 115.

14. In section 115 of the said Act, for the words "whole number of days in the current month," the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"number of working days in the current month. The number of working days in any month shall be ascertained by deducting the number of Sundays from the whole number of days in the month."

Amendment of section 121.

15. For the last sentence of section 121 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"The Inspector shall from time to time, when visiting the estate, on the application of the employer, and may also at any other time on the application of either the employer or the labourer, endorse on the labourer's labour-contract, after such enquiry as may be necessary, the number of days so to be added to the term thereof:

"Provided that an employer who omits to apply for the endorsement of such days on any labourer's labour-contract, when the Inspector is actually visiting the estate, shall, in the absence of sufficient reasons to the contrary shown to the satisfaction of the Inspector, be debarred from applying afterwards for such endorsement in so far as days of absence which occurred prior to the date of the Inspector's last visit are concerned."

Amendment of section 128.

16. Between the first and second paragraphs of section 128 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"The Magistrate of the District may also of his own motion summon such a Committee, if, either from his own observation or upon the report of an Inspector, Magistrate or Medical Officer, he is of opinion that any estate or portion of an estate is, for any of the reasons aforesaid, unfit for the residence of labourers or of any particular class of labourers."

Addition of new section after section 128.

17. After the same section of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Local Government may order Committee.

"128A. If it appears to the Local Government, upon the report of an Inspector, Magistrate or Medical Officer,—

(a) that any estate or portion of an estate is for any of the reasons given in the last preceding section unfit for the residence of labourers or of any particular class of labourers, or

(b) that the percentage of mortality of labourers or of any particular class of labourers employed on any estate or on any portion of an estate is such as would justify the institution of an inquiry by a medical officer under section 130 of this Act,

the Local Government may direct the Magistrate of the District to summon a Committee under the last preceding section; and the Magistrate of the District shall forthwith proceed to summon a Committee accordingly."

Addition to section 129.

18. To the last paragraph of section 129 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"Where the finding relates to the whole of any estate and the employer has no other estate in the same labour-district on which the labourer may be employed, the Inspector shall cancel the labour-contract of such labourer, and shall thereupon make an endorsement that it has been cancelled on the labourer's copy of the contract, or, if such copy be not forthcoming, shall give to the labourer a certificate to that effect."

Addition of new section after section 129.

19. After section 129 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Local Government may pass orders on proceedings of Committee.

"129A. The Local Government may call for the proceedings of any Committee summoned under section 128 or section 128A of this Act, and, if the finding of such Committee is not unanimous, the Local Government may record any finding thereon which such Committee was competent to record, and such finding shall have the same effect as the finding of a Committee under section 129."

Amendments of section 130.

20. In section 30 of the said Act, after the words "Local Government" each time they occur the words "or the Magistrate of the District" shall be inserted, and to the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that, when the mortality among any particular class of labourers employed on an estate or any specified portion of an estate exceeds the percentage specified in this section, the Local Government or Magistrate of the District may direct an inquiry under this section limited to such particular class of labourers."

Amendments of section 132.

21. (1) In section 132 of the said Act, for the words "and that such estate or portion is thereby rendered" the words "or that such estate or portion is" shall be substituted.

(2) In the same section, for the words following the word "labourers" the first time it occurs down to and including the same word the second time it occurs, the words "or of any particular class of labourers, it may make a declaration in writing to that effect", shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 133.

22. For section 133 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Power to certify fitness of estate or portion found or declared to be unfit.

"133 If it at any time appears to the Inspector that any estate or smaller area, which has been found or declared under any of the preceding

provisions to be unfit for the residence of labourers or of any particular class of labourers, has become fit for the residence of such labourers or class of labourers, as the case may be, he shall, with the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the district in which such estate or area is situate, give a certificate to that effect signed by him. Thereupon all such labourers as are mentioned or referred to in the last paragraph of section 129, and whose contracts have not been cancelled by the Inspector under that section, shall again be bound to labour on the estate or area, as the case may be, to which the certificate relates for the unexpired periods (if any) of their respective contracts."

Addition of new section after section 140.

23. After section 140 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely :—

Power to cancel contract of labourer related to labourer whose contract is cancelled or determined.

"140A. When the labour-contract of any labourer is or has been cancelled or determined under section 111A, 111B, 122 or 140, the Inspector or Magistrate, as the case may be, may, at his discretion, and on the application of the labourers concerned, cancel the labour-contract of any labourer employed on any estate belonging to the same employer being a wife, husband, father, mother, son or daughter of the labourer whose labour-contract is or has been so cancelled or determined."

Amendment of section 142.

24. In the last paragraph of section 142 of the said Act, for the words "third, fourth and fifth years" the words "third and fourth years" shall be substituted.

Addition of new sections after section 142.

25. After section 142 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely :—

Power to equalize terms of contract in case of husband and wife.

"142A. In any case in which the contract of a labourer determines at a different time from that of any other labourer who is the wife or husband of such labourer, the Inspector or Magistrate may, on the joint application of such labourers, equalise the terms of their respective contracts, and may for this purpose add to the term of the contract which expires first and deduct from the term of the contract which expires last in such proportions as may appear to him to be equitable.

"Every such addition or deduction from the term of any contract shall be certified by such Inspector or Magistrate on the back of both the employer's and the labourer's copies of the contract, or, if the same be not forthcoming, by writing under the Inspector or Magistrate's hand, copies of which shall be delivered to the employer and the labourer.

"*J.—Repatriation of Labourers and others.*

Repatriation of labourers whose contract is determined under section 122.

"142B. If any labourer, not being a native of the labour-districts, whose contract is determined under section 122, desires to be sent back to his native district, the Inspector may, instead of awarding a sum as receivable by such labourer from his employer, as provided by that section, order the employer to deposit such amount, whether in excess of the three months' wages awardable under that section or otherwise, as shall, in the Inspector's opinion, be sufficient to cover the entire expenses of sending the labourer to such district. Such amount shall be deposited by the employer in the Inspector's office and shall be expended by the Inspector in sending the labourer back to his native district.

"On failure of the employer to deposit such amount within twenty-four hours in accordance with any such order, the Inspector may pay the same, and any amount so paid shall be recoverable from the employer as if it were an arrear of wages.

Repatriation of immigrants not under contract who are physically incapacitated.

"142C. If any person, being a native of India but not being a labourer, who has emigrated from his native district to a labour-district for the purpose of labouring for hire in any estate situate therein, or being a dependent of any person who has so emigrated, has no means of subsistence and is, in the opinion of the Inspector or Magistrate, permanently incapacitated from earning his livelihood in a labour-district, the Inspector or Magistrate may, on the application of such person, send him back together with his dependents (if any) to his native district, and may, subject to the control of the Local Government, charge the expenses incurred in so doing to the Inland Labour Transport Fund.

Repatriation of labourers wrongfully recruited.

"142D. Subject to any orders which the Local Government may issue in this behalf, the Inspector or Magistrate may send back to his native district any labourer, together with his dependents (if any), whose contract has been cancelled under section 111A or 111B on the ground of coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation, or of any irregularity in connection with his recruitment or the execution of his contract, and may recover, as if it were an arrear of wages, from the employer on whose estate such labourer was under contract to labour the whole or any part of the expenses incurred in so sending him back.

Repatriation of persons not under contract wrongfully recruited.

"142E. If it appears to the Inspector or Magistrate, on complaint made before him or otherwise, that there is reason to suppose that any native of India, not being a labourer, has been induced by any coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation to emigrate to a labour-district, the Inspector or Magistrate shall call upon the employer on whose behalf such person was made or induced to emigrate, or to whose estate he is being or has been conveyed, or, if the employer cannot be communicated with without undue delay, upon his agent or any one accompanying such person or conveying him to any labour-district or estate, to appear before the Inspector or Magistrate and show cause why such person should not be sent back to his native district.

"If the Inspector or Magistrate is of opinion, after such enquiry as he thinks sufficient, that such person was engaged or compelled or induced to emigrate by any such coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation as would justify his being sent back to his native district, the Inspector or Magistrate shall record a finding to this effect, and shall send such person, if he so desires, together with

any other persons dependent on him (if any) back to his native district

"Subject to any orders which the Local Government may issue in this behalf, the whole or any part of the amount expended in sending a person back to his native district under this section may be recovered as if it were an arrear of wages from the employer on whose behalf such person was induced to emigrate or to whose estate he was being or had been conveyed; or if the employer is not known, or if there is no such employer, by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person accompanying such person or conveying him to any labour-district or estate.

Arrangements may be made for escorting persons ordered to be repatriated.

"142F. In any case in which a labourer or other person is sent back to his native district under the provisions of section 142D or section 142E, the Inspector or Magistrate may provide an escort or make such other arrangements as may appear to him to be necessary for ensuring that such labourer or person is actually conveyed to such district. Any expenditure incurred in providing such escort or making such arrangements may be recovered as part of the amount expended in sending such labourer or other person back to his native district."

Amendment of sections 143 and 145.

26. To section 143 of the said Act the words "In addition to any other power to make rules conferred by this Act" shall be prefixed; and in section 145 of the said Act, for the word "hereunder" the words "under this Act" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 151.

27. For section 151 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Garden-sardár failing to report himself, &c.

"151. Whoever, being a garden-sardár,

fails, within fourteen days after his arrival in the local area within which he is authorized to enter into contracts under this Act, to report himself to the local agent (if any) specified in his certificate, or

fails without sufficient cause to return to his employer within the time specified in his certificate, or

fails to account for the money advanced to him by his employer for the purpose of engaging labourers, and

whoever, being a garden-sardár or a person appointed under section fifty or section seventy-three to accompany labourers to a labour-district, wilfully abandons any labourer or his dependent on the way to such district, or

removes or attempts to remove any person to a labour-district before he has been registered as provided by section sixty-six, or

induces or attempts to induce any person to go to a labour-district or to leave the local area specified in the certificate of such sardár before he has been so registered, or aids or attempts to aid him in proceeding to a labour-district or in leaving any such local area before he has been so registered,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both."

Substitution of new section for section 152.

28. For section 152 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Garden-sardár making over labourers to contractors, or committing like offences.

"152. Any garden-sardár who makes over to any contractor, sub-contractor or recruiter, or to the garden-sardár or local agent of any employer other than the employer by whom his certificate was granted or, without authority from his employer, to any other person, any persons whom he has engaged or intends to engage as labourers, or

places any such person in a contractor's depôt or in the place of accommodation provided by a recruiter in accordance with the provisions of section 27, or

allows any persons engaged as labourers by any contractor or sub-contractor or recruiter to share the accommodation provided by him under section 57,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both; and his certificate may be impounded by the convicting Magistrate.

"Any Magistrate impounding a certificate under this section shall send it for cancellation to the Magistrate by whom it was countersigned."

Amendment of section 164.

29. In section 164 of the said Act, after the word "inquiry" the words "or omits to comply with any requisition" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 170.

30. In the second paragraph of section 170 of the said Act, after the words "any Inspector who receives any such statement shall" the words "if the employer so desires" be inserted, and to the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"The Inspector may also at any time other than that of his visit to the estate, on the application of either the employer or the labourer, after due enquiry, endorse such days of absence on, and add them to the term of, the labour-contract: Provided that an employer who omits to apply for the endorsement of such days on any labourer's labour-contract when the Inspector is actually visiting the estate shall be debarred, in the absence of sufficient reasons to the contrary shown to the satisfaction of the Inspector, from applying afterwards for such endorsement so far as days of absence reported in statements sent to the Inspector previous to the date of his last visit are concerned."

Addition of new section after section 171.

31. After section 171 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Statement of deserters.

"171A. Every employer may, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, send to the Inspector a statement in writing in such form as the Local Government may prescribe containing the names of all or any of his labourers who have deserted from his service during the preceding month, or who, having deserted at any previous time, have been absent during the preceding month, or who, having deserted during the month or previously, have been arrested or have returned to his service during the preceding month."

32. For section 173 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Substitution of new section for section 173.

"173. The police-officer in charge of such station shall, on the appearance of the parties, take down in writing the statements of the labourer arrested and of the person arresting the labourer.

Procedure at police-station.

"If the labourer admits the contract and does not claim to be forwarded to a Magistrate, the police-officer may permit the person arresting the labourer to convey him to the estate on which he is under contract to labour, and shall then transmit the statements recorded and a report of his proceedings to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the police-station is situated.

"If the labourer does not admit the contract or claims to be forwarded to the Magistrate, or if, for any reason, it appears to the police-officer desirable that he should be so forwarded, the police-officer shall forthwith send such labourer, together with the statements recorded as aforesaid and a report of his proceedings, to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the police-station is situated.

"If the estate on which the labourer is under contract to labour is not situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate referred to in the last two preceding paragraphs, such Magistrate shall forward the statements and report received by him from the police to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate is situate. He shall also, when the labourer has been sent to him by the police, either forward the labourer to, or take security for his appearance before, such Magistrate.

"On receipt of such statements and report, the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate lies may, after making such inquiry as he considers desirable into the case, pass such order in accordance with law as he thinks proper. For the purpose of any such inquiry such Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, in any case in which the labourer arrested has not been sent to, or appeared before, him, require the labourer to appear before him."

Additions to section 175.

33. In section 175 of the said Act—

(*a*) after the words "one month" the words "or with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with both,"

(*b*) after the words "two months" the words "or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both,"

(*c*) after the words "three months" the words "or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both,"

shall be added respectively.

34. For section 182 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Substitution of new sections for section 182.

"182. When any labourer is convicted under section 171 of absence from labour or is sentenced to imprisonment for an offence under this Act, the Magistrate so convicting or sentencing him shall endorse on the employer's copy of the labour-contract the period during which such labourer is convicted under the section aforesaid of being absent from his labour or the term for which he is sentenced to imprisonment, or both, as the case may be.

Endorsement on contract of period of unlawful absence or imprisonment for offence against Act.

"182A. When any labourer is convicted under section 175 of desertion from his employer's service, the Magistrate convicting him shall, on the application of the employer or his agent, endorse on the employer's copy of the labour-contract (in addition to the term of imprisonment to which the labourer may be sentenced for such desertion), the period during which the Magistrate finds that the labourer was absent from his labour in contravention of his contract owing to such desertion :

Endorsement on contract of period of desertion or imprisonment for desertion.

"Provided that no such endorsement shall be made in any case in which the labour-contract has been cancelled under the provisions of section 177 or in any case in which the original term of the labour-contract has expired on the date of the conviction, and more than three years have elapsed from the date of the labourer's desertion to that of his arrest :

"Provided also that the employer has duly reported the particulars of the desertion in the monthly statement provided for in section 171A.

"182B. When any labourer is sentenced to imprisonment for any time not exceeding three years for any offence other than an offence under this Act, the Court or Magistrate so sentencing him shall, if the employer or his agent shall so request, endorse on the employer's copy of the labour-contract the period for which the labourer is sentenced to imprisonment, or, if such period exceeds the unexpired term of the labour-contract on the date of the sentence, so much of such period as is equal to such unexpired term.

Endorsement on contract of period of any other imprisonment.

"182C. The periods endorsed under the three last preceding sections shall be added to the term for which the labourer contracted to serve ; and such labourer shall not be deemed to have performed his labour-contract till he has served for the term specified therein in addition to the periods so endorsed."

Periods endorsed to be added to term of contract.

35. After section 183 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely :—

Addition of new section after section 183.

"183A. Whoever, being bound under section 111 to forward any labour-contract to the Inspector, or under section 111B to cause any labourer to appear before the Inspector

Failure to forward contract under section 111 or to cause labourer to appear under section 111B.

or Magistrate, wilfully omits or neglects so to forward such labour-contract to the Inspector at or within the time specified, or to cause such labourer to appear before the Inspector or Magistrate within a reasonable time, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees."

Amendment of section 192.

36. In section 192 of the said Act, after the words "leave allowances" the words "for meeting the cost of sending labourers and other persons back to their native districts" shall be inserted.

Amendments of schedule.

37. (1) In the schedule to the said Act, opposite the word "labour" where it first occurs, the following note shall be inserted, namely:—

"* State nature of labour, if the labourer is to be required to work under the ground.

(2) In the same schedule, for the portion which follows the tabular statement, headed "*Form of Description of Labourer*," the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"[*Endorsement to be filled up by Registering officer before whom the contract is executed.*]

I hereby certify that, before the said *A B* signed this contract, I personally explained it to him.

Dated at } Signed ________
This day of } *Registering officer or Inspector or Magistrate.*

[*Endorsements on labourer's copy of contract, to be filled up when the contract is determined or cancelled.*]

I hereby certify that the foregoing contract has been determined by efflux of time.

Dated at } *Signature of Employer*
This day of } *or Inspector.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing contract has been cancelled under the provisions of section of Act .

Dated at } *Signature of Inspector*
This day of } *or Magistrate.*'

Repeal of Act XXII of 1891.

38. Act XXII of 1891 (*an Act to extend the Inland Emigration Act, 1882*,) is hereby repealed.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Further and Final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd March, 1893:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, was referred, have considered the Bill as amended by our Preliminary Report of the 1st February, and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Further and Final Report. In our Report of February last we recommended that the Act of 1870 should be wholly repealed and re-enacted with such amendments as might be approved by the Council. We have now acted upon this recommendation, and we attach to this Report a Bill repealing the Act of 1870 and re-enacting it with amendments.

Memorandum by Mr P. R Desai, Pleader, District Court, Ratnagiri, dated 14th February, 1893 [Paper No 1].
From Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 248 F C., dated 17th February, 1893 [Paper No 2].
From Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1297, dated 21st February, 1893 [Paper No 3].
From Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 236, dated 22nd February, 1893 [Paper No. 4].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No 281 68-92, dated 23rd February, 1893 [Paper No 5].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 643—1A-10, dated 25th February, 1893 [Paper No. 6]
From Chief Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 499, dated 27th February, 1893 and enclosures [Papers No 7]
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 525, dated 6th March, 1893 [Paper No. 8].
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 66, dated 1st March, 1893, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 295 C., dated 3rd March, 1893, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].
From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1655, dated 6th March, 1893, from Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 972, dated 4th February, 1893, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
Telegram from Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 307 T., dated 12th March, 1893 [Paper No. 12].
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1249, dated 14th March, 1893, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].
Endorsement from Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 570—23, dated 13th March, 1893, and enclosure [Papers No 14].

2. We have made few changes in the recommendations made in February. In the subsequent remarks the references are to the sections of the Bill which we now present.

3. In section 3, the interpretation-clause, we have added, at the instance of the Governments of Bombay and the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of Burma, a provision which will enable the Local Government to apply the Act for the acquisition of village-sites in those parts of the country where it may be customary for the State to provide village-

sites. The Committee are in concert with the great majority of the authorities consulted in declining to recommend any further extension of the scope of the Act.

4. In section 17 we have introduced a sub-section permitting a shorter procedure under the direct orders of Government in those cases where sudden changes in the course of a river require new land to be immediately taken for the convenience of the traffic on a railway.

5. In section 19 we have, on the suggestion of the High Court of Bengal, added to the particulars which will be included in the report of the Collector to the Judge when a matter of dispute is referred for the decision of the Civil Court.

6. In section 27 we have widened the discretion of the Judge in the apportionment of costs, to meet an objection pressed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It is represented that the owners of land frequently suppress the evidence as to the value of their property, which it is their duty to adduce before the Collector, hoping to deploy it to greater advantage before the Judge. We have now given express power to the Judge to give effect to this consideration in his award of costs when he is of opinion that evidence given before him has been wilfully kept back in the proceedings before the Collector.

7. We have removed to Part VIII the sections which now stand there as sections 53 and 54. They concern questions of procedure in the Civil Court, and, being thus made generally applicable, several sections in earlier parts of the present Act become superfluous, and have been accordingly omitted.

8. Section 31 contains the regulations as to the payment of the compensation-money. To this we have added additional sections laying down the procedure of the Collector and the Judge in those cases in which the occupant of the land acquired is from any disability incompetent to alienate it, or in which the compensation-money must remain in deposit till the settlement of a dispute as to title. One of the objections urged by Local Governments against the present law was that excessive charges of interest accumulated against Government when owners refused the Collector's award. The revised Bill met this objection by requiring the Collector to make immediate payment of his award, and empowering the owner to take payment of the compensation tendered, without prejudice to a protest regarding the sufficiency of it. In the cases abovementioned, however, it is only fair to the owner that the compensation-money deposited by the Collector should be immediately so invested as to yield him interest till the title to it is settled. We have added a clause giving formal power to the Collector with the sanction of the Local Government to adjust compensation by an exchange of land, a method of settlement which has been found in some provinces useful and convenient to all parties.

9. In this connection we may remark, in answer to a criticism by the Bengal Board of Revenue, that a deposit of money by the Collector in a Civil Court is, we understand, a paper transaction, which merely places the amount at the credit of the Court in its personal ledger in the Collector's treasury.

10. Part VI of the revised Bill, as of the present Act, concerning the temporary occupation of land, permits a reference to the Civil Court as to the sufficiency of the Collector's compensation. The Governments of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces have asked that the reference may include a question as to the apportionment of the compensation. We have adopted this suggestion.

11. We have altered the terms of the first clause of section 48, which gives certain powers to Government to withdraw from a contemplated acquisition of land, so as to make it quite clear that this withdrawal may be made at any time before possession is taken, but not afterwards. Instances were quoted in our Preliminary Report in which the Collector was proved by the Judge's award to have been seriously misled as to the value of the land, and in which the Government would not have acquired the land had it received a correct appraisement. We think that a Government which provides compensation from the taxes of the Empire should have larger powers of withdrawal than are given by the present Act but we are of opinion that no such power should be given after possession has once been taken, and that each Local Government must protect itself by executive instructions to Collectors to refrain from taking possession, until after the award of the Judge, in every case in which there is material difference between the Collector and the owner as to the value of the property.

12 To section 50 we have added, at the desire of the Government of Bombay, a clause permitting the appearance before the Collector or the Court of the representative of a local authority or company on whose behalf land is being acquired. We cannot, however, agree that this authority should be permitted to appeal from the Collector's award. We have not given to Government itself power to make this appeal, because the Collector is only the agent of Government in the acquisition of land; his action is taken under rules laid down for his guidance, which include a preliminary valuation; and these rules ordinarily provide, and ought to provide, that, where the Collector finds cause to anticipate that his eventual award will substantially exceed his provisional estimate, he shall stay proceedings till he receives the further instructions of higher authority. No local authority or company is compelled to proceed under the Land Acquisition Act. If it can procure its land more cheaply by private negotiation, it is entirely at liberty to do so, but, if it elects to set in motion the very special powers given to Government for public objects, it can expect no higher privileges and powers than those given to Government itself.

13. We may explain, in answer to a criticism by the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, that power was given to the Collector in section 17 to give special damages for sudden dispossession in order to cover injuries which sudden dispossessions constantly

entail. If, for instance, an owner is suddenly deprived of a pasture meadow, the market-value of the meadow may not represent the actual amount of his loss. It may be impossible to find fresh pasture for his cattle in the emergency except at special charges. We think it right that the Collector should be empowered, whenever he deprives a man suddenly of his land, to meet liberally the exceptional expenses to which the owner may be put.

14. We have again considered the question of a definition of the term "market-value," but we adhere to the opinion of our Preliminary Report that it is preferable to leave the term undefined. No material difficulty has arisen in the interpretation of it; the decisions of the several High Courts are at one in giving it the reasonable meaning of the price a willing buyer would give to a willing seller; but the introduction of a specific definition would sow the field for a fresh harvest of decisions; and no definition could lay down for universal guidance in the widely divergent conditions of India any further rule by which that price should be ascertained.

15. The Bombay Government have pointed out the difficulty of discriminating accurately between clause (3) of section 24 and clause (4) of section 25 of the present Act. The former permits to be taken into consideration in an award of compensation any damage sustained by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting other property of the owner. The latter excludes from consideration any damage caused by the use to which the land acquired will be put, and it was contended that under the latter clause it was doubtful whether an owner could be compensated for the damage caused to the rest of a building-site by the construction on part of it of a public latrine. We think that, even as the Act at present stands, there is no doubt of the right of the owner to compensation for damage of this sort; but we have so altered clause (4), section 24 of the Bill, as to make it quite clear that we exclude from compensation only a possible depreciation of the acquired land itself from the use to which it will be put; that is to say, if garden lands are appropriated for a latrine, the owner will get compensation as for garden lands without reference to the lower value they will subsequently have.

16. The other alterations are merely verbal amendments, and need not be referred to in detail.

17. The further publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	4th February, 1893.
Fort Saint George Gazette	14th February, 1893.
Bombay Government Gazette	9th February, 1893.
Calcutta Gazette	9th February, 1893.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	11th February, 1893.
Punjab Government Gazette	16th February, 1893.
Central Provinces Gazette	18th February, 1893.
Burma Gazette	18th February, 1893.
Assam Gazette	18th February, 1893.
Coorg District Gazette	1st March, 1893.

18. We do not think that the additional amendments now proposed are of sufficient importance to require re-publication, and we recommend that the Bill appended to this Report be passed into law.

J. WOODBURN.
PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.
ALEX. EDW. MILLER.
C. B. PRITCHARD.
RASHBEHARY GHOSE.
P. CHENTSAL RAO.
C. C. STEVENS.

The 22nd March, 1893.

No. III.

THE LAND ACQUISITION BILL, 1893.

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(Part I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1—3.)

No. III.

A Bill to amend the law for the acquisition of land for public purposes and for Companies.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law for the acquisition of land needed for public purposes and for Companies, and for determining the amount of compensation to be made on account of such acquisition; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent *and commencement.*

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Land Acquisition Act, *1893*.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; *and*

(*3*) *It shall come into force at once.*

Repeal.

2. (*1*) *The Land Acquisition Act, 1870, is hereby repealed.*

(*2*) *But all proceedings commenced, officers appointed or authorised, agreements published and rules made under the said Act shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively commenced, appointed or authorised, published and made under this Act.*

(*3*) *Any enactment or document referring to the said Act or to any enactment thereby repealed shall, so far as may be, be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.*

Definitions.

3. In this Act, *unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,*—

(*a*) the expression "land" includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth:

(*b*) the expression "person interested" includes all persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under this Act:

(*c*) the expression "Collector" means the Collector of a District, and includes a Deputy Commissioner and any officer specially appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Collector under this Act:

(*d*) *the expression "Court" means a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, unless the Local Government has appointed (as it is hereby empowered to do) a special judicial officer within any specified local limits to perform the functions of the Court under this Act:*

(*e*) the expression "Company" means a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act, *1882, or under the (English) Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890, or incorporated by an Act of Parliament or of the Governor General in Council*, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent:

(*f*) *the expression "public purpose" includes the provision of village-sites in districts in which the Local Government shall have declared by notification in the official Gazette that it is customary for the Government to make such provision: and*

(*g*) the following persons shall be deemed persons "entitled to act" as and to the extent hereinafter provided (that is to say)—

trustees for other persons beneficially interested shall be deemed the persons entitled to act with reference to any such case, and that to the same extent as the persons beneficially interested could have acted if free from disability:

a married woman, in cases to which the English law is applicable, shall be deemed the person so entitled to act, and, whether of full age or not, to the same extent as if she were unmarried and of full age; and

the guardians of minors and the committees *or managers* of lunatics or idiots shall be deemed respectively the persons so entitled to act, to the same extent as the minors, lunatics or idiots themselves, if free from disability, could have acted:

Provided that—

(*i*) *no person shall be deemed "entitled to act" whose interest in the subject-matter shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Collector or Court to be adverse to the interest of the person interested for whom he would otherwise be entitled to act;*

(*ii*) *in every such case the person interested may appear by a next friend, or, in default of his appearance by a next friend, the Collector or Court, as the case may be, shall appoint a guardian for the case to act on his behalf in the conduct thereof;*

The Land Acquisition Bill, 1893.

(Part II.—Acquisition.—Sections 4-9.)

XIV of 1882.

(iii) *the provisions of Chapter XXXI of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, mutatis mutandis, apply in the case of persons interested appearing before a Collector or Court by a next friend, or by a guardian for the case, in proceedings under this Act; and*

(iv) *no person "entitled to act" shall be competent to receive the compensation-money payable to the person for whom he is entitled to act, unless he would have been competent to alienate the land and receive and give a good discharge for the purchase-money on a voluntary sale.*

PART II.

ACQUISITION.

Preliminary Investigation.

Publication of preliminary Notification, and powers of officers thereupon.

4. (1) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that land in any locality is likely to be needed for any public purpose, a notification to that effect shall be published in the *official* Gazette, and the Collector shall cause public notice of the substance of such notification to be given at convenient places in the said locality.

(2) Thereupon it shall be lawful for any officer, either generally or specially authorized by such Government in this behalf, and for his servants and workmen,—

to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land in such locality;

to dig or bore into the subsoil;

to do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether the land is adapted for such purpose;

to set out the boundaries of the land proposed to be taken and the intended line of the work (if any) proposed to be made thereon;

to mark such levels, boundaries and line by placing marks and cutting trenches;

and, where otherwise the survey cannot be completed and the levels taken and the boundaries and line marked, to cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle:

Provided that no person shall enter into any building or upon any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving such occupier at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

Payment for damage.

5. The officer so authorized shall at the time of such entry pay or tender payment for all necessary damage to be done as aforesaid, and, in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered, he shall at once refer the dispute to the decision of the Collector, and such decision shall be final.

Declaration of intended Acquisition.

Declaration that land is required for a public purpose.

6. (1) Subject to the provisions of Part VII of this Act, whenever it appears to the Local Government that any particular land is needed for a public purpose, or for a Company, a declaration shall be made to that effect under the signature of a Secretary to such Government or of some officer duly authorized to certify its orders:

Provided that no such declaration shall be made unless the compensation to be awarded for such property is to be paid out of public revenues, *out of some fund controlled or managed by a local authority*, or by a Company.

(2) The declaration shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall state the district or other territorial division in which the land is situate, the purpose for which it is needed, its approximate area, and, where a plan shall have been made of the land, the place where such plan may be inspected.

(3) The said declaration shall be conclusive evidence that the land is needed for a public purpose or for a Company, as the case may be; and, after making such declaration, the Local Government may acquire the land in manner hereinafter appearing.

After declaration, Collector to take order for acquisition.

7. Whenever any land shall have been so declared to be needed for a public purpose, or for a Company, the Local Government, or some officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, shall direct the Collector to take order for the acquisition of the land.

Land to be marked out, measured and planned.

8. The Collector shall thereupon cause the land (unless it has been already marked out under section 4) to be marked, out. He shall also cause it to be measured and (if no plan has been made thereof) a plan to be made of the same.

Notice to persons interested.

9. (1) The Collector shall then cause public notice to be given at convenient places on or near the land to be taken, stating that the Government intends to take possession of the land, and that claims to compensation for all interests in such land may be made to him.

(2) Such notice shall state the particulars of the land so needed, and shall require all persons interested in the land to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at a time and place therein mentioned (such time not being

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(Part II.—Acquisition.—Sections 10-17.)

earlier than fifteen days after the date of publication of the notice), and to state the nature of their respective interests in the land and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for such interests, *and their objections (if any) to the measurements made under section 8.*

(3) The Collector shall also serve notice to the same effect on the occupier (if any) of such land and on all such persons known or believed to be interested therein, or to be entitled to act for persons so interested, as reside, or have agents authorized to receive service on their behalf, within the revenue-district in which the land is situate.

(4) In case any person so interested resides elsewhere, and has no such agent, the notice shall be sent to him by post *in a letter addressed to him and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866.*

I of 1866.

10. (1) The Collector may also require any such person to *make or* deliver to him, *at a time and place mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of the requisition)*, a statement containing, so far as may be practicable, the name of every other person possessing any interest in the land or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, tenant or otherwise, and of the nature of such interest, and of the rents and profits (if any) received or receivable on account thereof for the year next preceding the date of the statement.

Power to require and enforce the making of statements as to names and interests.

(2) Every person required to make or deliver a statement under this section or section 9 shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of sections 175 and 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

V of 1860.

Enquiry into Measurements, Value and Claims, and Award by the Collector.

11. *On the day so fixed or on any other day to which the enquiry has been adjourned, the Collector shall proceed to enquire into the objections (if any) which any person interested has stated pursuant to a notice given under section 9 to the measurements made under section 8, and into the value of the land, and into the respective interests of the persons claiming the compensation, and shall make an award under his hand of—*

Enquiry and award by Collector.

(i) *the true area of the land;*

(ii) *the compensation which in his opinion should be allowed for the land; and*

(iii) *the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the land, of whom, or of whose claims, he has information, whether or not they have respectively appeared before him.*

12. (1) *Such award shall be filed in the Collector's office and shall, except as hereinafter provided, be final and conclusive evidence, as between the Collector and the persons interested, whether they have respectively appeared before the Collector or not, of the true area and value of the land, and the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested.*

Award of Collector when to be final.

(2) *The Collector shall give immediate notice of his award to such of the persons interested as are not present personally or by their representatives when the award is made.*

13. *The Collector may, for any cause he thinks fit, from time to time adjourn the enquiry to a day to be fixed by him.*

Adjournment of enquiry.

14. *For the purpose of enquiries under this Act, the Collector shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel the production of documents by the same means, and (so far as may be) in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.*

Power to summon and enforce attendance of witnesses and production of documents.

XIV of 1882.

15. *In determining the amount of compensation, the Collector shall be guided by the provisions contained in sections 23 and 24.*

Matters to be considered and neglected.

Taking Possession.

16. When the Collector has made an award under section *11*, he may take possession of the land, which shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.

Power to take possession.

17. (1) In cases of urgency, whenever the Local Government so directs, the Collector, *though no such award has been made*, may, on the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of the notice mentioned in the first paragraph of section 9, take possession of any waste or arable land needed for public purposes or for a Company. Such land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.

Special powers in cases of urgency.

(2) *Whenever, owing to any sudden change in the channel of any navigable river or other unforeseen emergency, it becomes necessary for any Railway Administration to acquire the immediate possession of any land for the purpose of making thereon a river-side or ghat station, or of providing convenient connection with or access to any such station, the Collector may, immediately after the publication of the notice*

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(Part III.—Reference to Court and Procedure thereon.—Sections 18—23.)

mentioned in sub-section (1) and with the previous sanction of the Local Government, enter upon and take possession of such land, which shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government free from all incumbrances:

Provided that the Collector shall not take possession of any building or part of a building under this sub-section without giving to the occupier thereof at least forty-eight hours' notice of his intention so to do, or such longer notice as may be reasonably sufficient to enable such occupier to remove his moveable property from such building without unnecessary inconvenience.

(3) *In every case under either of the preceding sub-sections the* Collector shall *at the time of taking possession* offer to the persons interested compensation for the standing crops and trees (if any) on such land *and for any other damage sustained by them caused by such sudden dispossession and not excepted in section 24;* and, in case such offer is not accepted, the value of such crops and trees *and the amount of such other damage* shall be allowed for in awarding compensation for the land under the provisions herein contained.

PART III.

REFERENCE TO COURT AND PROCEDURE THEREON.

18. (1) *Any person interested who has not accepted the award may, by written application to the Collector, require that the matter be referred by the Collector for the determination of the Court, whether his objection be to the measurement of the land, the amount of the compensation, or the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested.*

Reference to Court

(2) *The application shall state the grounds on which objection to the award is taken:*

Provided that every such application shall be made,—

(a) *if the person making it was present or represented before the Collector at the time when he made his award, within six weeks from the date of the Collector's award;*

(b) *in other cases, within six weeks of the receipt of the notice from the Collector under section 12, or within six months from the date of the Collector's award, whichever period shall first expire.*

19. *In making the reference, the Collector shall state, for the information of the Court, in writing under his hand,—*

Collector's statement to the Court.

(a) *the situation and extent of the land, with particulars of any trees, buildings or standing crops thereon;*

(b) *the names of the persons whom he has reason to think interested in such land;*

(c) *the amount awarded for damages and paid or tendered under sections 5 and 17, or either of them, and the amount of compensation awarded under section 11; and,*

(d) *if the objection be to the amount of the compensation, the grounds on which the amount of compensation was determined.*

20. *The Court shall thereupon cause a notice, specifying the day on which the Court will proceed to determine the objection, and directing their appearance before the Court on that day, to be served on the following persons, namely:—*

Service of notice.

(a) *the applicant;*

(b) *all persons interested in the objection except such (if any) of them as have consented without protest to receive payment of the compensation awarded; and,*

(c) *if the objection is in regard to the area of the land or to the amount of the compensation, the Collector.*

21. *The scope of the inquiry in every such proceeding shall be restricted to a consideration of the interests of the persons affected by the objection.*

Restriction on scope of proceedings.

22. *Every such proceeding shall take place in open Court, and all persons entitled to practise in any Civil Court in the Province shall be entitled to appear, plead and act (as the case may be) in such proceeding.*

Proceedings to be in open Court.

23. (1) *In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Act, the Court shall take into consideration—*

Matters to be considered in determining compensation.

first, the market value of the land at the date of the publication of the declaration relating thereto under section 6;

secondly, the damage sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees which may be on the land at the time of the Collector's taking possession thereof;

thirdly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land;

fourthly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously

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(Part III.—Reference to Court and Procedure thereon.—Sections 24-28.) Part IV.—Apportionment of Compensation.—Sections 29-30. Part V.—Payment.—Section 31.)

affecting his other property, moveable or immoveable, in any other manner, or his earnings;

fifthly, if, in consequence of the acquisition of the land by the Collector, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change; and

sixthly, the damage (if any) bonâ fide resulting from diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the declaration under section 6 and the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land.

(2) In addition to the market-value of the land, as above provided, the Court shall in every case award a sum of fifteen per centum on such market-value, in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition.

Matters to be neglected in determining compensation.

24. *But the Court shall not take into consideration—*

first, the degree of urgency which has led to the acquisition;

secondly, any disinclination of the person interested to part with the land acquired;

thirdly, any damage sustained by him which, if caused by a private person, would not render such person liable to a suit;

fourthly, any damage which, after the date of the publication of the declaration under section 6, is likely to be caused to the land acquired by or in consequence of the use to which it will be put;

fifthly, any increase to the value of the land acquired likely to accrue from the use to which it will be put when acquired;

sixthly, any increase to the value of the other land of the person interested likely to accrue from the use to which the land acquired will be put; or

seventhly, any outlay or improvements on the land acquired, commenced, made or effected after the date of the publication of the declaration under section 6.

Rules as to amount of compensation.

25. *(1) When the applicant has made a claim to compensation, pursuant to any notice given under section 9, the amount awarded to him by the Court shall not exceed the amount so claimed or be less than the amount awarded by the Collector under section 11.*

(2) When the applicant has refused to make such claim, or has omitted without sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Judge) to make such claim, the amount awarded by the Court shall in no case exceed the amount awarded by the Collector.

(3) When the applicant has omitted for a sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Judge) to make such claim, the amount awarded to him by the Court shall not be less than and may exceed the amount awarded by the Collector.

Form of awards.

26. *Every award under this Part shall be in writing signed by the Judge, and shall specify the amount awarded under the first clause of sub-section (1) of section 23, and also the amounts (if any) respectively awarded under each of the other clauses of the same sub-section, together with the grounds of awarding each of the said amounts.*

Costs.

27. *(1) Every such award shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the proceedings under this Part, and by what persons and in what proportions they are to be paid.*

(2) When the award of the Collector is not upheld, the costs shall ordinarily be paid by the Collector unless the Court shall be of opinion that the claim of the applicant was so extravagant or that he was so negligent in putting his case before the Collector that some deduction from his costs should be made or that he should pay a part of the Collector's costs.

Collector may be directed to pay interest on excess compensation.

28. *If the sum which, in the opinion of the Court, the Collector ought to have awarded as compensation is in excess of the sum which the Collector did award as compensation, the award of the Court may direct that the Collector shall pay interest on such excess at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date on which he took possession of the land to the date of payment of such excess into Court.*

PART IV.

APPORTIONMENT OF COMPENSATION.

Particulars of apportionment to be specified.

29. Where there are several persons interested, if such persons agree in the apportionment of the compensation, the particulars of such apportionment shall be specified in the award, and as between such persons the award shall be conclusive evidence of the correctness of the apportionment.

Dispute as to apportionment.

30. When the amount of compensation has been settled under section 11, if any dispute arises as to the apportionment of the same or any part thereof, *or as to the persons to whom the same or any part thereof is payable*, the Collector may refer such dispute to the decision of the Court.

PART V.

PAYMENT.

Payment of compensation or deposit of same in Court.

31. *(1) On making an award under section 11, the Collector shall tender payment of the compensation awarded by him to*

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(Part V.—Payment.—Sections 32-34. Part VI.—Temporary Occupation of Land.—Section 35.)

the persons interested entitled thereto according to the award, and shall pay it to them if they shall consent to receive it.

(2) If they shall not consent to receive it, or if there be no person competent to alienate the land, or if there be any dispute as to the title to receive the compensation or as to the apportionment of it, the Collector shall deposit the amount of the compensation in the Court to which a reference under section 18 would be submitted:

Provided that any person interested may receive such payment under protest as to the sufficiency of the amount:

Provided also that no person who has received the amount otherwise than under protest shall be entitled to make any application under section 18:

Provided also that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person, who may receive the whole or any part of any compensation awarded under this Act, to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this section the Collector may, with the sanction of the Local Government, instead of awarding a money compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having a limited interest in such land, either by the grant of other lands in exchange, the remission of land-revenue on other lands held under the same title or in such other way as may be equitable having regard to the interests of the parties concerned.

(4) Nothing in the last foregoing sub-section shall be construed to interfere with or limit the power of the Collector to enter into any arrangement with any person interested in the land and competent to contract in respect thereof.

[L. C. C. Act, 1845, ss. 69 and 78.]

Investment of money deposited in respect of lands belonging to persons incompetent to alienate.

32. *(1) If any money shall be deposited in Court under sub-section (2) of the last preceding section and it appears that the land in respect whereof the same was awarded belonged to any person who had no power to alienate the same, the Court shall—*

[Ibid., s. 69.]

(a) order the money to be invested in the purchase of other lands to be held under the like title and conditions of ownership as the land in respect of which such money shall have been deposited was held, or

(b) if such purchase cannot be effected forthwith, then in such Government or other approved securities as the Court shall think fit;

[Ibid., s. 78.]

and shall direct the payment of the interest or other proceeds arising from such investment to the person or persons who would for the time being have been entitled to the possession of the said land, and such moneys shall remain so deposited and invested until the same be applied—

[L. C. C. Act, s. 69.]

(i) in the purchase of such other lands as aforesaid; or

(ii) in payment to any person or persons becoming absolutely entitled thereto.

[L. C. C. Act, s. 80.]

(2) In all cases of moneys deposited to which this section applies the Court shall order the costs of the following matters, including therein all reasonable charges and expenses incident thereto, to be paid by the Collector, namely:—

(a) the costs of such investments as aforesaid;

(b) the costs of the orders for the payment of the interest or other proceeds of the securities upon which such moneys are for the time being invested, and for the payment out of Court of the principal of such moneys, and of all proceedings relating thereto, except such as may be occasioned by litigation between adverse claimants.

[L. C. C. Act, s. 74.]

Investment of money deposited in other cases.

33. *When any money shall have been deposited in Court under this Act for any cause other than that mentioned in the last preceding section, the Court may, on the application of any party interested or claiming an interest in such money, order the same to be invested in such Government or other approved securities as it may think proper, and may direct the interest or other proceeds of any such investment to be accumulated and paid in such manner as it may consider will give the parties interested therein the same benefit therefrom as they might have had from the land in respect whereof such money shall have been deposited or as near thereto as may be.*

Payment of interest.

34. *When the amount of such compensation is not paid or deposited on or before taking possession of the land, the Collector shall pay the amount awarded with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum from the time of so taking possession until it shall have been so paid or deposited.*

PART VI.

TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF LAND.

Temporary occupation of waste or arable land. Procedure when difference as to compensation exists.

35. (1) Subject to the provisions of Part VII of this Act, whenever it appears to the Local Government that the temporary occupation and use of any waste or arable land are needed for any public purpose, or for a Company, the Local Government may direct the Collector to procure the occupation and use of the

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(Part VI.—Temporary Occupation of Land—Sections 36-37. Part VII.—Acquisition of Land for Companies—Sections 38-42.)

same for such term as it shall think fit, not exceeding three years from the commencement of such occupation.

(2) The Collector shall thereupon give notice in writing to the persons interested in such land of the purpose for which the same is needed, and shall, for the occupation and use thereof for such term as aforesaid, and for the materials (if any) to be taken therefrom, pay to them such compensation, either in a gross sum of money, or by monthly or other periodical payments, as shall be agreed upon in writing between him and such persons respectively.

(3) In case the Collector and the persons interested differ as to the sufficiency of the compensation, *or apportionment thereof*, the Collector shall refer such difference *to the decision* of the Court.

Power to enter and take possession, and compensation on restoration.

36. (1) On payment of such compensation, or on executing such agreement, or on making a reference under section 35, the Collector may enter upon and take possession of the land, and use or permit the use thereof in accordance with the terms of the said notice.

(2) On the expiration of the term, the Collector shall make or tender to the persons interested compensation for the damage (if any) done to the land and not provided for by the agreement, and shall restore the land to the persons interested therein:

Provided that, if the land has become permanently unfit to be used for the purpose for which it was used immediately before the commencement of such term, and if the persons interested shall so require, the Local Government shall proceed under this Act to acquire the land as if it was needed permanently for a public purpose or for a Company.

Difference as to condition of land.

37. In case the Collector and persons interested differ as to the condition of the land at the expiration of the term, or as to any matter connected with the said agreement, the Collector shall refer such difference *to the decision* of the Court.

PART VII.

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR COMPANIES.

Company may be authorized to enter and survey.

38. (1) Subject to such rules as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, the Local Government may authorize any officer of any Company desiring to acquire land for its purposes to exercise the powers conferred by section 4.

(2) In every such case section 4 shall be construed as if, for the words "for such purpose," the words "for the purposes of the Company" were substituted; and section 5 shall be construed as if, after the words "the officer," the words "of the Company," were inserted.

Previous consent of Local Government and execution of agreement necessary.

39. The provisions of sections 6 to 37 (both inclusive) shall not be put in force in order to acquire land for any Company, unless with the previous consent of the Local Government, nor unless the Company shall have executed the agreement hereinafter mentioned.

Previous enquiry.

40. (1) Such consent shall not be given unless the Local Government be satisfied, by an enquiry held as hereinafter provided,—

(a) that such acquisition is needed for the construction of some work, and

(b) that such work is likely to prove useful to the public.

(2) Such enquiry shall be held by such officer and at such time and place as the Local Government shall appoint.

(3) Such officer may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents by the same means and, as far as possible, in the same manner as is provided by the Code of Civil Procedure in the case of a Civil Court. XIV of 1882.

Agreement with Secretary of State in Council.

41. Such officer shall report to the Local Government the result of the enquiry, and, if the Local Government is satisfied that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of a work, and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public, it shall, subject to such rules as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, require the Company to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council, providing to the satisfaction of the Local Government for the following matters, namely:—

(1) the payment to Government of the cost of the acquisition;

(2) the transfer, on such payment, of the land to the Company;

(3) the terms on which the land shall be held by the Company;

(4) the time within which, and the conditions on which, the work shall be executed and maintained; and

(5) the terms on which the public shall be entitled to use the work.

Publication of agreement.

42. Every such agreement shall, as soon as may be after its execution, be published in the Gazette of India, and also in the

The Land Acquisition Bill, 1893.

(Part VII.—Acquisition of Land for Companies.—Sections 43-44. Part VIII.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 45-49.)

local official Gazette, and shall thereupon (so far as regards the terms on which the public shall be entitled to use the work) have the same effect as if it had formed part of this Act.

Sections 39 to 42 not to apply where Government bound by agreement to provide land for Companies.

X of 1870.

43. *The provisions of sections 39 to 42, both inclusive, shall not apply, and the corresponding sections of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, shall be deemed never to have applied, to the acquisition of land for any Railway or other Company, for the purposes of which, under any agreement between such Company and the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Government is, or was, bound to provide land.*

When agreement between Railway Company and Secretary of State need not be proved.

44. *In the case of the acquisition of land for the purposes of a Railway Company, the existence of such an agreement as is mentioned in section 43 may be proved by the production of a printed copy thereof purporting to be printed by order of Government.*

PART VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Service of notices.

45. (*1*) Service of any notice under this Act shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed, in the case of a notice under section 4, by the officer therein mentioned, and, in the case of any other notice, by or by order of the Collector or the Judge.

(*2*) Whenever it may be practicable, the service of the notice shall be made on the person therein named.

(*3*) When such person cannot be found, the service may be made on any adult male member of his family residing with him; and, if no such adult male member can be found, the notice may be served by fixing the copy on the outer door of the house in which the person therein named ordinarily dwells or carries on business, *or by fixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the office of the officer aforesaid or of the Collector or in the court-house, and also in some conspicuous part of the land to be acquired:*

Provided that, if the Collector or Judge shall so direct, a notice may be sent by post, in a letter addressed to the person named therein and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, and service of it may be proved by the production of the addressee's receipt

XIV of 1866.

Penalty for obstructing acquisition of land.

46. Whoever wilfully obstructs any person in doing any of the acts authorized by section 4 or section 8, or wilfully fills up, destroys, damages or displaces any trench or mark made under section 4, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, or to fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to both.

Magistrate to enforce surrender.

47. If the Collector is opposed or impeded in taking possession under this Act of any land, he shall, if a Magistrate, enforce the surrender of the land to himself, and, if not a Magistrate, he shall apply to a Magistrate or (within the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay) to the Commissioner of Police, and such Magistrate or Commissioner (as the case may be) shall enforce the surrender of the land to the Collector.

Completion of acquisition not compulsory, but compensation to be awarded when not completed.

48 (*1*) *Except in the case provided for in section 36, the Government shall be at liberty to withdraw from the acquisition of any land of which possession has not been taken.*

(*2*) *Whenever the Government withdraws from any such acquisition, the Collector shall determine the amount of compensation due for the damage suffered by the owner in consequence of the notice or of any proceedings thereunder, and shall pay such amount to the person interested, together with all costs reasonably incurred by him in the prosecution of the proceedings under this Act relating to the said land.*

(*3*) *The provisions of Part III of this Act shall apply, so far as may be, to the determination of the compensation payable under this section.*

Acquisition of part of house or building.

49. (*1*) The provisions of this Act shall not be put in force for the purpose of acquiring a part only of any house, manufactory or other building, if the owner desire that the whole of such house, manufactory or building shall be so acquired:

Provided that the owner may, at any time before the Collector has made his award under section 11, by notice in writing, withdraw or modify his expressed desire that the whole of such house, manufactory or building shall be so acquired:

Provided also that, if any question shall arise as to whether any land proposed to be taken under this Act does or not form part of a house, manufactory or building within the meaning of this section, the Collector shall refer the determination of such question to the Court and shall not take possession of such land until after the question has been determined.

(*2*) *If, in the case of any claim under section 23, sub-section (1), thirdly, by a person interested, on account of the severing of the land to be acquired from his other land the Local Government is of opinion that the claim is unreasonable or excessive, it may, at any time before the Collector has made his*

The Land Acquisition Bill, 1893.
(Part VIII.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 50-55.)

award, order the acquisition of the whole of the land of which the land first sought to be acquired forms a part.

(3) In the case last hereinbefore provided for, no fresh declaration or other proceedings under sections 6 to 10, both inclusive, shall be necessary; but the Collector shall without delay furnish a copy of the order of the Local Government to the person interested, and shall thereafter proceed to make his award under section 11.

Acquisition of land at cost of a local authority or Company.

50. (1) Where the provisions of this Act are put in force for the purpose of acquiring land at the cost of *any fund controlled or managed by a local authority* or of any Company, the charges *of and incidental to such acquisition* shall be defrayed from or by such fund or Company.

(2) In any proceeding held before a Collector or Court in such cases the local authority or Company concerned may appear and adduce evidence for the purpose of determining the amount of compensation:

Provided that no such local authority or Company shall be entitled to demand a reference under section 18.

Exemption from stamp-duty and fees.

51. No award or agreement made under this Act shall be chargeable with stamp-duty, and no person claiming under any such award or agreement shall be liable to pay any fee for a copy of the same.

Notice in case of suits for anything done in pursuance of Act.

52. No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act, without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding, and of the cause thereof, nor after tender of sufficient amends.

Code of Civil Procedure to apply to proceedings before Court.

53. *Save in so far as they may be inconsistent with anything contained in this Act, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to all proceedings before the Court under this Act.* XIV of 1882.

Appeals in proceedings before Court.

54. *Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure applicable to appeals from original decrees, an appeal shall lie to the High Court from the award or from any part of the award of the Court in any proceedings under this Act.* XIV of 1882.

Power to make rules.

55. (1) The Local Government shall have power to make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement, and may from time to time alter and add to the rules so made.

(2) All such rules, alterations and additions shall, when sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 AND 56 VICT., CAP. 14.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 16th March, 1893.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, KT., Q.C.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir C. B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose.
The Hon'ble Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Fazulbhai Vishram.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens.
The Hon'ble J. Buckingham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I.

CONSTITUTION OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—" When, upon a recent occasion, I made a statement to the Council with regard to the procedure to be adopted under the Indian Councils Act of last year, in so far as that procedure had to

do with the right of interpellation and of financial discussion, I said that it was out of my power, for the moment, to make any announcement as to the regulations affecting the nomination of Additional Members.

"I am glad to inform the Council that the difficulty which I then mentioned as having prevented the Secretary of State from giving his consent to our proposals, and which I shall presently explain has been satisfactorily surmounted, and I am now able to tell the Council how the matter stands, both in regard to the Local Councils and in regard to that which I have now the honour of addressing.

"It is, I think, important that we should have a clear idea at the outset of the extent to which these questions have been taken out of our discretion by the terms of the Act, and how far we are free to deal with them by means of the Rules which I am about to lay upon the table.

"In the first place, the maximum number of Additional Members has been, in all cases, fixed by the Act. In Madras and Bombay the present strength is represented by a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 9, including the Advocate-General. Under the Act, there is to be a minimum of 9 and a maximum of 21. The condition laid down in the Act of 1861, that one-half of the Additional Members must be non-officials, still remains in force.

'In the Bengal Legislative Council the present maximum number of Councillors is 12, and this figure is raised by the new Act to 20, subject to the old condition that one-third of the Additional Members must be non-officials.

"In the North-Western Provinces the present strength of Additional Members is 9, and the maximum under the Act is 15, of whom, as in the case of Bengal, one-third must be non-officials.

"These maximum numbers were fixed after much consultation with Her Majesty's Government and with the Local Governments concerned. It is, I think, clear that no one can take upon himself to lay down confidently that, in the case of legislative bodies like these, any one particular number is exactly appropriate. Our communications with the Local Governments, to which I have just referred, disclosed a certain amount of variety of opinion, although the divergence was within comparatively narrow limits. I may, however, say that when the question was first taken up—and Hon'ble Members will recollect that this Bill has been before Parliament for at least three sessions—we found a complete consensus of opinion on the part of all the Local Governments consulted in favour of the view that the Councils might, with advantage, be enlarged, and that it was desirable to increase their authority, and to give them a constitution under which they would be able to afford to the Provincial Governments a larger measure of assistance and support.

"There was another point upon which the consensus of opinion of the Local Governments was equally noticeable. It was felt by all of them that what was desirable was to improve the present Councils rather than to attempt to put in their place bodies comprising a large number of persons, and possessing the attributes of Parliamentary assemblies of the European type. It is a little remarkable that, although the measure was, as I said just now, during three successive sessions before Parliament, no serious attempt was, to the best of my belief, made to substitute largely increased numbers for those which are mentioned in the present Act and in the Bills introduced in preceding sessions.

"Another provision of the Act which requires to be specially considered, in addition to those which have reference to the numbers of the Additional Members, is the provision which has reference to the manner in which they are to be nominated. It is laid down in section 1 (4) that the 'Governor General in Council may from time to time, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, make regulations as to the conditions under which such nominations, or any of them, shall be made by the Governor General, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors respectively, and prescribe the manner in which such regulations shall be carried into effect.'

"It is under this section that the regulations to which I am about to refer have been made.

"Now, it will not escape the attention of the Council that, under the words which I have quoted, the responsibility for these nominations remains with the Governor General and the heads of the Local Governments concerned, and the Secretary of State, in forwarding the Act to us officially, was careful to point out that 'the ultimate nominating authority still rests with those to whom it was entrusted by the Statute of 1801, and that the responsibility attaching to the careful exercise of this authority by no means diminishes as the number of non-official Members increases, and as the scope of their attributes is enlarged.'

"It was, however, clearly understood, throughout the discussion of the measure, that, subject to this ultimate responsibility, the authority upon whom the duty of making the nomination was thus cast should be encouraged to avail himself, as far as the circumstances permitted, of the advice and assistance of any public bodies whose character and position rendered it likely that they could be consulted with advantage. I will read to the Council the words in which this part of the subject was dealt with by the Secretary of State. Writing on the 30th June, 1892, he says—

'It appears to me probable, nevertheless, that the diffusion in the more advanced provinces of education and enlightened public spirit, and the recent organization of local self-government, may have provided, in some instances, ways and means of which the Governments may appropriately avail themselves in determining the character that shall be given to the representation of the views of different races, classes and localities. Where Corporations have been established with definite powers upon a recognised administrative basis, or where Associations have been formed upon a substantial community of legitimate interests, professional, commercial or territorial, Your Excellency and the Local Governors may find convenience, or advantage, in consulting, from time to time, such bodies, and in entertaining at your discretion an expression of their views and recommendations with regard to the selection of Members in whose qualifications they may be disposed to confide.'

"There can be no doubt, I think, that the language thus used by the Secretary of State reflected the general feeling on both sides of the British Parliament. It would be easy to multiply quotations, but I will content myself with referring to the important statement made during the course of the debate on the second reading by Mr. Gladstone, who, the Council will remember, was then leader of the Opposition.

"He pointed out that the only reasonable interpretation which could be put upon the clause giving the Governor General power, not only to nominate Additional Members, but to make regulations as to the conditions under which they were to be nominated, was an interpretation which assumed that something was meant 'beyond mere nomination.' 'The speech of the Under Secretary,' he said, appeared to him 'to embody the elective principle in the only sense in which we should expect it to be embodied. My construction of the Under Secretary's speech is that it implies that a serious effort should be made to consider carefully those elements which, in the present condition of India, might furnish material for the introduction into the Councils of the elective principle.' Towards the commencement of his speech Mr. Gladstone had pointed out that the proposals of Her Majesty's Government were apparently intended 'to leave everything to the discretion, judgment and responsibility of the Governor General and the authorities in India,' and, after dwelling upon the difficulty and responsibility of the task, he added: 'I am not disposed to ask of the Governor General or of the Secretary of State that they shall at once produce large and imposing results. What I wish is that their first steps shall be of a genuine nature, and that whatever scope they give to the elective principle shall be real.'

"I should like at this stage to dwell upon the fact that the Government of India, ever since I have had the honour of being connected with it, while it has insisted upon the ultimate responsibility of the Government for these nominations, has constantly urged that any Bill which might be passed should render it possible for the Governor General, and for the heads of the Local Governments, to have recourse to the advice of what, for the want of any more convenient expression, I will describe as 'suitable constituencies.'

"I will venture to quote to the Council an extract from a Despatch sent home by us as long ago as the 24th December, 1889, in which we placed on record our opinion that it would be 'well that the measure about to be laid before Parliament should not absolutely preclude us from resort to some form of election where the local conditions are such as to justify a belief that it might be safely and advantageously adopted.'

"We went on to say that 'we should have been glad if the Bill had reserved to us authority to make rules from time to time for the appointment of Additional Members "by nomination or otherwise," and we should have considered it sufficient if the consent of Your Lordship in Council had been made a condition precedent to the validity of such rules. Such an enactment would have provided for the gradual and tentative introduction of a carefully guarded mode of electing Additional Members.'

"I am glad to have had the opportunity of referring to what we said upon this occasion, because I have seen it not unfrequently stated that the Government of India had strenuously opposed the introduction of anything approaching to the elective principle into the Bill, and that we had accepted it reluctantly and under pressure.

"These, then, are the conditions under which we are called upon to frame regulations for the appointment of Additional Members. I think the first observation which it would occur to any one to make would be that, given legislative bodies of the dimensions prescribed for us, or of any dimensions approaching to those laid down in the Act, it would be altogether hopeless to attempt the introduction of a representative system in the sense in which the words are understood in Western communities. How, for instance, would it be possible in a province like that of Bengal, with a population of 70 millions, to allot the handful of seats at our disposal so as to divide the country, either in respect of geographical areas, or in respect of the different communities which inhabit it, in such a manner as to distribute the representation equitably, or to make it really effectual? And I am bound to admit that, to the best of my belief, even those who are credited with opinions of the most advanced type upon Indian political questions have carefully guarded themselves against being supposed to claim for the people of India any system of representation closely imitating the Parliamentary systems of Western Europe.

"We are met, moreover, with this difficulty that, in many parts of India, any system of election is entirely foreign to the feelings and habits of the people, and that, were we to have recourse to such a system, the really representative men would probably not come forward under it.

"Upon a careful review of the whole matter, and of the contents of the Act, as well as of the circumstances under which it had been introduced and passed into law, it appeared to us that the mandate under which we were called upon to act might be summarised in the four following propositions:—

(1) It is not expected of us that we shall attempt to create in India a complete or symmetrical system of representation.

(2) It is expected of us that we shall make a *bonâ fide* endeavour to render the Legislative Councils more representative of the different sections of the Indian community than they are at present.

(3) For this purpose we are at liberty to make use of the machinery of election wherever there is a fair prospect that it will produce satisfactory results.

(4) Although we may to this extent apply the elective principle, it is to be clearly understood that the ultimate selection of all Additional Members rests with the Government, and not with the electors. The function of the latter will be that of recommendation only, but of recommendation entitled to the greatest weight, and not likely to be disregarded except in cases of the clearest necessity.

"It is in this light that the question has been considered and discussed by us with the Local Governments. We do not believe that the seats placed at

our disposal can be distributed according to strict numerical proportion, or upon a symmetrical and uniform system. We do not believe, to use Mr. Gladstone's words, that, under the Act, 'large and imposing results' are to be at once obtained, but we do believe that, by having resort to sources other than the unassisted nomination of the Government, we shall be able to obtain for these Councils the services of Members who will be in the truest sense representative, but who will represent types and classes rather than areas and numbers.

"We believe that it should not be beyond our power to secure in this manner for the Government the advice and assistance of men connected with different parts of the country, thoroughly aware of the interests and wishes of their countrymen, and able to judge of the extent to which those interests are likely to be affected by any measure of legislation which may be proposed. If we can obtain men of this description, not by selecting them ourselves, but by allowing the great sections of the community a voice in the matter, we believe that the persons selected will bring to our deliberations a very much greater weight of authority than they would have possessed had we been content to rely upon nomination alone.

"It would be impossible for me, within the limits of such a statement as I desire to make this morning, to explain in detail the rules as they will affect each of the four Local Governments concerned. I may say, however, that in each case we have provided by our Rules for the appointment of a number of non-official Additional Members in excess of the minimum determined by the Act, and also that we propose to use at once to the utmost the power of increasing the number of Additional Members in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, by proclaiming the full maximum allowed under the Act. And I may here explain, in order to avoid misapprehension, what was the nature of the difficulty to which I referred just now, and also upon a former occasion, as having prevented the Secretary of State from at once giving his consent to our scheme as it stood. It was this: we had proposed that officials should be ineligible for 'election,' or, to use the strictly correct term, for 'recommendation.' A doubt, I believe, arose as to the legality of this exclusion. The legal point was eventually decided in favour of the rule as we had framed it, but, on a full consideration of the case, the Secretary of State in Council came to the conclusion that it was not proper that the whole official class should be subjected to such a disability, and the omission of the rule was consequently proposed by His Lordship and agreed to by us.

"It may, perhaps, interest my hearers if, as an illustration of the manner in which the new Rules will operate, I mention the leading features in the Bengal scheme.

"We have provided that, out of the 20 Councillors who may be nominated under the Act, not more than 10 shall be officials. Under the Act at least one-third of the Additional Members must be non-officials. This would give the Bengal Council 7 unofficial Members. Under the Rules there will be 10, and of these 7 will be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of the following bodies and Associations :—

A.—The Corporation of Calcutta ;

B.—Such Municipal Corporations, or group or groups of Municipal Corporations, other than the Corporation of Calcutta, as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe by notification in the Calcutta Gazette ;

C.—Such District Boards, or group or groups of District Boards, as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe as aforesaid ;

D.—Such Association or Associations of merchants, manufacturers or tradesmen as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe as aforesaid ;

E.—The Senate of the University of Calcutta.

"We have provided that each of the above groups shall (except as hereinafter provided in Rule VII) have at least one Councillor nominated upon its recommendation, but that the Corporation, the Mercantile Associations and the Senate shall have not more than one each.

"It is, however, further provided that the Lieutenant-Governor may nominate to such of the remaining seats as shall not be filled by officials, in such manner as shall, in his opinion, secure a fair representation of the different classes of the community, and that one seat shall ordinarily be held by a representative of the great landholders of the province. It was in our belief absolutely necessary that a part of the seats at our disposal should be reserved in this manner, and filled up by nomination pure and simple. Only by such a reservation was it possible to provide for the representation of those sections of the community which, although sufficiently important to claim a voice in our deliberations, happen to be in a minority, and therefore unable to secure by means of their votes the return of a Member acceptable to themselves. Members thus nominated, although not owing their nomination to the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, will, we hope, be regarded as distinctly representative of the class from which they are taken.

"It is also laid down that it shall be a condition in the case of any person recommended by a Municipal Corporation, or group of Municipal Corporations, that he shall be a person ordinarily resident within the Municipality of the district in which it is situated, or in some one of the Municipalities constituting the group, or of the districts in which they are situated. A similar condition is laid down with reference to persons recommended by District Boards.

"There are other provisions relating to matters of detail, but I do not think it necessary to trouble the Council with them, as the Rules will be published forthwith.

"The Rules for Madras and Bombay, and for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, differ in some particulars, but are conceived in the same spirit. These also will be published without loss of time.

"It remains for me to say a few words with regard to the manner in which it is proposed to deal with the Council which I have the honour of addressing.

"The Government of India has, from the first, held that the reform of the Viceroy's Council must, to some extent, be dependent upon, and subsequent to, that of the local Councils. It seemed to us that, if the difficulty of obtaining an effectual system of representation was great in the case of the local Councils, it must, *à fortiori*, be greater still in the case of a Council entrusted with the duty of legislating for the whole of India, and, in our belief, the strongest argument in favour of dealing, in the first instance, with the local Legislatures was that we were likely to find in them, when they had been strengthened and reformed, the most convenient electoral bodies for the purpose of choosing a part at all events of the Additional Members who will be appointed to the Legislative Council of the Viceroy.

"This view found much acceptance in Parliament. In his speech in the House of Lords on March 6th, 1890, Lord Northbrook said—'For the present he would not be disposed to go further in respect of the Supreme Council except, perhaps, to allow a selection by each of the subordinate local Legislatures.'

"In the same debate Lord Ripon remarked—That 'he was glad to concur with his noble friend who had just spoken' (Lord Northbrook) 'in the expression of a desire to see the elective or representative element introduced into those Councils. If that step were taken, it would be desirable to introduce the same element into the Council of the Governor General, very likely in the manner suggested, by selection from the local Councils.'

"We have made a proposal of this kind to the Secretary of State. The maximum number of Additional Members who can be nominated to the Governor General's Council is 16. Of these at least 8 must, under the Act, be non-officials. We have recommended that there shall be 10 non-officials. We have suggested that 4 of these might be selected and recommended to us by the local Legislatures of the four Provinces having local Councils, that one at least would be required to represent the interests of commerce, and that one might perhaps be chosen from the Calcutta Bar. We propose that the discretion of the Viceroy with regard to the sources from which the remaining 4 might be obtained should be interfered with as little as possible. There

may be found in those provinces which do not possess Legislative Councils certain classes and sections of the community so far accustomed to collective action in the promotion of their common interests that they would be qualified to unite in submitting a recommendation in respect of any seat which the Governor General may desire to fill up from a particular province, and we have been in communication with the Governments of these provinces upon this subject. It is, however, clear that whatever arrangement may be made with this object should be as elastic as possible. We might, for example, find from time to time that the consideration of some particular measure requires the presence in this Council of a Member specially conversant with the subject, or with the territories which the contemplated legislation will affect, and this contingency must certainly be provided for in the case of those provinces which have no local Legislatures, and for which such legislation as is required must be undertaken in the Council of the Governor General. We do not, therefore, in the case of these provinces see any necessity for such detailed rules for the submission of recommendations as have been proposed for the local Councils. We shall, however, endeavour as far as possible, in the event of a Member being required for this Council from any of the four provinces not having local Councils, to give that Member, by resorting as far as possible to the system of recommendation, a more representative character than would attach to him if he were arbitrarily selected by the head of the Government.

"This is the scheme which, in so far as this Council is concerned, we have submitted to the Secretary of State in terms closely corresponding to those of which I have now made use. We shall at once embody our proposals in a set of rules which will be forwarded for the final sanction of Her Majesty's Government. I have every hope that rules will have been agreed to and will be in operation before the next Calcutta session.

"I have now explained, as far as is necessary, the procedure which will be followed in giving effect to both portions of the Indian Councils Act. It is not unlikely that our proposals will disappoint the expectations of those who would gladly see us travel further and faster along the path of reform. We claim, however, for the changes which we have been instrumental in procuring that they will, beyond all question, greatly increase the usefulness and the authority of these legislative bodies. We are able to show that the number of Additional Members has been materially increased; that we have considerably widened the functions of the Councils by the admission of the right of interpellation and the discussion of the Financial Statement; and, finally, that we shall no longer rely on nomination, pure and simple, for the selection of Additional Members. These are all substantial steps in advance. I hope the Government of India will have the assistance of all concerned in carrying out the Rules in such a way as to secure in the most effectual manner the objects with which they have been framed. It is highly probable that experience will suggest improvements in matters of detail, and I need not say that, in so far as we are not bound by the limits indicated in the Act, we shall be glad to consider the Rules as to some extent experimental and tentative, and that we shall welcome any suggestions which may be offered to us for the purpose of making them work as satisfactorily as possible."

QUESTION.

The Hon'ble MR. FAZULBHAI VISHRAM enquired whether the Government of India contemplate any arrangement regarding the emigration of Indian labourers to Australia, and, if so, whether such emigration will be subject to the provisions of the Act (XXI of 1883 as amended by Act XVIII of 1890) that applies to the emigrants proceeding to the Mauritius, Bourbon and the West Indies, or whether some other, and, if so, what, measure or measures are proposed to be adopted for the protection of the labourers in question.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS replied:—"The only Australian colonies from which applications for Indian labour have at any time been received are Queensland and South Australia.

"Negotiations for importing Indian coolies into Queensland and the Northern Territory of South Australia were opened as long ago as 1881, but, so far as Queensland is concerned, the project was abandoned two years later. The Government of South Australia went so far as to pass, in consultation with the Government of India, an Ordinance for controlling Indian emigration, but nothing was done to bring it into practical operation, and the Government of India heard nothing further till 1891, when an amending Ordinance was received from the Colonial Government. By this enactment a provision in the earlier measure, which required the appointment of an Immigration Agent-General or Protector of Emigrants, was repealed. The Government of India objected to the alteration and informed the Colonial Government that they regarded this condition as essential for the well-being of the emigrants, and would be unable to legalize emigration to the Northern Territory unless an Indian officer, acquainted with the language and habits of Indian coolies, were accepted as Protector.

"No further official communication has been received on the subject, and there has been no emigration up to date. Should emigration to any of the Australian colonies ever be established, it will probably be brought under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, and it will be necessary to make some such arrangements for the protection of the coolies as prevail in British Guiana, the emigration laws of which were generally followed in the preparation of the South Australian Ordinance."

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER asked for leave to postpone his motion that the Bill to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins, the Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn, the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay, the Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Vishram and the Mover. He said :—

"I had hoped at the time when giving notice of this motion that all the papers connected with the Bill to which it refers would have been in before now; that there would have been time for the Select Committee to consider the various objections which have been taken to the Bill as it stands, and to present a Preliminary Report before the end of this session. Although I never intended to propose to pass the Bill during this session, I thought that a preliminary report such as that to which I have referred would probably be of very great assistance both to those in charge of the Bill and to those officers and persons who might desire to criticise it. I found, however, that for want of the proper materials no such preliminary report as I desired would really have the effect for which I wanted it, and that therefore I should merely be giving a certain amount of trouble to a number of gentlemen who have something else to do if I were upon this occasion to ask them to meet as a Select Committee. I propose, therefore, simply for the present to announce that I will, so far as I can, endeavour, before we meet again next cold weather, to examine all the criticisms which may be made on the Bill, so as to be in a position then to lay it before the Select Committee with the fullest information as to what the feelings and wishes of the classes who may be affected by the Bill will be. I may, however—as I think it will tend to clear the air, and as every one must be aware that the Government of India can have no object in bringing forward a Bill of this kind, except to supply the mercantile classes of the country with the most satisfactory tribunal which the nature of the circumstances will permit—I may, I say, for that reason explain, as regards the only two points which, as far as I know, have been made the subject of animadversion, the opinion which I hold (I can speak positively for myself, but not for any one else), and which I think is the generally accepted view, on the subject of those two points.

"The first of those points is the qualification of the Judges. As the present Small Cause Court stands, one-third of the Judges—that means two, because there is no case in which there are more than six—two of the Judges in each Court must be advocates of some one of the High Courts in India; or as I saw it put, and very properly put, the other day in one of the notes that came

before me, they should be taken from the ranks of the practising Bar; but for the remainder, three or four, as the case may be, there is absolutely no qualification whatever prescribed, and it would be within the power of the nominating authority to nominate to those Judgeships any person whomsoever. I do not suppose it would be likely that any person having absolutely no qualification would be appointed; but unquestionably it is possible, if not probable, that the qualifications selected might be very deficient, and therefore I do think it extremely important that a professional qualification of some kind or other should be laid down for every person who is to be appointed a Judge of a Small Cause Court. Whether the particular qualifications mentioned in the Bill are the best I do not pretend to say. They have been laid down partly with reference to existing practice, and partly with reference to the qualification required for the Judges of the High Court, but I should be quite prepared to accept any modification of those qualifications which the Select Committee, when it meets, or this Council at large, should consider desirable; and the question whether the special qualification of being a practising barrister should be confined to the Chief Judge alone, or should extend, as now, to one-third of the Judges in each Court, is one as to which I am absolutely indifferent. If it be considered desirable that this special qualification should continue to apply, as it does at present, to one-third of the Judges in each Court, I for one have no objection whatever to it. It is, I admit, a thing which is, as far as I know, unique, that there should be any exceptional qualification for some among the puisne Judges in any Court, or that there should be any difference whatever between the second and the last Judge, except that which necessarily arises from the difference in date of their appointments; but, if it is thought desirable that such a difference should continue, I have no reason whatever to oppose it, and certainly would not oppose it.

"The other point is one, perhaps, of a little more difficulty. The history of all these Small Cause Courts has been the same; and in saying this I am not speaking only of the Small Cause Courts of India, but of the County Courts in England, the Civil Bill Courts in Ireland, and the corresponding Courts in France. In every case they have been originally intended to give a cheap, ready and not particularly discriminating remedy for the collection of small debts. In every case it has been found that wherever you attempted to draw a line as to the extent of the jurisdiction of these Courts the attempt had failed, and that there were always cases just a little above the jurisdiction, undistinguishable in principle from those just within it, and then the jurisdiction had to be extended and the line drawn a little higher; and so on. Thus, to take as a fair illustration the County Courts in England, established forty years ago with a maximum jurisdiction of £20 and an exclusive jurisdiction of £5, these have grown until they have now in some respects an unlimited jurisdiction, in some they go as high as £300, in all cases as high as £100, whilst the jurisdiction to be exercised without appeal extends up to £20 in all cases in which no interest in land is affected, except with leave of the judge; but where the judge gives leave, or where land is affected, you have an appeal given in every case down to the lowest. Well, the same thing precisely has happened in India, and Courts which, when originally established, were intended for the recovery of what I am surprised to find are regarded as small causes here have had their jurisdiction gradually extended. I certainly should never have looked upon a case involving Rs. 1,000 as a small cause, but, having been established with a jurisdiction up to Rs. 1,000, they have been extended and now they have a jurisdiction up to Rs. 2,000. Further, there is from the Small Cause Court no direct appeal; but there is a curious complicated clause—I have seen it described as a hateful clause—by which a kind of revision can be effected by invoking the interference of the High Court—more expensive, more cumbrous and less efficacious than an appeal. Whatever may happen in other respects, in my opinion, that power of revision, which is sanctioned I believe by clauses 38, 39 and 40, ought to go. They cannot, in my opinion, ever work well, and, whether anything is substituted for them or not, I consider that they ought not to stand. It will be perfectly understood that the power of revision which the High Courts have under a clause in their Charter would be absolutely unaffected by the removal of those clauses. I have on another occasion expressed a strong opinion that, whether we have a right or not—and that is a subject on which I decline to express any opinion—to interfere with the

original civil jurisdiction of the High Court under its Charter, we ought not in any case to interfere, and so far as I am concerned I do not propose to interfere, with the original jurisdiction of the High Court.

"But on the other question I am perfectly clear—that there is no Judge living, from the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain downwards, who ought to be entrusted with authority to decide a question involving Rs. 2,000 without an appeal. Whether the matter should be settled by restricting the jurisdiction to Rs. 1,000, or by giving, as the Bill proposes, an appeal in cases of value between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000, or, in the manner I have heard suggested, by giving concurrent jurisdiction in cases between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000, allowing the defendant an absolute right to remove such cases into the High Court if he pleases, and barring him of any appeal if he chooses to consent to the case remaining in the Small Cause Court—any of these solutions of the question I should be willing to assent to. But to leave a Court with power to dispose of cases involving £150 or thereabouts in value in a single hearing, and at the discretion of a single man, I consider would amount to a failure of justice. My own view would be that every cause, however small, should be appealable; and I may mention as an illustration that the most hotly contested case in which I was ever concerned—one which was heard on five different occasions, and which twice went to the Court of Appeal in England, was one in which the value of the cause, estimated as causes are valued in India, was twopence—the case of *Brown* versus *The Great Western Railway Company*. But, as I have said, my sole desire is that these Courts should be made as efficient for their purpose as the means at our disposal will permit, and, if the classes who are most interested in these causes would think it better to limit the jurisdiction to the original sum of Rs. 1,000, abolishing all appeals, and all revisions except such as come under the 26th clause of the Charter of the High Court, I should be perfectly willing to acquiesce. Questions of that kind I should desire to leave to the discretion of the Select Committee, and I should wish to put upon that Committee every one who would be interested in the matter and capable of giving an opinion upon the points in issue. In the meantime I propose, when I have got the opinions already asked for on the Bill, to give such publicity to these as I reasonably and properly can, in order that the whole question may be thought out, and that I may get as much assistance as possible from the parties interested, so that by the time we meet next cold weather I may be able to get the Bill into a form in which it will be generally acceptable."

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS said :—"Although I am not strictly in order in offering any remarks with regard to the statement just made by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller, I think the Council will be glad to know that the postponement of this Bill till next cold weather will not cause any serious administrative inconvenience. Hon'ble Members are aware that the Bill arose originally out of complaints that the Calcutta Court was not getting through its work in a satisfactory manner; there were great delays and constant adjournments, entailing heavy expense on litigants. I am in a position to say that there is no longer any ground for complaint in this respect. The report on the working of the Court during last year reached me a few days ago, and it shows that the duration even of contested suits has been reduced to two months, while uncontested cases are now disposed of, on an average, in twenty days, which is just half the time occupied in Madras and Bombay."

Leave to postpone the Motion was granted.

INLAND EMIGRATION ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Inland Emigration Act, 1882.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 23rd March, 1893.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 22nd March, 1893.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 12.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1893

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for 1893-94.

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PART I.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Preliminary.

In accordance with the Rules made under the Indian Councils Act of 1892, the annual Financial Statement must be explained in the Legislative Council of the Government of India and may be discussed by the Members of that Council, each of whom is entitled to receive a printed copy of the Statement.

A printed copy of the Financial Statement has been supplied to each Member of the Council, and I shall now proceed to explain the general financial position of the Government of India; such discussion of the Financial Statement as may be considered necessary can take place subsequently.

2. In the explanation which I propose to lay before this Council I shall confine myself almost entirely to Imperial Revenue and Imperial Expenditure, and I shall neither take up matters of minor importance nor attempt to deal with Provincial and Local Finance, my special object at the present moment being to convey to the Council and to the public a correct outline of the general financial position of the Government of India: those who wish for further and fuller information will find it in the body of the Financial Statement.

3. I shall deal, as is usual, with the transactions of the Government of India under the three following heads:—

(1) The Accounts of the financial year 1891-92 which have been finally closed.

(2) The Revised Estimate of the financial year 1892-93 which ends on the 31st instant.

(3) The Budget Estimate of the coming year—1893-94.

The explanation I am about to give is printed as Part I of the Financial Statement, and where Revenue or Expenditure is mentioned, it should be understood that Imperial Revenue or Imperial Expenditure is meant, unless the contrary is stated in the context.

4. The financial position of the Government of India, at the present moment, is such as to give cause for apprehension, and I shall be obliged, in the explanation I am about to lay before this Council, to go back a short way into the history of the past in order to bring out more clearly the nature of the difficulties with which we have to contend and the causes to which they owe their existence. It will not be necessary for this purpose to go back further than March 1891, the month in which the Budget Estimates of the financial year 1891-92 were issued. This is the latest year of which the Accounts have been finally closed.

Section I.—Accounts of 1891-92.

5. When the Budget Estimates for the year 1891-92 were being framed, just two years ago, the rate of exchange was taken at what would now seem the

excessive figure of 1*s.* 5¼*d.* the rupee; the surplus shown in the Estimates was Rx. 115,600, and practical equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure was secured.

It was explained in the Financial Statement issued in March last that from a financial point of view the unfavourable incidents of the year 1891-92 were (1) a fall in the average rate of exchange of the year to 1*s.* 4·713*d.*, involving an increase of the net Expenditure under Exchange by Rx. 782,200, (2) a considerable increase in Military Expenditure, chiefly on account of expeditions, and (3) a falling off in Land Revenue owing to scarcity; on the other, or favourable, side of the account there was (1) a very large increase of Railway Revenue, (2) a substantial increase of net Opium Revenue, and (3) a satisfactory growth of Ordinary Revenue other than Land Revenue.

It appeared at that time, March 1892, that the changes for the worse which had occurred during the year 1891-92 would slightly outweigh the changes for the better, and Expenditure was shown in the Revised Estimates of 1891-92 as being somewhat in excess of Revenue; at the same time it was anticipated that some improvement might occur at the last moment and that the Accounts of the year when finally closed would show a surplus. This hope has been realised, and the Accounts of 1891-92 have closed with a surplus of Rx. 467,000—a not unsatisfactory result, even though the larger part of that surplus is due to a payment which it was expected would be made to the War Office in 1891-92 having been postponed to 1892-93; the provision made on this account in the Revised Estimates of 1891-92 was £240,000. The amount actually paid in 1892-93 was £208,000 and the finances of the year 1891-92 have been relieved at the expense of those of the current year.

6. With 1891-92 the era of surpluses, I regret to say, comes to an end. During the four years from 1884-85 to 1887-88 there was an aggregate deficit of Rx. 5,039,000. In 1888-89 there was a surplus of Rx. 37,000, in 1889-90 of Rx. 2,612,000, in 1890-91 of Rx. 3,688,000, in 1891-92 of Rx. 467,000, the aggregate surplus of the four years being Rx. 6,804,000. The Revised Estimates of the year which is now drawing to a close, and the Budget Estimates of the year on which we are about to enter show deficits of considerable magnitude.

Section II.—Revised Estimate of 1892-93.

7. I now come to the Revised Estimates of 1892-93—the year which is just about to close,—and I shall in the first place call attention to the conditions under which these Estimates of 1892-93 were originally framed. The fall in the rate of exchange during the year 1891-92 had been so great that in the Financial Statement for 1892-93 some difficulty was experienced in securing equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure. The fall in the rate of exchange, from 1*s.* 5¼*d.*, the figure taken for the Budget Estimates of 1891-92, to 1*s.* 4*d.*, the highest rate which it was considered safe to take for 1892-93, caused the charge for Exchange to increase by no less than Rx. 1,708,000. We were able to cover this heavy loss and to secure a small surplus of Rx. 146,600 in the Budget Estimates of 1892-93, but it was only a concurrence of fortunate incidents that enabled us to do so. These fortunate incidents were (1) the receipt of contributions to the extent of Rx. 466,000 from Local Governments on revision of the Provincial Contracts, (2) the anticipated growth of general Revenue under the Principal Heads (excluding Opium) to the extent of Rx. 625,000, (3) the anticipated growth of Railway Revenue to the extent of Rx. 606,000 in India, less increased expenditure in England of £51,800, and (4) a substantial improvement under Interest in India owing to our having been

able to avoid borrowing for some years, and to our having increased the Paper Currency investment by one crore of rupees.

8. The rate of exchange taken in the Budget Estimates of the current year—namely, 1*s*. 4*d*. the rupee—has not been realised. The actual rate of exchange at the present time is unsettled, and at this moment is below 1*s*. 2·5*d*., and the average rate for the year is slightly below 1*s*. 3*d*.; the net charge for Exchange has increased by Rx. 1,936,600, of which Rx. 1,635,300 is due to the fall in the rate of exchange, and the remainder to increase of sterling Expenditure. Nor is this fall in Exchange the only untoward event which has affected the figures of the year 1892 93; there is also an increase of the net sterling Expenditure in England, amounting to £602,600, and involving, with Exchange at the Budget rate of 1*s*. 4*d*., an increased burden of Rx. 903,900, and there is an increase in the Expenditure under Army Services in India to the extent of Rx. 515,500.

9. The three great causes of increased Expenditure during the year 1892 93 have been (1) the fall in the rate of exchange, which caused an increase of Rx. 1,635,300, (2) increased sterling Expenditure, involving a burden of Rx. 903,900, and (3) increased Expenditure on the Army in India to the extent of Rx. 515.500, making a total of Rx. 3,054,700. As the surplus shown in the Budget Estimates was only Rx. 146,600, and the three causes I have just mentioned increased the Expenditure by Rx. 3,054,700, it will probably be a surprise to most people to learn that the deficit shown in the Revised Estimates is only Rx. 1,081,900, a figure which will no doubt be still further reduced when the Accounts of the year are finally closed. The Budget Estimates show a surplus of Rx. 146,600 and the Revised Estimates show a deficit of Rx. 1,081,900; there has, therefore, been during the year a falling off or deterioration on the whole account of Rx. 1,228,500, being the amount of surplus shown in the Budget Estimates *plus* the amount of deficit shown in the Revised Estimates. The three great causes which I have already mentioned having been sufficient to cause a falling off to the extent of Rx. 3,054,700 and the actual falling off, everything included, being only Rx. 1,228,500, it follows there must have been an improvement in other directions of Rx. 1,826,200, being Rx. 3,054,700 *minus* Rx. 1,228,500. I shall explain a little later in what way this improvement of Rx. 1,826,200 was obtained, but in the first instance it will be convenient to state the causes of the increase in sterling Expenditure and of the increase in Expenditure on the Army in India.

10. The chief increases in sterling Expenditure in England are £427,800 under Army Services, £123,400 under Marine, £81,900 under Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, and £37,600 under Interest.

The increased Expenditure under Army was caused by the payment of an arrear charge of £208,000 to the War Office in 1892-93 instead of in 1891-92 as originally intended, and by the adoption of a rule for the payment of furlough allowances and retired pay in arrears at the end of each month instead of in arrears at the end of each quarter. Such a change must, from the nature of the case, add to the total charge in the first year because the allowances are paid sooner than would otherwise be the case, and the amount due at the end of the year is reduced. The same cause accounts for the increase of £81,900 in civil Superannuation Allowances and Pensions. The increase in the Marine charge is due to payments on account of the construction of ships and a dredger, which were not provided for in the Budget Estimates.

The increase of £37,600 under Interest is due to discount on a sterling loan of £1,300,000 raised during the year for advances to Railway Companies and discharge of Railway Debentures.

11. The increased Expenditure of Rx. 515,500 on Army Services in India is due to the following causes:—

	Rx.
Suppression of disturbances in the Lushai Country . .	60,000
Isazai Field Force	50,000
Gilgit Agency	9,000
Kajuri Kach Force	100,000
Kurram Escort	45,000
Transport charges for supply of Gilgit Agency . . .	78,400
Arrear charges connected with the Manipur Expedition . .	7,600
Rise in price of food and forage and increase in the number of transport animals to be fed (about)	150,000
Total .	500,000

There were also other increases of charge of minor importance and some decreases of no great magnitude which need not be separately specified.

12. I come now to the explanation of the fact that, with an increase of sterling Expenditure involving at the Exchange of 1*s*. 4*d*., a burden on the finances of Rx. 903,900, with an increase in Army Expenditure in India amounting to Rx. 515,500, and with an increase of Rx. 1,635,300 on account of the fall in the rate of exchange, giving in all a deterioration of Rx. 3,054,700, the deficit is only Rx. 1,081,900. In making this explanation it will be most convenient to deal separately with the Opium Revenue, deducting Opium Expenditure from Opium Revenue so as to get the figure of net Revenue. It is at first sight not a little remarkable that an unfavourable Opium crop should, for the present, have had the effect of materially increasing the Revenue and at the same time largely reducing the Expenditure, the total gain in net Opium Revenue in India as compared with the figures of the Budget Estimates being no less than Rx. 971,900.

In the first place I may mention that the poppy cultivation failed to a large extent in the cold weather of 1892, so that the sums paid to the cultivators, which sums fall into the accounts of the current year, were greatly reduced in amount, and the total Expenditure in India under Opium in 1892-93 proved to be Rx. 1,593,900 as compared with the Budget provision of Rx. 2,233,900, the saving being Rx. 640,000.

The knowledge that the crop of Opium was a poor one immediately affected the market, and a rise took place in the price of Bengal Opium. In making our Budget calculations we had estimated the price of Bengal Opium at R1,050 a chest, while the average price actually obtained has proved to be R1,247. If we could have continued our sales throughout the financial year at the figures of the earlier months, the gain from the increased price of Bengal Opium would have been Rx. 1,065,200. As the reserve stock of Opium was running down, this could not be done, and the quantity of Bengal Opium to be sold monthly was reduced from 4,500 chests to 3,642 chests with effect from 1st October 1892. The exports of Malwa Opium also proved smaller than the Estimate, and than had been the case for many years. Consequently the gross Revenue from Opium exceeds the figure of the Budget Estimates by only Rx. 331,900. As the gross Revenue from Opium increased by Rx. 331,900 and the Expenditure was reduced by Rx. 640,000, the increase in the net Revenue is Rx. 971,900.

13. In addition to the great improvement in net Revenue from Opium, which I have just explained, and which, I must admit, is accidental, temporary, and, from a financial point of view, far from satisfactory, there has been a general increase of Revenue under almost every head in the Estimates.

The total gross Revenue in India shown in the Budget Estimates of 1892-93 was Rx. 65,399,500; the amount shown in the Revised Estimates which are now published is Rx. 66,423,300, being an increase of Rx. 1,023,800. Of this increase I have already taken into account the increase of Rx. 331,900 in Revenue from Opium; excluding the temporary and accidental increase in Opium Revenue, there has been, therefore, during the year an improvement in Revenue of Rx. 691,900.

There is nothing which has so beneficial an influence on the growth of the general Revenue as timely and plentiful rains and good harvests, and as India has been on the whole somewhat unfortunate in these respects during the last few years, the increase of Revenue which I have just stated is specially satisfactory, inasmuch as it shows that, although the progress of the country may have been impeded by the occurrence of unfavourable seasons, it has not been stopped or even seriously checked. Nevertheless, the growth of Revenue during the year appears to show traces of the influence of unfavourable seasons. There is not a very remarkable increase of Revenue in any direction, and the satisfactory aggregate increase which has been secured is due to moderate increases under almost all heads, and indicates steady and general improvement rather than unusual expansion.

14. The only decreases of Revenue of any importance are Rx. 120,700 under XXIV Exchange, Rx. 76,000 under Customs, and Rx. 34,800 under Interest.

The amount of Revenue shown under XXIV Exchange depends on the average market rate of Exchange during the year, on the rates fixed by contract with the Railway Companies for regulating certain transactions between them and the Government, on the nature and extent of these transactions during the year, on the extent of Remittances during the year, and on the rate of Exchange fixed yearly for the settlement of accounts between the Indian and the Home Government. Increases or decreases of Revenue under such a head are of course no indication of the general progress or prosperity of the country. The falling off under Interest is due to the fact that the Railway Companies did not overdraw their capital to the extent anticipated, and an increase or decrease of Revenue from interest on advances to Railway Companies has not any bearing on the question of the growth of ordinary Revenue. The falling off in Customs Revenue is due to reduced exports of rice from Burma.

The principal increases of Revenue are the following:—

Head of Account.	Rx.
State Railways	143,600
Land Revenue	117,800
Salt	104,900
Mint	99,400
Excise	79,800
Irrigation, Major Works including Land Revenue due to Irrigation	69,900
Stamps	60,200
Army receipts	51,100
TOTAL	726,700

15. As the increase in net Opium Revenue is Rx. 971,900, and the increase of Revenue under other heads is Rx. 691,900, we get a total improvement in Revenue of Rx. 1,663,800. This it will be recollected is the increase in Imperial Revenue, and does not take into account Provincial and Local Revenue, the amount of which has no bearing on the surplus or deficit of the year. I may, however, mention that the increase of Provincial and Local Revenue during the year is Rx. 592,500.

16. The growth of Revenue during the current year has, as I have just shown, been satisfactory, and it is hardly less satisfactory that the public Expenditure in India during the same period has, with only a single exception of importance, been kept well within the Budget Estimates. The Budget Estimate of this Expenditure for the current year was Rx. 41,628,500 and the corresponding figure of the Revised Estimate is Rx. 41,341,600, a reduction in the aggregate Expenditure of Rx 286,900. If we eliminate from the account the decrease in Opium Expenditure of Rx. 640,000, which must be admitted to be accidental and temporary, and with which I have separately dealt, it will be seen that the increase of Expenditure under all other heads has been Rx 353,100, an increase which is more than accounted for by the increased Expenditure of Rx. 515,500 on Army Services which I have already explained.

The Expenditure under all heads other than Opium and Army Services is very closely in accord with the Budget Estimates both in aggregate amount and in details and need not be further examined. It will suffice to mention that, excluding Expenditure under Opium and Army Services, there is a small saving of Rx. 162,400, an amount slightly less than the saving which occurs under the Railway Revenue Account.

17. The explanations already given, and which I fear may have proved somewhat tedious, place me in a position to sum up in a few words the financial results of the year 1892-93.

In the first place we have had a net increase of sterling Expenditure amounting to £602,600, which (taking exchange at the Budget rate of 1*s.* 4*d.*) involves an increased charge of Rx. 903,900. In the next place we have had increased Expenditure on the Army in India amounting to Rx. 515,500 ; and lastly, and most important of all, there has been a fall in the rate of exchange from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*, involving a net increase of the charge in the columns headed Exchange of no less than Rx. 1,635,300. The total falling off during the year from these three causes being Rx. 3,054,700. To balance this great and disastrous falling off we have in the first place the temporary and accidental increase in net Opium Revenue in India of Rx. 971,900; in the next place we have a satisfactory growth of Revenue under other heads of Rx. 691,900, and we have a slight saving of Expenditure (excluding Army Services and Opium) which amounts to Rx. 162,400. The total improvement is Rx. 1,826,200.

Our losses exceed our gains by Rx. 1,228,500, and the Budget surplus of Rx. 146,600 is converted into a deficit on the Revised Estimates of Rx. 1,081,900.

18. The Final Accounts of each financial year usually, and I may say invariably, show improvement over the Revised Estimates, and I fully anticipate that in March 1894 my successor will be able to announce that the actual deficit of the year 1892-93 is below the figure at which it is now placed.

However satisfactory this result may appear at first sight, and under all the circumstances of the case, a closer examination of the figures affords ground for apprehension.

The temporary and accidental gain in net Revenue from Opium will disappear in 1893-94 and the influence of short crops in past years will still further reduce the income from Opium. On the other hand, the loss due to the fall in the rate of exchange will remain, and will increase, because there is at the present time no prospect that the rate of exchange will be as high in 1893-94 as it has been in 1892-93, and the fall will not merely add largely and directly to the burden of Indian Expenditure, but will materially increase the cost to be incurred on account of the British troops serving in India, whose pay is fixed in sterling. On the other hand, we may expect to retain a large proportion of the increase of ordinary Revenue which we obtained in 1892-93, and the causes by which the sterling Expenditure was swollen in the current year will no longer operate.

The prospective loss exceeds the amount of gain on which we can reckon, and we may say at once, and without waiting to examine the Budget Estimates of 1893-94, that the deficit of the year 1893-94 must exceed that of 1892-93 by a considerable amount.

Section III.—Budget Estimate of 1893-94.

19. In the Estimates of the coming year the total Imperial Revenue in India and England amounts to Rx. 66,648,800, and the total Imperial Expenditure to Rx. 68,243,900, and the deficit is Rx. 1,595,100.

The announcement of a large deficit will not, I believe, come as a surprise to those who have paid any attention to financial matters during the past year, or who have taken their opinions on the subject from the public press. I shall now explain the exact influence exercised upon the financial position of the Government of India by the various causes which have come into operation during the last twelve months, and which have resulted in transforming the small surplus of the Financial Statement of 1892-93 into a deficit for the coming year which exceeds one and a half crores of rupees. The immediate and principal cause, as every one knows, is the fall in the rate of exchange, but there are other causes of less importance which also require notice.

20. In the explanation I am about to make I shall take as my starting point the Budget Estimates of 1892-93, which showed a surplus of Rx. 146,600, and shall trace the various changes, favourable and unfavourable, which in the course of twelve months have brought us face to face with a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100. For the purposes of this explanation it will be convenient to again call attention in this place to the leading features of the position as it presented itself in March 1892.

In the Financial Statement for 1892-93 it was stated that the fall in the rate of exchange from 1*s.* $5\frac{1}{4}$*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* had imposed on the finances of India an additional burden to the extent of Rx. 1,708,000, being the increase of Exchange on the net sterling Expenditure, in addition to an increase of Rx. 205,000 in the pay of the British Troops, and it was explained that this increase of charge had been met (1) by contributions from Local Governments, (2) by anticipated increase of Railway Revenue, (3) by growth of Revenue under the Principal Heads, and (4) by some improvement under Interest owing to our having been able to avoid borrowing for some years, and to our having invested in Government securities a larger amount of the Paper Currency Reserve. The additional burden thrown on the finances in March 1892 was a very heavy one, and it was only a combination of favourable circumstances that enabled us to meet it for the time. The further and additional burden thrown on the finances at the present time is even greater than that of a year ago and another combination of equally favourable circumstances does not recur.

21. In the Estimates of the coming year the rate of exchange has been taken at 1*s.* $2\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, the approximate market rate of the date on which the Estimates were first compiled. The market rate of the present moment is considerably below 1*s.* $2\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, but the recent fall appears to be due, to a considerable extent, to misapprehension and panic. In any case it is quite impossible for us to recast our Estimates from day to day in the vain hope of being able to follow the fluctuations in Exchange. It will suffice to say that a drop in Exchange from 1*s.* $2\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to 1*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* would add Rx. 439,000 to the Expenditure. The rate of 1*s.* $2\frac{3}{4}$*d.* taken in the Estimates, though in excess of the market rate of to-day, is five farthings lower than the rate taken in the Budget of 1892-93, and the additional Expenditure, direct and indirect, for which we have to provide in consequence of this fall in the rate of exchange comes to no less than Rx. 2,229,400.

The net sterling Expenditure in the Estimates of the coming year is

£15,650,300, and the charge for Exchange at 1*s*. 2⅝*d*. the rupee is Rx. 9,814,600; if we could have taken Exchange at the rate adopted in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93, namely, 1*s*. 4*d*., the net charge for Exchange would have been only Rx. 7,825,200, and consequently the fall in the rate of exchange between March 1892 and March 1893 has added directly to the Expenditure of the Government of India the difference between these amounts, or the sum of Rx. 1,989,400.

The pay of the British Troops serving in India, or in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, is fixed in sterling, and must be converted into the currency of the country in which they are serving at a rate fixed annually, and intended to approximate to the average market rate of the year. The fall in the rate of exchange to 1*s*. 2⅝*d*. has added on this account a further sum of Rx. 240,000 to the Indian Expenditure, causing the total additional charge, direct and indirect, on account of Exchange to amount to Rx. 2,229,400.

The estimated surplus of 1892-93 was Rx. 146,600, and the estimated deficit of the coming year is Rx. 1,595,100, showing a total deterioration in the year of Rx. 1,741,700; as this sum is less by Rx. 487,700 than the falling off due to the fall in Exchange alone, it will be obvious that but for the fall in exchange below last year's Budget rate of 1*s*. 4*d*., the Estimates of 1893-94 would have shown an improvement over those of 1892-93 amounting to Rx. 487,700, and I should now have been in a position to announce a surplus of Rx. 634,300 instead of a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100. An increase of Rx. 1,913,000 (Rx. 1,708,000 plus Rx. 205,000) in the burden on account of exchange, followed in twelve months by a further increase of Rx. 2,229,400 on the same account, the total increase amounting to over four crores of rupees, has imposed a strain on the Indian Finances which they are at present unable to bear.

22. I shall now explain in what manner the improvement of Rx. 487,700, to which I have just alluded, has been obtained.

In the first place I may mention that the estimated net sterling Expenditure of 1893-94 is less than that of 1892-93 by £99,300, giving, at an exchange of 1*s*. 4*d*., a reduction of charge to the extent of Rx. 148,900. The details of this reduction will be found in the body of the Financial Statement, and I shall not further notice the question of sterling Expenditure in the present place. There remain for examination the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure shown in the Indian portion of the Accounts.

In examining the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1893-94 I shall deal with *net* Receipts in the case of Opium and Railways; in other words, I shall deduct the Expenditure from the Receipts, and employ net figures. I adopt this course in consideration of the fact that in both cases the Expenditure is so closely connected with the Receipts, and constitutes so large a deduction therefrom, that to treat the total gross receipts as Revenue would be misleading. I do not consider it necessary for my present purpose to treat any other head of Revenue in a similar manner.

In the net Revenue from Opium the Estimates of 1893-94 as compared with the Budget Estimates of 1892-93 show a falling off of Rx. 338,400; this is partly due to reduced exports of Malwa Opium. There has also been a large reduction in the quantity of Bengal Opium to be sold, and though the falling off from this cause will be partly covered by the anticipated increase in the selling price, the reduction in Revenue from the sales of Bengal Opium alone is Rx. 207,000.

Under the Railway Revenue Account the net Receipts in India have increased from Rx. 6,678,300 to Rx. 6,899,400, or by Rx. 221,100.

23. Putting aside for the time the Revenue from Opium and the Railway Receipts, with which I deal separately, the total increase of Revenue in the

Estimates of the coming year, as compared with the Budget Estimates of 1892-93, is Rx. 647,700. This satisfactory increase is spread over nearly all heads. The only large item of increase is Rx. 313,500 under Land Revenue, and there are decreases under a few heads.

The increase shown under Excise is only Rx. 36,500, and it may be well that I should explain that the increase of Imperial Revenue under this head would have been Rx. 104,000 had it not been decided recently to assimilate the Opium Law of Lower Burma to that of Upper Burma, or in other words to prohibit the consumption and possession of Opium by Natives of Lower Burma. This change involves a reduction of the Excise Revenue in 1893-94 by Rx. 67,500 and of the Opium Revenue by Rx. 22,500. The further loss which falls on the Provincial Revenues is Rx. 22,500. The loss of Revenue will be somewhat greater in subsequent years, as the proposed change is not expected to come into effect until three months of the next financial year have elapsed, and the reduction of Revenue will, therefore, affect only nine months of the year 1893-94.

24. Turning to the Expenditure side of the account, I have to observe that, excluding Opium Expenditure and the Expenditure of the Railway Revenue Account, the total increase of Expenditure in India in the coming year is estimated at Rx. 431,600.

In explaining the causes of this increase of Expenditure it will be convenient to state the increase or decrease under each Group of Heads ordinarily shown in the Indian Accounts. The following are the increases of Expenditure under each Group :—

	Increase. Rx.
Army Services	686,800
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	48,800
Grant for Famine Relief and Insurance	42,600
Buildings and Roads	40,300
Direct Demands on the Revenue (excluding Opium)	13,400
Salaries and Expenditure of Civil Departments	10,800
TOTAL	842,700

The increase under Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint, calls for no special remarks. It is due to the development of the Departments concerned, and is accompanied by a more than proportionate increase of Receipts. That under Buildings and Roads occurs in Military Works Expenditure: the grant for 1892-93 was below the normal amount. The increase under the Famine Grant is merely a matter of account.

The small increases of Rx. 13,400 and Rx. 10,800 do not require special notice, but the increase of Rx. 686,800 under Army Services is of more importance. Of this sum, Rx. 240,000 is due to the increase in the pay stated in rupees of British troops serving in India and is caused by the fall in the rate of exchange. This portion of the increase has already been taken into account in dealing with the question of Exchange and may be excluded from the present calculation.

The following are the principal causes of the balance of the increase in Expenditure on Army Services (Rx. 446,800) :—

	Rx.
Provision for the Kajuri Kach Force, the Kurram Escort, and Arrear charges of the Chin and Lushai Expeditions	174,000
Increased Expenditure on Ordnance Establishment and Stores	88,200
Rise in the price of food and forage and increase in the number of transport animals to be fed	70,000
Transport and supply arrangements for Gilgit	30,000
Increased cost of clothing for British Troops	27,100
TOTAL	389,300

25. The decreases in Expenditure during the coming year, 1893-94, are as follows:—

	Decreases. Rx.
Interest	233,200
Construction of Railways	118,300
Special Defences	18,600
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	32,400
Irrigation	8,600
TOTAL	411,100

Of the items of decrease, the only one that requires special explanation is that under Interest. Speaking generally, this decrease may be said to be due to the transfer of Rx. 10,792,490 of the 4½ per cent. Loan during the current year to a 4 per cent. loan, thus effecting a saving of Rx. 54,000, and to the continuance of the practice of applying the surpluses of past years to the construction of Railways and Canals, and thus obviating the need for borrowing. On the other hand there is an increase of the interest charge on increased deposits in Government Savings Banks. The reduction under Construction of Railways is due to the fact that we have no surplus Revenue to devote to such a purpose.

26. The final result at which we arrive is that, if we exclude the indirect increase of Expenditure in India caused by the fall in the rate of exchange, and leave out of account Opium Expenditure and the Expenditure in the Railway Revenue Account (for both of which a net figure has been taken) there has been an increase of Expenditure under certain heads in the Estimates of 1893-94 as compared with those of 1892-93 of Rx. 602,700, of which Rx. 446,800 is due to higher Expenditure under Army in India, and that there is a decrease under all other heads of Rx. 411,100.

27. I am now in a position to summarise in a few words the causes that have brought about a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100 in the Estimates of 1893-94 as compared with the surplus of Rx. 146,600 shown in the Financial Statement for 1892-93. In the first place, the fall in the rate of exchange has caused increased Expenditure to the amount of Rx. 2,229,400; in the second place, net Opium Revenue is worse by Rx. 338,400, and in the third place, the cost of Army Services in India (excluding pay of British troops) is greater by Rx. 446,800. The total deterioration from the three causes I have mentioned is Rx. 3,014,600. There is on the other side of the account an improvement in ordinary Revenue in India to the extent of Rx. 647,700, an improvement of Rx. 221,100 in net Railway receipts in India, a reduction in the net sterling charge which reduces Expenditure by Rx. 148,900, and a reduction in Indian Expenditure (excluding Opium, the Railway Revenue Account, and Army Services) of Rx. 255,200. The total improvement is Rx. 1,272,900, and deducting this amount from the total deterioration of Rx. 3,014,600 we get a net falling-off of Rx. 1,741,700, which is just sufficient to account for the surplus of Rx. 146,600 shown in the Budget Estimates of 1892-93 being converted into a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100 in the Estimates of 1893-94.

The figures may be stated in the following manner:—

Deterioration.	Rx.	*Improvement.*	Rx.
Exchange	2,229,400	Increase in Ordinary Revenue in India	647,700
Reduction in *net* Opium Revenue	338,400	Reduction in *net* sterling Expenditure	148,900
Increased cost of Army in India, excluding increase in pay of British Troops due to fall in exchange . .	446,800	Reduction in India Expenditure, excluding Opium, Railway Revenue Account and Army Services	255,200
		Improvement in *net* Railway Receipts	221,100
TOTAL .	3,014,600	TOTAL .	1,272,900

Section IV.—Present Position and Future Policy.

28. The Revised Estimates of the current year show a deficit of Rx.1,081,900; the Budget Estimates of the coming year show a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100. The prospects of the future are disheartening because, although the ordinary Indian Revenue grows rapidly, the fluctuations in Exchange are such as to set all calculation at defiance. The increase in Expenditure during the last two years, caused by the fall in the rate of exchange amounts to Rx. 4,142,400, and the increase of Expenditure due to this cause has not yet come to an end. The heavy fall in the rate of exchange has most seriously affected the position of Government servants not domiciled in India; their case cannot be put on one side much longer, and, as matters now stand, no remedy is possible which does not involve further increase of Expenditure.

We have, also, to take into consideration the possibility of the United States stopping their purchases of silver; the effect of which on the rate of exchange must be serious and might be disastrous. It has been found necessary to take net Opium Revenue for the coming year at a lower figure than has appeared in the Estimates during the last 22 years.

29. Under the circumstances stated in the preceding paragraph the natural and ordinary course would be for the Government of India to at once take such measures as would suffice to cure the existing deficit and establish equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure. Financial embarrassment gathers weight and force the further it proceeds, and it is the obvious duty of every Government to allow no avoidable delay to occur in dealing with a declared deficit. Postponement of action cannot be justified except on grounds of irresistible weight.

30. It will be found on examination of the existing position that there are insuperable objections to any attempt to deal with the anticipated deficit of 1893-94 at the present moment. The immediate cause of our financial difficulties, and the cause which, by comparison and for the time being, dwarfs all others, is the fall in the gold value of silver, which, as I have already shown, has added to the Indian Expenditure in two years more than four crores of rupees. If that fall could be stayed and the rate of exchange with England fixed permanently at even its present low figure, the difficulty of dealing with the present deficit would be comparatively light. The Revenue continues to grow in a satisfactory manner; even under the influence of indifferent seasons and poor harvests it has made fair progress. If we could feel assured that there would be no further fall in exchange, I have little doubt that increase of Revenue, restriction and reduction of Expenditure, with possibly some taxation of a temporary nature, would, in a very short time, re-establish equili-

brium. A serious effort would no doubt be required in the first instance, but with a fixed rate of exchange we would have a definite task before us and our measures could be regulated accordingly. But it unfortunately happens that, unless some settlement of the currency question is obtained, there is no prospect of even the most moderate degree of stability in the rate of exchange. The disastrous and unprecedented fall in the gold value of silver which has been experienced during the last few years has destroyed confidence, and we know that the question of stopping their purchases of silver is being seriously agitated in the United States of America. The exact consequences of such stoppage it is impossible to foretell, but the conclusion I have come to is that the consequences would, at any rate for a time, be disastrous to the Indian Exchequer, and that the Government of India would in such case be involved in pecuniary difficulties of greater magnitude, and more lasting in their effects, than any which have hitherto been experienced in this country.

The imports of silver into India during the current year and the two preceding years have been of great magnitude. In the year 1890-91 the net imports of silver were Rx. 14,175,136, in 1891-92 they were Rx. 9,022,184, and in 1892-93 they promise to amount to Rx. 13,000,000. If the United States ceased to purchase silver, the best calculation I have been able to make shows that India would have to absorb about Rx. 8,000,000 worth of silver yearly in addition to what she imports already, and it is impossible to contemplate such a contingency without grave apprehension.

The consequences of a forced and sudden addition to the yearly imports of silver into India of Rx. 8,000,000 in a single year would, in the first instance at any rate, be overwhelming, and I should expect that the Eastern Exchanges would be for the time completely disorganised. The fall in the gold value of silver would be so great that the production of silver might be curtailed, but we cannot be certain that this result would follow, or to what extent it would follow, and as mines that are in full working could not, and would not, be stopped immediately, the process of reduction would take time. If such reduction of output did take place, it would be due to the fall in the price of silver, and would not last longer than the fall in price lasted: every rise in price would be followed by increased activity at the mines and would tend to restore production to its old figure. In short, the stoppage of the purchases of silver by the United States must result in a great fall in the price of that metal, and though a portion of the first fall might be recovered, it cannot reasonably be expected that, under such circumstances, even the present price of silver would be restored; confidence in the future would be still further weakened, and fluctuations in exchange, of excessive amount and most injurious in their consequences, would be inevitable.

31. I have now shown what we must expect if there is no settlement of the currency question, and if the United States stop their purchases of silver. The prospect of a settlement of the currency question lies on the other side of the shield. A settlement of this question would prevent any further fall in exchange, and would be likely to bring about, at the very least, some slight rise.

It is no violent hypothesis to assume that a settlement of the currency question might raise the rate of exchange by one penny, and so great is the influence of exchange on our finances that a rise of even this small amount would give us equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure in the coming year, and cause our present financial difficulties to disappear.

In other words, our financial position for the coming year is at the mercy of Exchange and of those who have it in their power to affect in any way the price of silver. If we budget for the present deficit of Rx. 1,595,100 and exchange rises one penny we shall have a surplus; if it falls a penny we shall have

a deficit of more than three crores; if we impose taxation to the extent of one and a half crores of rupees, a turn of the wheel may require us to impose further taxation of not less magnitude; another turn and we may find that no taxation at all was required. It will be obvious from what I have just said that what we have got to consider in making our arrangements for next year, is not so much the question of increasing the public Revenue, or restricting that portion of the public Expenditure which is under our control, but the chances of a settlement of the currency question.

32. I regret that I am unable to give any more definite information regarding the prospects of a settlement of this question than the public at present possess. We know that the question excites the greatest interest in the United States; and we know that even if the people of that country were willing to let it sleep, the inexorable logic of events will force them before long to take a fresh departure either in one direction or in the other.

The International Monetary Conference which recently assembled at Brussels separated without arriving at any definite conclusions, but it is proposed that it should re-assemble in May. We do not know whether that proposal will be carried out or not, but in the mean time the currency question as it affects India is being considered by a Committee of experts in London under the presidency of the Lord High Chancellor of England.

The proceedings of that Committee are secret, and the Government of India have no information as to what the nature of its Report will be, or as to whether the Committee will agree upon a unanimous Report or not. But we know, as do the public, that the Report of the Committee will be made very shortly, and the Government of India have been informed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the decision on the Indian currency question cannot be delayed much longer. Under these circumstances the Government of India have decided—and the soundness of the decision does not appear to me to admit of dispute—that the proper course is to await the decision of the Home authorities on this question before adopting measures, which must necessarily be of a stringent and exceptional nature, with the object of re-establishing equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure. The immediate restoration of equilibrium would require the imposition of heavy taxation or a large reduction of Expenditure; and yet neither this taxation nor reduction of Expenditure, or even a combination of both means, would be final, or anything better than a temporary makeshift, if the currency question is not settled; measures that might suffice to meet the existing deficit would, in my opinion, be wholly inadequate if the United States ceased to purchase silver. I submit that the Government of India cannot be expected to initiate a policy at the present moment which must have very serious effects on the industry of the country, and disturb and unsettle the Administration, when the lapse of only a month or two might, and in all probability will, show either that their policy was mistaken and their measures uncalled for, or that that policy is wholly insufficient to meet the requirements of the case, and that their treatment of the disease had irritated the patient without materially advancing his progress towards health.

Disappointing as this decision may appear to some persons, and strongly as I am opposed to delay in dealing with financial embarrassment, I entertain no doubt that the course which the Government of India (with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India) have decided to adopt in the present conjuncture is the wisest under the circumstances and I trust that the Indian public will acknowledge the difficulties of the present position, and will not press for a hasty decision, or the inconsiderate adoption of measures which must, from the very nature of the case, prove to be either inadequate or unnecessary.

33. The Government of India having decided to budget for a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100, and the various Local Governments having decided to draw upon their Provincial and Local balances and to budget for expenditure in excess of their Revenue for the year by Rx. 751,200, the question of Ways and Means for the coming year becomes one of unusual importance.

We have to find money to cover the deficit of Rx. 1,595,100 in the Imperial Account, and of Rx. 751,200 in the Provincial and Local Account; we have also to find Rx. 3,550,000 for Expenditure on Railways and Canals, which is not charged against Revenue; and we have to provide funds for loans to Local Bodies, agriculturists, and others, to an extent (excluding the repayment of the balance of a loan by the Bombay Port Trust) which involves a net outgoing of Rx. 327,900.

We have also to meet the payments by the Secretary of State not taken into calculation in any of the above amounts to the extent of £1,889,100, amounting at the exchange of 1*s.* 2⅝*d.*, to Rx. 3,070,400, of which about one-half only will be recovered in India from the remitters.

The task appears, at first sight, a formidable one, but I am glad to be able to say that a loan of 300 lakhs of rupees, to be raised in India, will, so far as can be judged at present, be sufficient to meet all our wants. The amount of this loan is less by 55 lakhs of rupees than the amount which we propose to spend on Railways and Canals and to charge otherwise than against Revenue, and is probably not in excess of the amount which might be raised yearly in the Indian market without producing any serious disturbance.

As the Government of India have not borrowed for some years, and Government Securities now stand high in price, it may be anticipated that the loan will be raised on favourable terms.

34. This satisfactory result as regards the amount to be borrowed is partly due to the high cash balance of Rx. 15,204,200 with which we expect to open the coming year. It is anticipated that the cash balance will be reduced during 1893-94 by Rx. 2,561,100. It is also due in part to the large net deposits in Government Saving Banks which we are now receiving. The figures of net receipts for the past two years, and the estimated receipts for the present and coming years, are as follows:—

	Rx.
1890-91	530,400
1891-92	824,100
1892-93	977,200
1893-94	811,000

The Bombay Port Trust has taken advantage of the favourable condition of the money market and proposes to repay on 1st April next a loan of Rx. 616,100. The Rampore State will also pay the balance (Rx. 220,000) of the amount it is providing for the construction of the Moradabad-Rampore Railway. The Ways and Means of the year are proportionately strengthened.

35. It is expected that the drawings of the Secretary of State will amount to £17,200,000 in the current year and to £18,700,000 in the coming year, making £35,900,000 in the two years. The large amount of these drawings may give rise to the erroneous belief that there has been a great and permanent increase in the Home charges. This is not the case. The Home Expenditure of the last four years has been as follows:—

	£
1890-91	15,568,875
1891-92	15,974,699
1892-93 (Revised Estimate)	16,563,600
1893-94 (Budget Estimate)	15,843,800

The increased drawings are largely due to payments for Railway stores, and to repayments of money received in former years from Railway Companies, and such repayments, though inconvenient at the present time and involving a considerable temporary addition to the Home charges, will have a beneficial effect on the balance of India's indebtedness in the future.

36. I have already explained that our position in the coming year depends almost entirely on the course of exchange, and though I must recur to the subject again, I have no intention of adding to the mass of literature that has grown up in connection with the currency question.

The arguments for, and against, an International settlement of that question, and the arguments for, and against, independent action on the part of India, appear to me to have been exhausted. Every scheme that it has been possible for human ingenuity to devise has been elaborated with the utmost care, and pressed on the attention of a perplexed and suffering public as being, in the opinion of its authors, a safe and infallible remedy for undoubted evils. I must plead guilty in my own case to having added something to the burdens of the patient public, but I hope I have not, as sometimes happens in the heat of argument on the currency question, ever used language which conveyed the impression that I looked upon the man with whom I had the misfortune to differ in opinion as being necessarily a person of doubtful honesty and deficient in ordinary intelligence. If I have done so I retract and apologise. The matter is too serious to permit of any weight being attached to merely personal considerations and I think I may now fairly call on the disputants to recognise that the suit has, for the time being, passed beyond the stage of pleading and of argument, and that it only remains to await the decision of the tribunal. If the members of that tribunal decide that a remedy is possible by means of independent action on the part of India and should be tried, let us, whatever our private and personal opinions may be, accept that decision and loyally endeavour to give effect to it. In asking others to accept a decision which they may, possibly, not wholly approve, I am not requiring them to do something which I am not prepared to do myself. The remedy which I have always advocated, which I still prefer, and which I hope may some day be adopted, is the solution of the currency question by International agreement; yet this is the solution which at the present moment is not under consideration.

If, on the other hand, it be decided that, having regard to the interests of India in their widest sense, no remedy for our undoubted difficulties by means of independent action on the part of this country is practicable, or should be attempted, it will be our plain and obvious duty to address ourselves, as best we may, to the task of establishing, securing, and maintaining the integrity of the financial position of India. That task may be a heavy one, but difficulties that are met in the right spirit are already half overcome, and I have confidence in the resources of the country and in the industry of its people.

37. In the first Financial Statement which issued under my name just four years ago, after calling attention to the financial dangers that threatened us in connection with the question of Exchange and the fall of the Opium Revenue, I remarked that "if we could get rid of the Exchange difficulty, I should be prepared to adopt a hopeful view of the future, and if there were in addition no risk of a great war, I should look forward to our progress in coming years with as much confidence as it is ever safe to feel in financial matters."

In the following year when dwelling on the improvement that had taken place in the course of twelve months and on the grounds for expecting further improvement in the immediate future, I added the following words :—

"I fully recognize that we have difficulties of no slight magnitude still to meet, that the finances are exposed to many dangers, and that unforeseen disasters might for a time upset our calculations. There is every need for caution and for economy, and I should greatly regret if anything I now say, or have said in the past, conveyed the impression that the Government of India are in a position to embark on a policy of adventure of any description."

When I made these remarks the tide of Indian financial prosperity was rising, and it was held in some quarters that the policy I advocated was unnecessarily timid. The remission of taxation, it was said, would relieve the springs of industry, and public works should be vigorously prosecuted with funds raised by gold loans in London.

One of those disasters the occurrence of which a study of the history of the Indian finances, and more than twenty years' practical experience of their working, had taught me to regard as possible at any moment, and on the shortest warning, has now come upon us, and I do not think the critics will look back with much satisfaction to the opinions they formerly expressed; for my part I have no wish to dwell on the subject, and I recall the matter at the present time merely with the object of adding force to what I have now to say.

Even under present circumstances, when the horizon is dark with the approach of what may prove to be the greatest financial convulsion of the present century, I do not draw back from the opinion I formerly expressed that the revenues of India are adequate to meet her wants; but I wish to say in the most emphatic terms that if the Ship of State is to pass successfully through the storm which she is now entering, our measures must be taken in due time, must be regulated by prudence and forethought, and must be carried into execution with strict regard to economy.

PART II.

IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Section I.—Accounts of 1891-92.

38. The Revised Estimates for the year 1891-92 showed a deficit of Rx. 80,000. In announcing that deficit in last March, I stated my belief that the Final Accounts would show an improvement, and that it was more than probable that equilibrium would be secured. In June the Under-Secretary of State for India was able to announce in Parliament that this expectation had been realized, and he estimated the surplus of the year at Rx. 354,000. The actual surplus has proved slightly higher, being Rx. 467,535.

39. Explanations of the variations under the several heads will be found in the Appropriation Report, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 18th instant. The following statement contains a general comparison of the Revised Estimates with the Accounts of the year :—

		Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Accounts Better.	Accounts Worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	88,219,400	88,773,360	553,960	...
England	£	255,200	257,919	2,719	...
Exchange	Rx.	111,300	112,004	704	...
TOTAL	Rx.	88,585,900	89,143,283	557,383	...
EXPENDITURE.					
India— Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	65,873,700	66,004,760	...	131,060
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	—461,500	—240,924	...	220,576
England	£	16,193,400	15,974,699	218,701	...
Exchange	Rx.	7,060,300	6,937,213	123,087	...
TOTAL	Rx.	88,665,900	88,675,748	..	9,848
Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	—80,000	+467,535	547,535	...

1891-92, Results.

40. The improvement in the Revenue and Expenditure in India was Rx. 422,900, of which Rx. 220,576 occurred in the Provincial and Local section of the Accounts, and Rx. 202,324 in the Imperial section. The improvement in the Revenue and Expenditure in England amounted to Rx. 345,211. The two amounts last mentioned make up the final improvement of Rx. 547,535, which converted the estimated deficit of Rx. 80,000 into a surplus of Rx. 467,535.

1891-92, in India

41. Most of the heads of Revenue contributed to the increase of Rx. 553,960 in the Revenue in India. The largest increases occurred under the Principal Heads of Revenue, Rx. 190,849 (Rx. 85,274 of which was in Land Revenue), and under Railways Rx. 283,089.

1891-92, Expendi India.

42. In the Revised Estimates for the year, there was an under-estimate of the Military Expenditure in India of Rx. 116,062. Smaller variations under other heads result in a net increase of Rx. 14,998. These two sums together

make up the amount, Rx. 131,060, shown as increase of expenditure in India in the table in paragraph 39.

Expenditure in England.

43. The decreases of expenditure in England Rx. 218,701 and in Exchange on it Rx. 123,087, are explained by the refusal of the War Office to receive in the year 1891-92 the sum provided in the Revised Estimate to pay off the claims of the War Office on account of British Forces serving in India.

1891-92, Expenditure not charged to Revenue.

44. The Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works, not charged to Revenue, was Rx. 3,500,000 as entered in the Revised Estimates.

Section II.—Revised Estimate of 1892-93.

45. The following statement compares the figures of the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1892-93 for Revenue and Expenditure in India and in England :—

		Budget.	Revised.	Revised, better.	Revised, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx	88,066,700	89,683,000	1,616,300	
England	£	200,800	211,400	10,000	
Exchange	Rx.	100,400	126,800	26,400	
TOTAL .	Rx.	88,367,900	90,021,200	1,653,300	
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local .	Rx.	65,457,400	64,965,100	492,300	...
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit . .	Rx.	−1,161,700	−363,800	...	797,900
England	£	15,950,400	16,563,600	...	613,200
Exchange	Rx.	7,975,200	9,938,200	...	1,963,000
TOTAL .	Rx.	88,221,300	91,103,100	...	2,881,800
Surplus or Deficit .	Rx.	+146,600	−1,081,900	...	1,228,500

1892-93, General Results.

46. The considerable deficit which is now anticipated in 1892-93 may be ascribed to the fall in the rate of exchange. Had the rate of 1*s*. 4*d*. the rupee, which was taken in estimating last March, been realised, a surplus appreciably larger than that shown in the Budget Estimate would have been secured.

The Revenue has shown satisfactory progress in the year, almost every head showing an increase: and the Expenditure in India as a whole has been kept below the Estimate. The portion of these improvements which occurs on the Imperial section of the Estimates is more than sufficient to cover the increase in the sterling Expenditure in England with Exchange on it at the rate of 1*s*. 4*d*. the rupee. The increase in net Expenditure caused by the fall in the rate of Exchange from 1*s*. 4*d*. to 1*s*. 3*d*. the rupee (the effect of that fall on the head XXIV—Exchange being neglected) amounts to Rx. 1,635,300, which is Rx. 553,400 in excess of the deficit of the Revised Estimate. Consequently if that fall had not occurred, instead of a deficit, there would have been a surplus of over Rx. 550,000.

1892-93, Revenue in India.

47. The Revenue in India is now expected to be Rx. 1,616,300 in excess of the Estimate made in March last. Of this amount, an increase of Rx. 1,023,800 occurs in Imperial Revenue, and of Rx. 592,500 in Provincial and Local Revenue.

1892-93, Decreases of Revenue in India.

48. The only important decreases of Revenue in India are (1) one of Rx. 75,000 under Customs, for which diminished exports of rice from Burma account, and (2) one of Rx. 120,700 under XXIV—Exchange. It is very difficult to frame satisfactory estimates under the head XXIV—Exchange. The

factors influencing the amount of the gain taken to that head, or of the loss taken to the corresponding charge head, 31—Exchange, as the case may be, are—

(1) The amounts of the withdrawals of Capital by Railway Companies for expenditure. It is possible to make an estimate of these amounts, though considerable variations are found to occur frequently, the Companies requiring more or less money than they anticipated at the beginning of the year.

(2) The amounts of payments to Railway Companies for Revenue Stores. These can be estimated on the basis of past experience, but are subject to variations.

(3) The rates of exchange fixed by the several contracts with the Companies for the adjustment of Capital and Revenue transactions. The rates for the adjustment of withdrawals of Capital in India are in most cases fixed definitely by the contracts, but the rates for the adjustment of withdrawals of Capital in England and for the adjustment of Revenue transactions depend on the course of exchange in the half-year immediately preceding that of the occurrence of the transactions.

(4) The amounts of the transactions other than those of Railway Companies which enter into the Remittance Account with London. These can be estimated from past experience, but are subject to variation from various causes.

(5) The rate of exchange fixed annually for the adjustment of transactions between India and England. This is known beforehand.

(6) The average rate of exchange at which the Secretary of State sells his Bills on India during the year. This cannot be foreseen with any accuracy.

The differences between the actual average rate of exchange, (6), and the other rates of exchange mentioned applied to the amounts of the transactions concerned give the gain or loss by Exchange entered under one or other of the two heads.

Of the total reduction of Rx. 120,700 below the Budget Estimate of the current year for this uncertain head of Revenue, the decrease occurring in connection with the transactions of Railway Companies is Rx. 70,900, and that in connection with other payments and receipts on the Remittance Account is Rx. 49,800.

1892-93, Increases of Revenue in India.

49. The more important increases of Revenue are—

	Rx.
Land Revenue, including that due to Irrigation	203,300
Opium	331,900
Salt	103,900
Stamps	228,600
Excise	101,200
Forests	60,400
Mint	99,400
State Railways	235,500
Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	164,000
Army receipts	51,100

The increase in Land Revenue is the consequence partly of a favourable season, and partly of settlement operations having resulted in larger increments of Revenue than anticipated. All Provinces, except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, contribute to the increase, but the Province showing the

largest increase is Burma: in addition to a specially large increase from settlement operations and extensions of cultivation, the Revised Estimates for that Province include arrears of the rent due by the Ruby Mines Company amounting to Rx. 20,000.

The price of Opium rose very much after March last: the average price realised at the monthly sales of Bengal Opium has been R1,247 a chest as compared with the estimated price of R1,050; and the receipts in Bengal have consequently exceeded the Estimate by Rx. 422,200, notwithstanding the reduction from October last in the quantity offered for sale each month. The increase in Bengal is partially counterbalanced by a falling off in Bombay consequent on a diminution of the exports of Malwa opium.

The increase under Salt occurs in the Northern India Salt Department, from which the issues have been unusually high. In Bombay the issues have fallen off largely from those of 1891-92, and in Madras, Bengal and Burma to a smaller extent.

The Stamp Revenue has increased in almost every Province and notably in Madras, Bengal, and Bombay.

The Excise Revenue has also increased in most Provinces, especially Bengal, Lower Burma, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The Revenue in Madras, however, is expected to be Rx. 50,000 less than the Budget Estimate.

The increase under Forest has been secured in Burma. The season in Lower Burma has been a specially favourable one for floating timber down the rivers.

The Mint Receipts have increased because the amount of silver tendered for coinage has been considerably above the average.

The falling-off in the Railway Revenue from the exceptional amount realised in 1891-92 has not been so great as it was deemed prudent to assume in the Budget Estimate.

The increase under Irrigation is ascribed partly to the recovery of arrears in Orissa, but mainly to the area irrigated from the canals in the Punjab and in the North-Western Provinces having been greater than was anticipated.

The Army Receipts are uncertain. The receipts from the sales of cattle and remounts and of Commissariat and Ordnance Stores, from issues of malt liquor and from arms issued to the Police, will be greater than anticipated.

1892-93, Revenue in England

50. The small increase in the Sterling Receipts occurs chiefly in Telegraph Revenue, Superannuation Fund Subscriptions, and Miscellaneous Store Receipts.

1892-93, Expenditure in India.

51. The expenditure in India is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 492,300. Of this amount a decrease of Rx. 286,900 occurs in the Imperial Expenditure and of Rx. 205,400 in the Provincial and Local Expenditure.

The decrease is the net result of a number of decreases and increases.

1892-93, Decreases of Expenditure in India.

52. The more important decreases are as follow :—

	Rx.
Land Revenue	74,800
Opium	640,000
Forest	75,100
Police	54,000
Education	51,109
Famine Relief	53,200
State Railways, Working Expenses	76,400
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	70,100

The decrease under Land Revenue occurs in all Provinces except Bengal (where there has been an increase of Expenditure on Surveys and Settlements), and Burma (where the large increase of Revenue has involved increased Expenditure in collection), and is due partly to new measures not being introduced so soon as expected and partly to Local Governments making rather liberal provision in the Budget Estimates for the existing scale of expenditure.

The decrease under Opium is due to the failure of the Opium crop in Bengal. This failure necessitated a considerable reduction in the quantity of opium offered for sale at the monthly sales, beginning with the sale of October last.

The Budget Estimates made too liberal provision for the expenditure under Forest, especially in Bombay and Madras, in which Provinces the Revenue is also less than the Estimate.

Under Police the Expenditure will exceed the Budget Estimate by Rx. 22,800 in Bengal, where the provision made for the charges in South Lushai has proved to be insufficient by Rx. 500 in Assam, this small excess being also caused by increased charges in the Lushai country, and by Rx. 15,900 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where a scheme of reorganisation not provided for in the Budget Estimates has been sanctioned and brought partially into operation. In other Provinces the Police Expenditure will generally fall short of the Budget provision: the reasons are the same as those given for the decrease in Land Revenue Expenditure.

The decrease under Education is distributed over nearly all the Provinces, and may also be ascribed to too liberal provision in the Budget Estimates.

The decrease under Famine Relief occurs because the favourable rains in Madras rendered it unnecessary to utilise fully the amount provided by the Madras Government in view of the unfavourable prospect which existed in March last. In Bombay also the provision made was not required. On the other hand the Local expenditure in Bengal has been greater than the estimate, and in Ajmere and Rajputana some expenditure has been incurred under this head in addition to that on Public Works undertaken to provide labour for persons in distress.

The reduction of Expenditure on State Railways—Working Expenses occurs on the North-Western Railway on which the traffic has been exceptionally light this year: on other Railways generally the improvement in the traffic has caused an increase of both the Working Expenses and the Receipts.

The decrease under Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure is caused by the transfer to the account of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company of the amount spent on the survey of the line by the Government of India before the Company was formed. The actual expenditure in the year on Railway Surveys is higher than the Budget Estimate, as some new surveys not included in the Estimate were begun.

1892-93—Increase of Expenditure in India.

53. The savings of which the more important items are explained in the preceding paragraph are to a considerable extent counterbalanced by increases under other heads. Of these the more important are—

	Rx.
Interest on Debt	56,800
Political	50,500
Irrigation—Minor Works	43,100
Army	5,15,500

The excess under Interest arises in connection with the successful conversion of the larger part of the outstanding 4½ per cent. loans into 4 per cent. debt. The half-yearly dates for the payment of the 4 per cent. paper issued in exchange differ from the dates for the 4½ per cent. paper received in exchange,

in such a way that the payment of a portion of one-half year's interest is made in the later months of 1892-93 instead of in the earlier months of 1893-94. There was also a charge, adjusted in India, of Rx. 9,600 for brokerage on the conversions effected in London. But for these non-recurring increases the conversion would have resulted in a saving of ½ per cent. per annum for nine months on the amount converted: in future years the saving will be ½ per cent. on the amount converted.

The increase under Political is caused by increase in the establishments at Gilgit (partly by transfer from the Military Estimates), by the occupation of the Kurram Valley, by missions on th North-West Frontier, and by expenditure in the Lushai country.

The increase under Irrigation—Minor Works—is due to expenditure in Upper Burma and Rajputana on works undertaken in consequence of the scarcity which occurred in those Provinces before the last rains.

The excess under Army is due to the following causes the approximate amounts for each being stated :—

		Rx.	Rx.
Expeditions.	Lushai	60,000	
	Isazai	50,000	
	Kajuri Kach	100,000	262,600
	Kurram	45,000	
	Manipur (arrears)	7,600	
	Transport and supply arrangements for feeding the Indian and Kashmir troops in Gilgit		78,400
	The new system of supply of clothing to British troops		20,500
	Purchase of additional horses, and other smaller grants		10,000
	Rise in the price of food for men and animals and an increase in the number of transport animals to be fed		150,000

1892-93, Provincial and Local Adjustments.

54. The sum of Rx. 797,900 entered opposite "Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit" represents the amount by which the reduction of their accumulated balances by Local Governments has been less than they proposed when the Budget Estimates were framed. Of this improvement in the position of Local Governments increase of Revenue accounts for Rx. 592,500, and reduction in Expenditure for Rx. 205,400.

1892-93, Expenditure in England.

55. The increase of £613,200 in the Expenditure in England is accounted for by the increases under the following heads :—

	£
Interest on debt	37,600
Marine	123,400
Superannuation	81 900
Army Effective charges	237,900
„ Non-effective charges	189,900

The increase under Interest is due to the discount and commission charges of £43,900 on the sterling loan of £1,300,000 raised during the year for advances to Railway Companies and discharge of Railway Debentures, the provision made for interest on temporary loans, on the other hand, not being required.

The increase under Marine is caused by payments for the construction of the troop-ships *Warren Hastings* and *Minto* and the dredger *Mud Turtle*, which were not provided for in the Estimate.

Under Effective Army charges, £208,000 of arrears of payments to the War Office, which it was intended to pay in 1891-92, have been paid this year: the payments of furlough allowances are expected to exceed the Estimate in consequence of the payment of allowances monthly instead of quarterly which

has the effect of causing the allowances due for the last two months or so of 1892-93 to be paid within the year instead of in the early months of the following year: the payments for Clothing, Commissariat and Medical Stores are increased by £78,600: and, on the other hand, the amount provided for Ordnance Stores is expected to be less by £86,000, representing payments postponed to next year.

The increase in the non-effective Army charges is due to the payment of pensions monthly instead of quarterly, as explained above in regard to furlough allowances.

The increase under Superannuation Charges is also due to the cause just mentioned.

1892-93, Exchange.

56. The net charge for Exchange on the Revenue and Expenditure in England is Rx. 9,811,400, being an increase of Rx. 1,936,600 over the Budget Estimate of Rx. 7,874,800. Of this increase the sum of Rx. 301,300 represents the Exchange at the Budget rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee on the net increase of sterling Expenditure, and the remainder, Rx. 1,635,300, is due to the fall in the rate to 1*s.* 3*d.* the rupee.

Section III.—Budget Estimate of 1893-94.

1893-94, General Results.

57. The following statement compares the Revenue and Expenditure in India and in England in the Budget Estimate of 1893-94 with that in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93:—

		1892-93.	1893-94.	1893-94 better than 1892-93.	1893-94. worse than 1892-93.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx	88,066,700	89,690,900	1,624,200	...
England	£	200,800	193,500	...	7,300
Exchange	Rx.	100,400	121,300	20,900	...
TOTAL	Rx.	88,367,900	90,005,700	1,637,800	...
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	65,457,400	66,572,300	...	1,114,900
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	−1,161,700	−751,200	...	410,500
England	£	15,950,400	15,843,800	106,600	...
Exchange	Rx.	7,975,200	9,935,900	...	1,960,700
TOTAL	Rx.	88,221,300	91,600,800	...	3,379,500
SURPLUS OR DEFICIT	Rx.	+146,600	−1,595,100	...	1,741,700

The reasons which have led the Government of India to take the very unusual course of adopting a Budget Estimate which results in a large deficit have been explained in Part I. A very substantial development of revenue is taken credit for. The increase of expenditure is also considerable; it would, however, have been more than covered by the increase in Revenue, but for the serious addition to the Exchange on sterling expenditure caused by the fall in the rate from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 2⅞*d.* the rupee.

1893-94, Revenue in India.

58. The Estimates for next year anticipate an increase of Revenue in India over the Budget Estimate of 1892-93 of Rx. 1,624,200. Of this amount, an increase of Rx. 934,500 occurs in Imperial Revenue, and of Rx. 689,700 in Provincial and Local Revenue.

1893-94, Decreases of Revenue in India.

59. There is only one important decrease of Revenue, namely, that under Opium, of Rx. 318,400. Of this, the larger part, Rx. 207,000, is caused by the reduction in the quantity of Bengal Opium to be offered for sale necessitated by the failure of the crop last year and the exhaustion of the reserve: had it not been for the considerable rise in the price of opium which enables us to

count on securing a higher average price next year than that taken last March, the decrease in the Bengal Opium Revenue would have been very much larger. The remainder of the decrease is caused by the heavy falling-off in the exports of Malwa Opium from Bombay and by the change in the Lower Burma Opium regulations described in paragraph 71 below.

A decision of the Government which leads to an appreciable diminution of Revenue may be mentioned here. It has been decided that officers who are entitled to make family remittances through the Government may do so at the rate of Exchange of 1*s.* 4⅜*d.* the rupee, instead of at 1*s.* 2⅝*d.*, the rate fixed for the adjustment of transactions between England and India in 1893-94. This concession will it is estimated cost Rx. 77,700 and reduces the receipts under XXIV—Exchange by that amount. The increase in the receipts under that head in connection with the Railway Companies' transactions, however, more than counterbalances this loss, and the receipts under XXIV—Exchange in the Estimates for 1893-94 are slightly higher than in the Budget Estimates for 1892-93.

It may be mentioned also that the rate of 1*s.* 4⅜*d.* will be applied to the payment of furlough and absentee allowances in England as well as to remittances: the additional Expenditure entailed will appear in the sterling charges, which would be less were the official rate of exchange, 1*s.* 2⅝*d.*, applied to the calculation of the allowances due.

1893-94, Increases of Revenue in 1893-94.

60. The following are the more important increases of Revenue which are anticipated in the Budget Estimate:—

	Rx.
Land Revenue including that due to Irrigation . . .	592,900
Stamps	204,500
Provincial Rates	84,000
Telegraph	58,200
Railways, State and Guaranteed	722,600

The increase in Land Revenue is distributed over all Provinces except the North-Western Provinces. The Estimates for each Province will be noticed more in detail in paragraph 67.

It is believed safe to assume that most of the increase in Stamp Revenue in 1892-93 will be retained in 1893-94.

The Receipts under Provincial Rates generally rise or fall with the Receipts on account of Land Revenue, and the increase of Rx. 84,000 is contributed to by nearly all the Provinces.

Under Telegraph a moderate normal increase of Revenue is taken in the Estimates.

Under Railways it is assumed that the Revenue shown in the Revised Estimate of 1892-93 will be realised in 1893-94, together with an increase consequent on the increased mileage open and on specific circumstances expected to develope the traffic on lines already opened.

1893-94, Expenditure in India.

61. The increase of Expenditure in India over the Budget Estimate of 1892-93 amounts to Rx. 1,114,900, composed of an increase of Rx. 835,700 in the Imperial Expenditure and Rx. 279,200 in the Provincial and Local Expenditure.

1893-94, Decreases of Expenditure in India.

62. The decreases of Expenditure in India, which it has been found possible to secure next year, are unfortunately not large. The only important ones are—

	Rx.
Assignments and Compensations	37,800
Interest on Debt	256,800
Famine Relief	89,500
Construction of Railways charged against Revenue . .	226,400
Irrigation—Minor Works	93,600

The saving under Assignments and Compensations is secured by the stoppage of the Goa Subsidy of Rx. 40,000 and the Customs Tariff Compensation of about Rx. 6,000 payable to the Indo-Portuguese Government under the treaty of 1879, which was abrogated with effect from the 15th January 1892. The saving of the subsidy in 1892-93 was counterbalanced by the payment of arrears of the Customs Tariff Compensation under the treaty, and of compensations to the owners of Salt Pans which were claimable under the treaty on its termination. Some of these last-mentioned compensations will remain over for settlement in 1893-94 as the assessment of the amounts due takes time.

The decrease under Interest is due to the amount transferred from Ordinary to Public Works Debt on account of the Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works, and to a saving of Rx. 54,000 secured by the conversion, in July last, of Rx. 10,792,490 of the 4½ per cent. Loan into 4 per cent. Paper.

The scarcity which prevailed in March last in Madras and other Provinces rendered it necessary to make a considerable provision for Famine Relief in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93. Fortunately that necessity does not exist now. But the Governments of Madras and Bengal have judged it prudent to enter Rx. 30,000 and Rx. 10,000 respectively for possible Famine Relief next year as a precautionary measure.

Of the decrease under Construction of Railways charged against Revenue Rx. 118,300 is Imperial. In the general position of the finances as disclosed in this statement, it was impossible to allot anything from Revenue for the construction of Railways, and the Capital outlay next year has accordingly to be restricted to the grant not charged to Revenue and the sum available from the Famine Insurance Grant. The remainder of this decrease is Provincial: so large a provision as last year is not required for the Mayaveram-Mutupet Railway in Madras and the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway in Bombay.

The Budget grant for Imperial Expenditure on Irrigation--Minor Works in 1892-93 included Rx. 44,000 for Famine Relief Works in Ajmere and Rajputana. It is not necessary to make a similar provision next year. Several of the Local Governments have also reduced their Provincial Expenditure under this head below the Budget Estimate of 1892-93.

1893-94, Increases of Expenditure in India.

63. The more important increases of Expenditure in India are—

	Rx.
Land Revenue	81,400
Political	61,700
State Railways—Working Expenses	208,700
" " Interest	180,400
Military Works	58,500
Civil Works	140,800
Army	686,800

The increase under Land Revenue is due to expenditure on Surveys and Settlements in several Provinces, and to increased expenditure being necessary to collect the increased receipts.

The increase under Political is mainly caused by an increase of the Civil staff at Gilgit (partly by transfer from the Military Estimates), by the occupation of the Kurram Valley, by the demarcation of the Burma-Siam boundary, and by increased expenditure on Imperial Service Troops.

Of the increases in State Railway Expenditure that for Working Expenses is required to earn the anticipated higher revenue, and that for Interest is a transfer from Ordinary Debt, following the yearly addition to the Capital Expenditure.

Of the increase under Military Works a portion is counterbalanced by a decrease in the sterling Expenditure in England, and the remainder is explained by the fact that a special deduction was made from the grant for 1892-93 in view of the excess expenditure in 1891-92.

The increase of Expenditure on Civil Works occurs entirely in the Provincial and Local section of the Accounts. The necessities of the position have compelled the Government of India to restrict Imperial Expenditure on Public Works. Burma and Assam are the Provinces in which the largest increases of Provincial Expenditure are proposed.

The last of the increases is the largest, that under Army. The main items of Expenditure accounting for the increase are—

	Rx.
Increased pay of British Troops owing to the fall in the rate of exchange from *1s. 4d.* to *1s. 2¾d.*	240,000
Grant of Armament pay to the Garrison Artillery necessitated by the similar grant in England	14,900
Increased expenditure on Ordnance establishment and stores	88,200
Increased cost of clothing British Troops under the new system promulgated in Army Circular No. 165 of 1892	27,100
A rise in the price of food for men and animals and an increase in the number of transport animals to be fed	70,000
An increase in the gross amount of pensions to Native soldiers and the payment of pensions in the Eastern Circle, Bengal, within the year for five quarters instead of for two half-years in consequence of the transfer of the payments to the Civil Department	23,500
Extension of grass-farming operations	13,500
The provision made for the cost of the Kajuri Kach and Kurram Valley Forces, and arrear charges of the Chin and Lushai Expeditions	174,000
Transport and supply arrangements for feeding the Indian and Kashmir troops in Gilgit	30,000
The reconstitution of the Hindustani Regiments	12,500
The provision of Rx. 18,800 instead of Rx. 6,800 for the transfer of the 1-1st Goorkha Regiment from Dharmsala to a more healthy Station	12,000

In the above list no item which does not amount to a lakh of rupees is mentioned. There are other smaller items of increase, and, on the other hand, there are a few items of decreased expenditure.

1893-94, Provincial and Local Adjustments

64. The entry of Rx. 410,500 opposite "Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit" in the table in paragraph 57 means that the Local Governments propose to draw against their accumulated balances to a smaller extent than in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93. This reduction of the drawings against balances is due entirely to the improvement of Provincial and Local Revenues: and is secured notwithstanding an increase of expenditure. The increase of Provincial and Local Revenues is Rx. 689,700 and the increase of Expenditure Rx. 279,200.

1893-94, Expenditure in England.

65. A decrease of £106,600 in the sterling expenditure in England is expected. A reduction of £54,400 occurs under Special Defence Works in consequence of the approaching completion of the payments due by India for the stores for the Aden Defence Works. Under Army there is a reduction of £97,000. The cause of this is a diminution by £270,000 in the payments for Ordnance stores. Considerable progress having been made with the re-armament of the Army in India, it may be hoped that these charges will still further decline in future years. On the other hand, the cost of other Military stores is increased by

£66,300: payments for deferred pay are higher by £52,000, a consequence of the considerable augmentation of the strength of the British Army in India in 1885 and 1886; and the non-effective Army charges are increased by £56,300.

The Marine charges in England also show an increase of £39,700 mainly because of further heavy payments to be made on account of the Troopships *Warren Hastings* and *Minto.*

The variations in the remaining heads of the Home Estimates other than Marine, Army and Special Defences are smaller, and, on the whole, nearly counterbalance each other.

1893-94, Exchange.

66. The increase of Rx. 1,960,700 in the Exchange on Expenditure in England is due to the fall in the rate of exchange from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 2¾*d.* the rupee. Had it been possible to hope that Council Bills will be sold at an average rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* in 1893-94, the column for Exchange would have shown a small reduction proportionate to the decrease in sterling expenditure.

Section IV.—Examination of the Estimates under the more important heads of Revenue and Expenditure.

LAND REVENUE.

67. The Estimates for 1892-93 and for 1893-94, and the Actuals for the three preceding years, are shown in the following statement:—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue, including that due to Irrigation	24,671,165	24,754,205	24,638,963	25,379,900	25,583,200	25,972,800
Expenditure	3,624,194	3,676,596	3,835,126	4,031,000	3,956,100	4,112,300
Net	21,046,971	21,077,609	20,803,837	21,348,900	21,627,100	21,860,500

Land Revenue in 1892-93.

The Budget Estimate for 1892-93 was higher than it otherwise would have been owing to the inclusion of arrears from the previous year, mostly in Madras, the collections having been postponed on account of scarcity. The south-west monsoon rains were favourable: such arrears, due to the scarcity, as have not been finally remitted have been collected except some in Ajmere; and the Revised Estimate is for an amount considerably in excess of the Budget Estimate. In Madras, though the Estimate of March last will be realised, the failure of the north-east monsoon is causing some anxiety in regard to a few districts, and prevents an increase over the Budget Estimate.

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh is the only Province in which the collections this year will fall below the Budget Estimate: floods in two districts and the fact that the estimate for the recovery of arrears was rather high account for this falling off.

Land Revenue in 1893-94.

In all other Provinces the collections will appreciably exceed the Budget Estimate. The increase is explained mainly by the fact that the Estimates did not make sufficient allowance for the increases resulting from settlement operations and extension of cultivation.

In the Budget Estimate for 1893-94 a further considerable increase of Revenue is counted on. Except Bengal, where the increase is trifling, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where there is a decrease of Rx. 26,400 owing to the amount of arrears to be recovered being taken at a lower figure,

experience having shown that every year some considerable arrears remain uncollected, all Provinces contribute to the increase, the amounts being—

	Increase as compared with the Budget Estimate for 1892-93.
	Rx.
India (chiefly Ajmere and Biluchistan)	29,600
Central Provinces	30,400
Lower Burma	155,000
Upper "	55,000
Assam	88,400
Punjab	77,000
Madras	47,800
Bombay	132,300

The progress of settlement operations is the cause of these increases in most cases: in the Punjab there will also be some receipts from the sale of lands in the Gujranwala District in connection with the colonisation scheme for the utilisation of the newly opened Chenab Canal: (there were similar receipts this year which increased the Punjab Revenue in the Revised Estimate): in Sind and Burma larger revenue will be secured from extension of cultivation as well as from settlement assessments: and in Ajmere there are arrears to be collected.

OPIUM.

68. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue . .	8,583,056	7,879,182	8,012,380	7,634,600	7,966,500	7,316,200
Expenditure . . .	1,005 107	2,180,797	1,861,813	2,234,800	1,595,000	2,255,000
Net .	6,977,949	5,698,385	6,150,567	5,399,800	6,371,500	5,061,200

Bengal Opium Revenue in 1892-93.

The Budget Estimate of the receipts from Bengal Opium was based on the assumption that 54,000 chests would be sold in the year at an average price of R1,050. Owing to the failure of the crop it became necessary to reduce the quantity to be sold each month to 3,642 chests, beginning with the sale of October 1892, and the total quantity sold in the year has accordingly been 48,852 chests only. On the other hand, the average price realised has been R1,247 a chest. The rise in price has more than counterbalanced the reduction in quantity, and in Bengal the Revised Estimate shows an increase of Rx. 422,200 over the Budget Estimate.

Bengal Opium Revenue in 1893-94.

For next year the present price and the recent course of prices justify the assumption of an average price of R1,250, or R200 a chest, higher than that taken in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93. The reduction in the quantity to be sold is, however, so great that the receipts from the sales of Bengal Opium even at that price will be less than the Budget Estimate of this year by Rx. 207,000.

Bombay Opium Revenue in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The exports of Malwa Opium through Bombay have fallen much below the actuals of 1891-92. And although some falling off was anticipated, the receipts in Bombay in 1892-93 are now expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 100,900. For next year the Bombay receipts are placed at the same figure as in the Revised Estimate of this year.

Opium Expenditure in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The Opium Expenditure consists almost entirely of the payments for Bengal Opium. The crop this year was again a poor one, and, as an average crop was estimated for, there has been a saving of Rx 639,800. For 1893-94

the Estimate again provides for the payments in connection with an average crop, it being too soon to forecast the outturn with confidence.

SALT.

69. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	8,187,739	8,523,368	8,636,182	8,544,700	8,648,600	8,587,800
Expenditure	412,766	429,013	459,034	497,500	465,300	510,800
Net	7,774,973	8,094,355	8,177,148	8,047,200	8,183,300	8,077,000

Salt Revenue in 1892-93.

The consumption of salt has increased considerably for India as a whole and the Revised exceeds the Budget Estimate by Rx. 103,900. The receipts are lower than last year in Madras, Bengal and Burma, and much lower in Bombay. The increase in the receipts of the Northern India Salt Department however more than counterbalances the falling off elsewhere, and it is probable that Northern India salt has in some tracts displaced Bombay and imported salt.

Salt Revenue in 1893-94.

The Budget Estimate for 1893-94 has been taken at a somewhat lower amount than the Revised Estimate for 1892-93.

STAMPS.

70. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	4,087,908	4,068,969	4,262,156	4,229,600	4,458,200	4,434,100
Expenditure	134,373	130,019	138,447	140,900	141,400	154,700
Net	3,953,535	3,938,950	4,123,709	4,088,700	4,316,800	4,279,400

Stamp Revenue in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The Stamp receipts in 1892-93 are expected to be in excess of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 228,600, the renewed improvement, which began in 1891-92 after the check in this head of Revenue in 1890-91, having continued this year. The increase this year being considerably in excess of the average, the Budget Estimate for next year has been placed slightly lower than the Revised Estimate of 1892-93.

EXCISE.

71. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	4,891,894	4,947,780	5,117,264	5,102,400	5,203,600	5,145,900
Expenditure	156,739	175,053	190,097	206,100	194,100	208,800
Net	4,735,155	4,772,727	4,927,167	4,896,300	5,009,500	4,937,100

Excise Revenue in 1892-93.

As in England so in India, the Excise Revenue shows a constant tendency to rise. The Revenue in 1892-93 is now expected to be Rx. 101,200 in excess of the Budget Estimate which was slightly below the actuals of 1891-92. The Punjab and Madras are the only Provinces which do not contribute to this increase. In the Punjab the decrease is nominal. In Madras the stoppage in the annual increment of Revenue which has occurred for several years is probably a consequence of the scarcity which was felt in that Province up to July last.

The increase is largest in Bengal where the stricter policy introduced some years ago, which had for a time the effect of reducing the Revenue, is now producing the usual result of augmenting it.

The next largest increase is in Lower Burma: the Budget Estimate allowed for a reduction of the Excise Revenue in that Province below the figure of 1891-92 because of certain measures designed to restrict the consumption of opium which were introduced rather more than a year ago: this expectation has not been fulfilled, and the Revenue in Lower Burma this year is expected to exceed that of 1891-92 by Rx. 33,300.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh some important changes of policy were introduced in the latter part of 1891-92. These changes were expected by the Local Government to result "in a very considerable decrease of Revenue during the first few years at least." Nevertheless the Revenue in 1892-93 will be Rx. 25,700 higher than that of 1891-92.

Excise Revenue in 1893-94.

The Budget Estimate for 1893-94 of Excise Revenue for the whole of India except Lower Burma is taken at an amount rather higher than the Revised Estimate for this year.

In Lower Burma it has been decided to make a very important change of policy, and to assimilate the rules regarding the sale, possession and consumption of opium to those in force in Upper Burma. The sale to and possession by persons of Burmese race will be generally prohibited. It is estimated that this change will involve an annual loss of Revenue of Rx. 150,000, of which Rx. 120,000 will occur under Excise and Rx. 30,000 under the head Opium. As the change was only finally decided on at the beginning of this month, and, as the necessary arrangements for its introduction require some time to complete, the Chief Commissioner fears that he will not be able to introduce the change for two or three months, and it has been assumed for the purpose of the Estimates that the change will not be made till 1st July: accordingly the loss of Revenue in 1893-94 has been taken at three-fourths of the amounts named above.

CUSTOMS.

72. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	1,506,686	1,743,218	1,701,288	1,691,800	1,616,800	1,665,200
Expenditure	135,021	134,652	136,363	142,300	139,900	144,800
Net	1,371,665	1,608,566	1,564,925	1,549,500	1,476,900	1,520,400

Customs Revenue in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The Customs Revenue has not done well this year on the whole; but the chief cause of the falling off in the Revenue as compared with the Budget Estimate for the year and with the actuals of 1891-92 is the diminished export of rice from Burma and Bengal. The crop in Burma is reported to be a good one but late, and the depression of trade in Europe is believed to have had some effect in retarding exports. Prices are high in Burma and Bengal, but low in Europe.

If the exports are only retarded, the Revenue next year should show some recovery: for this reason and because it is reasonable to expect that the special depression of the Customs Revenue which has occurred this year will to some extent disappear, the Budget Estimate for 1893-94 has been taken higher than the Revised Estimate of 1892-93.

ASSESSED TAXES.

73. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	1,595,274	1,617,396	1,652,823	1,645,200	1,683,100	1,687,200
Expenditure	27,681	29,246	29,577	31,800	30,400	32,400
Net	1,567,593	1,588,150	1,623,246	1,613,400	1,652,700	1,654,800

Income Tax Revenue in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The increase of Revenue under this head, which ought to accompany growth in wealth and population, and more effective administration of the tax, has been secured this year and is assumed, to a smaller extent, in the Budget Estimate of next year.

FOREST.

74. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	1,486,303	1,448,002	1,490,582	1,567,200	1,627,600	1,588,800
Expenditure	780,035	784,113	843,926	970,500	895,600	990,200
Net	706,268	663,889	646,656	596,700	732,000	598,600

Forest Revenue in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The increase in the receipts in 1892-93 occurs chiefly in Lower Burma, where the season was specially favourable for floating timber down the rivers. The recurrence of an equally favourable season in 1893-94 is not assumed in the Budget Estimate.

INTEREST.

Interest Revenue.

75. The Interest receipts since 1889-90 are shown below :—

		Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
REVENUE—							
India	Rx.	676,703	710,552	795,588	873,500	830,200	861,100
England	£	135,633	166,194	58,466	25,000	24,000	20,000
Exchange	Rx.	60,865	54,304	25,389	12,500	14,400	12,500
TOTAL	Rx.	873,201	931,050	879,443	911,000	868,600	89[illegible],600

Interest Revenue in India in 1892-93.

The Revised Estimate of Revenue in India is less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 43,300. The Guaranteed Railways did not find it necessary to overdraw their Capital account to the extent anticipated, and the receipts from Interest on overdrawn Capital are less than the Estimate by Rx. 35,800. The Government of the North-Western Provinces reduced the rate of interest on the loans to certain municipalities from 4½ to 4 per cent. and made a refund

in order to give retrospective effect to the reduction. The receipts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are consequently less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 13,200. In other Provinces the Budget Estimate will be more than realised.

Interest Revenue in India in 1893-94.

The Bombay Port Trust have borrowed in the open market in order to repay the balance, amounting to Rx. 616,104, of a loan granted by Government some years ago, the favourable state of the money market enabling them to borrow at a lower rate than that fixed when the Government loan was made, and the Government have waived their right to receive the higher rate during the term of the loan, and agreed to accept repayment on 1st April next. This does not affect the Interest receipts in 1893-94, as the interest is payable yearly on 1st April, but it will reduce them in future years.

In 1893-94 the Railway Companies are not expected to overdraw their Capital account to a greater extent than this year, but the receipts of interest in India on loans to municipalities and agriculturists will increase with the yearly growth of the Capital amounts. The Governments of Bombay and Madras made in 1892-93 advances of very large amounts to agriculturists. The Government of India are anxious to extend these advances as much as possible, but the state of the balances renders it necessary to reduce the amounts available for the purpose in 1893-94 considerably below the amounts advanced this year.

Interest Revenue in England in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The receipts in England in the Revised Estimate for 1892-93 and in the Budget Estimate for 1893-94 are lower than last year and than the Budget Estimate of this year, because the rate of interest obtainable on temporary investments of the cash balance has been unusually low, and the balances are expected to be such next year that little money will be available for temporary investment.

Interest Expenditure.

76. The Expenditure under Interest (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) has been as follows since 1881-82 :—

YEAR.	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
1881-82	1,827,369	2,513,126	518,461	4,858,956
1882-83	1,718,857	2,481,978	569,349	4,770,184
1883-84	1,516,887	2,447,333	559,241	4,523,461
1884-85	1,371,347	2,612,657	634,855	4,618,859
1885-86	1,136,962	2,429,243	764,656	4,330,861
1886-87	736,495	2,597,193	976,715	4,310,403
1887-88	662,025	3,365,509	1,414,220	5,441,754
1888-89	811,191	2,662,331	1,238,737	4,712,259
1889-90	760,375	2,402,478	1,078,110	4,240,963
1890-91	861,180	2,513,000	821,124	4,195,304
1891-92	529,662	2,639,345	1,146,169	4,315,176
1892-93, Budget	383,100	2,396,000	1,198,000	3,977,100
1892-93, Revised	449,500	2,433,600	1,460,100	4,343,200
1893-94, Budget	169,900	2,394,400	1,501,600	4,065,900

Interest Expenditure in India.

In addition to the decrease in the Interest charges in India caused by the annual transfer from the Ordinary to the Public Works Debt, a further saving of Rx. 54,000 a year has been secured by a reduction of ¼ per cent. in the rate of interest payable on Rx. 10,792,490 of the rupee debt.

In 1890-91 an offer was made to convert the 4½ per cent. loans of 1878 and 1879 into 4 per cent. paper on certain terms: the offer was accepted by holders of paper of the value of Rx. 8,313,000; and the balance of the two loans outstanding was reduced by that amount, and on the 1st April 1892 stood at Rx. 12,126,817. Under the terms of the loans repayment can be made, after three months' notice, on 15th September 1893. In order to reduce the amount to be dealt with on that date a further offer for conversion into 4 per cent. paper was made, on terms less favourable to the holders than those of 1890, in the Notification No. 2290, dated 6th June 1892. Holders of paper for the amount of Rx. 10,792,490 accepted these terms. The result is that an annual saving of interest of Rx. 53,963 has been secured with effect from 30th June 1892, and that only a balance of Rx. 1,334,327 remains to be dealt with on 15th September next. For the reason explained in paragraph 53, the saving will not produce an effect on the Accounts until the year 1893-94.

Interest Expenditure in England.

The increase in the Expenditure in England in 1892-93 is caused by the discount on the sterling loan raised during the year.

POST OFFICE.

77. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	1,301,247	1,402,503	1,446,355	1,498,400	1,491,400	1,538,800
Expenditure	1,376,619	1,396,744	1,493,359	1,555,400	1,517,600	1,588,300
Net { Revenue (+) / Expenditure (—) }	—75,372	+5,759	—47,004	—57,000	—56,200	—49,500

Post Office Revenue and Expenditure.

The net Expenditure this year and next will not differ much from that of the Budget Estimate for 1892-93 or the Actuals of 1891-92. The steady progress of the Department necessitates an annual increase of Expenditure, and also secures an annual increase of Revenue.

TELEGRAPH.

78. The figures for the Capital Account and the Revenue Account of the Telegraph Department are—

	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
Telegraph Capital Account—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Receipts	1,191	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditure	158,858	162,080	179,928	195,170	217,700	208,200	228,400
Net Expenditure	157,667	162,080	179,928	195,170	217,700	208,200	228,400
Telegraph Revenue Account—							
Revenue	740,957	766,865	781,035	919,335	892,600	937,700	951,500
Expenditure	545,234	569,275	582,870	643,550	659,500	659,000	688,400
Net Revenue	195,723	197,590	198,165	275,785	233,100	278,700	263,100

Telegraph Revenue and Expenditure.

The position of the Telegraph Department in regard to progress of Revenue and Expenditure is similar to that of the Post Office. The increase of Revenue this year will be greater than that taken in the Budget Estimate, and a further increase is assumed in 1893-94.

MINT.

79. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	269,512	354,152	210,046	227,000	326,400	230,500
Expenditure	120,530	121,888	97,109	115,300	113,600	104,200
Net	148,982	232,264	112,937	111,700	212,800	126,300

Coinage and Mint Receipts.

The coinage in 1890-91 was exceptionally large: in 1891-92 it was small: this year it has again risen very high, and the total for the year will not fall very much short of that in 1890-91. The Estimate for 1893-94 is framed for an average coinage.

The value of silver bullion presented at the Mints for coinage has been as under in the last few years:—

	Rx.
1884-85	5,610,880
1885-86	8,838,580
1886-87	3,822,170
1887-88	7,135,860
1888-89	6,550,852
1889-90	8,006,370
1890-91	12,547,736
1891-92	6,238,410
1892-93 (Estimated)	12,000,000

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

80. The figures of Expenditure for this group are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
General Administration	1,759,193	1,740,465	1,791,317	1,831,600	1,881,900	1,882,600
Law and Justice { Courts	2,716,275	2,759,431	2,840,007	2,860,600	2,874,400	2,902,600
Law and Justice { Jails	857,691	866,460	899,732	908,900	916,400	933,600
Police	3,887,564	3,859,683	3,808,610	3,910,000	3,856,000	3,960,500
Marine (including River Navigation)	657,865	559,257	627,951	780,200	961,800	841,600
Education	1,310,286	1,371,735	1,424,796	1,496,700	1,445,900	1,515,400
Ecclesiastical	161,068	166,005	161,596	169,300	168,300	171,500
Medical	785,243	806,937	884,684	931,100	935,300	949,200
Political	655,254	770,541	767,711	771,600	824,700	835,700
Scientific and other Minor Departments	438,967	485,747	587,438	472,500	479,400	479,300
TOTAL	13,235,406	13,386,261	13,853,842	14,132,500	14,344,100	14,472,000

General Administration Expenditure.

The Expenditure on General Administration,—the larger part of the Indian Expenditure is Provincial—necessarily rises with the increase of the administration in efficiency and complexity. Over 60 per cent. of the increases shown in the totals given above under the head in the Revised Estimate for 1892-93 and in the Budget Estimate for 1893-94 occurs in the Exchange on the Sterling Expenditure.

Law and Justice, Police, Education, and Medical Expenditure.

The Expenditure under Law and Justice, Police, Education, and Medical also tends to increase from year to year. The Expenditure on these heads is almost entirely Provincial and Local, and as the Local Governments are mostly in a flourishing financial position, the difficulties of finding funds to devote to the im-

provement of the administration and to meeting the growing wants of the country are not so great as in the case of Imperial Expenditure.

Marine Expenditure.

The increases under Marine are caused by the construction in England of the new vessels mentioned in paragraphs 55 and 65. In Bengal and Burma also expenditure is being incurred on the construction of a pilot vessel, a light-ship and steam-launches. The charges in other Provinces and of the Imperial Marine Department are not increasing.

Political Expenditure.

The reasons for the increase of Political Expenditure this year and next have been explained in paragraphs 53 and 63.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

81. The figures for this group are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Territorial and Political Pensions	535,582	527,569	557,959	536,200	542,100	529,400
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	297,475	232,747	276,362	314,500	335,400	341,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	3,140,361	3,051,541	3,324,109	3,497,600	3,801,500	3,789,300
Stationery and Printing	558,730	592,436	602,885	576,800	627,100	635,100
Miscellaneous	282,135	274,223	285,307	245,800	253,000	243,300
TOTAL	4,814,283	4,678,516	5,046,622	5,170,900	5,559,100	5,538,100

Furlough Allowances and Pension Expenditure.

The only heads in this group regarding which any explanation seems necessary are the second and third. In addition to the increase caused by the fall in exchange and, in the case of pensions, by the normal increase in the number of pensioners, the Expenditure under both these heads in the Revised Estimate is augmented by the practice recently introduced in England of paying the allowances monthly instead of quarterly. Pensioners have availed themselves of the concession to a smaller extent than officers on leave, and some provision is made in the Budget Estimate for pensioners making their election to draw monthly after the close of this year. The addition from this cause is not a permanent increase to the Expenditure, but occurs only while the change is being introduced.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

82. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
EXPENDITURE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Famine Relief	68,288	5,579	23,423	130,000	76,800	40,500
Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	484,795	1,011,700	993,900	1,054,300
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	71,457	74,392	77,931	65,000	63,000	65,000
Reduction of Debt	460,255	520,029	682,170	...	...	..
TOTAL	600,000	600,000	1,268,319	1,206,700	1,133,700	1,159,800
Net charge on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways.	462,009	482,351	231,681	293,300	366,300	340,200
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO THE FAMINE GRANT	1,062,009	1,082,351	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000

Expenditure on Famine Relief.

The reduction in the amounts to be spent this year and next year on Famine Relief has been explained in paragraphs 52 and 62.

Loss on Famine Railways.

The increase in the net loss on the two Railways this year and next, as compared with the Budget Estimate of 1892-93, is mainly due to the fall in the rate of exchange, the Interest charges being payable in sterling.

Capital Expenditure on Protective Railways.

The balance available from the Famine Insurance Grant of Rx. 1,500,000 after meeting the charges for Famine Relief, Protective Irrigation Works, and the loss on the two Railways, is applied to Capital Expenditure on the construction of Railways.

RAILWAYS.

83. The following table shows the main features of the Railway Revenue Account since 1889-90:—

	REVENUE.							EXPENDITURE.					
	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93	Budget, 1893-94.		Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	16,005,177	17,234,698	19,935,289	18,831,100	19,062,600	19,549,800	India .	10,331,564	10,357,861	12,145,972	11,794,400	11,617,700	12,192,500
	293	965	1,225	1,100	1,000	1,200	England .	5,609,417	5,702,207	5,653,176	5,741,800	5,723,300	5,748,400
	131	315	532	500	600	700	Exchange .	2,517,221	1,863,201	2,454,962	2,871,000	3,434,000	3,604,900
Loss on the Railway Account.	1,853,601	687,291	315,864	1,574,500	1,710,800	1,994,100							
TOTAL .	18,158,202	17,923,269	20,253,910	20,407,200	20,775,000	21,545,800	TOTAL .	18,458,202	17,923,269	20,251,010	20,407,200	20,775,000	21,545,800

Railways in 1892-93.

The net loss on the Railway Revenue Account in the current year is now expected to amount to Rx. 1,710,800 or Rx. 136,300 in excess of the loss taken in the Budget Estimate. The net traffic receipts of State Railways are increased by Rx. 311,900: the sterling payments of interest in England are less by £18,500, but the fall in Exchange causes an additional charge under Exchange amounting to Rx. 563,000. The surplus profits payable to the old Guaranteed Railway Companies are increased by Rx. 31,600. The Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure will be less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 70,100, owing to a refund by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company of past outlay incurred by the State on Surveys of the line.

State Railways, 1892-93.

The gross traffic receipts of State Railways will probably exceed the amount entered in the Budget by Rx. 235,500, while the saving in working expenses will be Rx. 76,400.

The principal fluctuations in net receipts are the following:—

	Revised Estimate more (+) or less (—) than the Budget Estimate.
	Rx.
East Indian	+ 156,500
Rajputana-Malwa	+ 244,300
Mu Valley	— 30,500
Burma	+ 95,000
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	— 12,500
Patna-Gya	— 14,500
Oudh and Rohilkhand	— 10,000
Indian Midland	+ 12,500
Bengal Nagpur	— 35,000
North Western	—110,000
South Indian	+ 25,300

As was the case last year on the lines shewing a considerable increase, the principal cause of the improvement is heavier traffic in wheat and seeds. The increase on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is almost entirely attributable to this cause. On the East Indian Railway there has also been an improvement in coaching traffic, and the absorption into this system of the Patna-Gya Railway accounts for a portion of the improvement. On the Burma Railway there has been an unusually brisk traffic in rice, more particularly during the later months.

The increase in the net receipts of the South Indian Railway is caused by reduction in working expenses owing to the extensive renewals allowed for not having been carried out.

The large decrease in the case of the North Western Railway is due to great depression in traffic caused by diminution of grain exports and by breaches of the line during the monsoon. The decrease in the case of the Mu Valley Railway is due to the estimates of receipts and working expenses having been based on insufficient data, while that in the case of the Bengal Nagpur is attributable to a partial local failure of crops.

The receipts on the Bengal and North Western and Tirhoot System are slightly in excess of the original estimate, but the Company's share of net earnings is higher than was anticipated, and the Government share smaller. The Patna-Gya Railway has been incorporated with the East Indian Railway from 1st July 1892. On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway the receipts are higher than the original estimate, but the expenses have increased to a larger extent owing to heavy repairs and renewals of permanent-way.

Guaranteed Railways, 1892-93.

The Madras Railway and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway show improvements of Rx. 15,000 and Rx. 65,000, respectively, in net receipts. The gross earnings of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway exceed the Budget Estimate by Rx. 80,000 due chiefly to heavier traffic in seeds and cotton. Part of the improvement has been absorbed by increased charges for working. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway shows a decrease in net receipts of Rx. 80,000. There have been increased charges owing to renewals of engines, the fall in the rate of exchange, and payments to other lines of their shares of through traffic earnings.

State Railways, 1893-94.

In 1893-94 the gross receipts of State Railways are estimated at Rx. 512,100 more than in the Revised Estimate of 1892-93. The most noticeable variations in net receipts, from the Revised Estimate of 1892-93, are as follow:—

	Rx.
East Indian Railway	+45,000
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	—35,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	+10,000
Indian Midland Railway	+20,000
North Western Railway	+75,000
Bengal Nagpur	+35,000
South Indian	+17,500
Southern Mahratta	+18,000

The expectation of so considerable an improvement over the probable receipts of this year may seem sanguine. But the several increases have been taken either—

(1) in consequence of additional mileage recently opened or to be opened next year; or

(2) in the case of more recently opened lines, in the hope that the average increase of receipts secured in past years will continue in 1893-94; or

(3) in the case of the older lines showing exceptionally bad results in 1892-93, by the expectation of a return to normal conditions in 1893-94,

and it is believed that they will be secured. The traffic on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway during 1892-93 has been so specially favourable that it has not been considered prudent to anticipate such good results in 1893..

Guaranteed Railways, 1893-94.

The net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Railways are taken at Rx. 3,235,000, or Rx. 25,000 below the Revised Estimate of 1892-93. The estimate for the Madras Railway is the same as the Revised Estimate for 1892-93 In the case of the Bombay, Baroda Railwav, it has not been considered prudent to anticipate so large a traffic as in 1892-93, but the reduction in earnings has been to a large extent counterbalanced by a reduction in expenses owing to the completion in 1892-93 of repairs of damages by floods, the net result being a decrease of Rx 5,000 only. The net receipts of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are estimated at Rx. 20,000 less than in 1892-93 in consequence of a larger provision for renewal of engines.

IRRIGATION.

84. The figures are—

	Actuals, 1889-90	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	1,991,078	2,172,578	2,272,040	2,216,700	2,404,300	2,337,700
Expenditure	2,652,707	2,742,128	2,945,019	2,919,500	2,982,300	2,860,100
Net Expenditure	661,629	569,550	672,979	702,800	578,000	522,400

Irrigation Revenue and Expenditure in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The Revised Estimate of receipts is higher than the Budget Estimate for the current year by Rx. 187,600, the increase being due to extended irrigation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Bombay, and Madras.

The decrease of Rx. 66,600 in the receipts for 1893-94, as compared with the Revised Estimate of the current year, is due mainly to the demand for water in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh having fallen off considerably owing to abundant rain in the autumn of 1892, and partly also to the fact that the realizations of the current year in Bengal have been swollen by collection of arrears.

The decrease would have been larger but for an increase of Rx. 90,300 in Madras, due to new settlements and extension of irrigation.

Net Earnings of Major Irrigation Works.

The gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Major Irrigation works for the five years ending 1891-92 and the Revised and Budget Estimates for 1892-93 and 1893-94 are as follow:—

	ACTUALS.					Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Direct receipts	950,961	1,061,802	1,132,584	1,284,683	1,404,737	1,487,200	1,323,700
Portion of land revenue due to irrigation	602,555	671,041	689,766	708,996	673,189	725,600	815,600
TOTAL REVENUE	1,553,607	1,732,843	1,822,350	1,993,679	2,077,926	2,212,800	2,139,300
Working expenses	677,165	721,676	727,558	758,413	761,445	790,600	776,100
NET REVENUE	875,909	1,011,167	1,094,792	1,235,266	1,316,481	1,422,200	1,363,200

Financial Results in 1890-91 and 1891-92 of Irrigation Works for which Capital Accounts are kept.

Complete information is not available at present for the purpose of bringing out the general results to end of 1893-94 of Irrigation works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, but the results obtained in 1890-91 (final) and in 1891-92 (approximately final) are given below:—

		Major Works.	Minor Works.	TOTAL.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1890-91	*Capital outlay.* (Direct and Indirect.)			
	During 1890-91	578,876	69,865	648,741
	To end of 1890-91	27,325,317	4,294,993	31,620,310
	Revenue Account.			
	Gross Revenue	2,025,891	493,123	2,519,014
	Maintenance and Working	790,583	273,113	1,063,696
	Net Revenue	1,235,308	220,010	1,455,318
	Interest	1,081,435		
	Net Profit	153,873		
	Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital outlay to end of the year	4·52	5·12	4·60
1891-92	*Capital outlay.* (Direct and Indirect.)			
	During 1891-92	859,239	75,333	934,572
	To end of 1891-92	29,636,329	4,636,651	34,272,980
	Revenue Account.			
	Gross Revenue	2,108,788	452,037	2,560,825
	Maintenance and Working	840,419	312,141	1,152,560
	Net Revenue	1,268,369	139,896	1,408,265
	Interest	1,109,673		
	Net Profit	158,696		
	Percentage of net Revenue of the year on Capital outlay to end of the year	4·28	3·02	4·11

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

85. The figures are—

REVENUE.

	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx
Military and Civil Works	650,398	649,289	627,124	606,400	639,100	623,900

EXPENDITURE.

	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Military Works	1,138,463	1,220,676	1,214,518	1,183,800	1,190,200	1,199,700
Civil Works	4,273,726	4,510,231	4,994,234	4,736,300	4,737,200	4,890,900

Revenue.

The improvement in Revenue in the Revised Estimates is due mainly to the sale of certain ferry plant and stores in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and to the sale of a Government building in Burma.

Expenditure.

The increase in Military Works expenditure in the Revised Estimate is due to large expenditure having been incurred in providing accommodation for troops in the Chin Hills. There is a decrease in Imperial Civil Works expenditure of Rx. 37,400, due mainly to transfer of grants to the head Minor Works and Navigation to provide for outlay on Famine Relief works in Upper Burma.

The Military Works Budget for 1893-94 provides for a small increase in expenditure, while the Civil Works Budget provides for an increased expenditure of Rx. 154,600, all of which is Provincial and Local, the Provincial balances, especially in Lower Burma and Assam, admitting of larger assignments for expenditure on public works.

Provincial Public Works Expenditure.

The figures for the Provincial portion of the Civil Works expenditure are—

	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Provincial Civil Works outlay . . .	1,945,626	2,188,276	2,461,115	2,198,500	2,191,500	2,280,600

Distribution of the Provincial Public Works Expenditure over the various classes of Works.

Full details of the proposed appropriation of the outlay provided for in the Estimates are not yet available at present, but a general idea can be gathered from the accounts of the past two years and the budget estimate of the current year. The figures are :—

	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Erection of new buildings	660,464	739,312	639,515
Construction of roads	269,824	287,676	208,240
Works of public improvement	51,235	176,099	103,473
Repairs of buildings	177,263	191,346	182,449
Repairs of roads	459,831	473,929	467,802
Repairs of works of public improvement . .	25,715	26,244	25,009
Establishment	464,611	453,075	488,692
Tools and Plant	26,816	28,004	34,700
Suspense	—5,477	32,071	8,500
Miscellaneous expenditure by Civil officers in charge of Public Works	57,994	53,359	40,120
TOTAL .	2,188,276	2,461,115	2,198,500

ARMY.

86. The figures for Army Expenditure from 1884-85 are as follows:—

Years.		India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
		Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
1884-85		12,023,629	3,974,422	965,752	16,963,803
1885-86		15,247,088	3,689,380	1,161,311	20,097,779
1886-87		14,620,516	3,564,166	1,340,360	19,525,042
1887-88		15,104,908	3,741,015	1,572,011	20,417,934
1888-89		14,812,591	3,746,205	1,743,045	20,301,841
1889-90		14,944,095	3,957,703	1,776,016	20,677,814
1890-91		14,799,128	4,440,125	1,450,815	20,690,068
1891-92		15,741,062	4,559,513	1,980,026	22,280,601
1892-93	Budget	15,006,700	4,594,500	2,297,300	21,898,500
	Revised	15,522,200	5,022,300	3,013,400	23,557,900
1893-94		15,693,500	4,497,500	2,820,400	23,011,400

Army Expenditure.

The variations in the figures for 1892-93 and 1893-94 are explained in paragraphs 53, 55, 63, and 65.

SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS.

Expenditure on Defence Works since their commencement

87. The following table shows the expenditure on "Special Defence Works":—

Charged to 44—Military Works.

		Rx.
To end of 1886-87		150,409

Charged to 47—Special Defence Works.

1886-87		325,626
1887-88		456,017
1888-89		789,595
1889-90		689,481
1890-91		491,837
1891-92		604,848
1892-93	Budget Estimate	614,500
	Revised "	559,300
1893-94	Budget "	536,600

The anticipated short expenditure during the current year is attributable to the expenditure in England on stores and armaments having been over-estimated.

The Budget Estimate for 1893-94 is less than the Revised Estimate for 1892-93 by Rx. 22,700.

The total expenditure on Special Defence Works being estimated at Rx. 5,030,000, if the amounts shown above for 1892-93 and 1893-94 are spent, there will remain Rx. 426,287 to be incurred in 1894-95 and future years.

UPPER BURMA.

Cost of Upper Burma.

88. The following tables give the Revenue, the Expenditure, and the net Expenditure on account of Upper Burma from the year following the annexation :—

REVENUE.

	Land Revenue.	Other Civil Revenue.	State Railway Receipts.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1886-87	167,200	55,300	...	222,500
1887-88	378,800	123,500	...	502,300
1888-89	436,000	284,600	31,900	752,500
1889-90	539,600	333,500	161,400	1,034,500
1890-91	616,000	319,400	193,300	1,128,700
1891-92	582,600	309,100	223,600	1,115,300
1892-93 (Revised)	710,000	410,100	22,500	1,142,600
1893-94 (Budget)	710,000	375,100	35,000	1,120,100

EXPENDITURE.

	Police.	Other Civil Expenditure.	Railways (including interest on Capital).	Military Works.	Civil Works.	Irrigation.	Army Special Expenditure.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1886-87	349,000	165,100	...	74,000	171,500	13,800	1,517,800	2,291,200
1887-88	709,200	265,700	...	314,800	343,000	12,600	1,475,300	3,120,600
1888-89	794,900	436,700	103,300	160,900	295,900	24,800	631,600	2,448,100
1889-90	861,700	393,700	218,700	142,500	296,800	19,200	435,800	2,368,400
1890-91	735,800	435,600	227,500	141,500	292,700	28,200	350,300	2,211,600
1891-92	684,600	467,000	243,300	152,200	330,100	100,800	529,200	2,507,200
1892-93 (Revised)	649,800	530,800	105,200	162,100	260,100	119,500	490,000	2,317,500
1893-94 (Budget)	659,800	573,700	124,000	150,000	300,000	50,000	505,000	2,362,500

NET EXPENDITURE.

1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93 (Revised).	1893-94 (Budget).
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
2,068,700	2,618,300	1,695,600	1,333,900	1,082,900	1,391,900	1,174,900	1,242,400

Section V.—Expenditure not charged to Revenue.

Capital Expenditure on Railway Construction.

89. The following table gives the figures of the estimates for 1892-93 and 1893-94 for Capital Expenditure on Railways exclusive of sums found by Local Governments out of Provincial resources, the amounts charged to the Famine grant and to the head "37—Construction of Railways" being included for convenience, although charged to Revenue :—

	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
1892-93, Budget Estimate	2,542,000	1,382,000	691,000	4,615,000
1892-93, Revised Estimate	2,880,300	1,068,000	640,800	4,589,100
1893-94, Budget Estimate	1,980,200	1,151,800	722,300	3,854,300

Of the totals shown above the following amounts are taken as charges against the Famine Relief Grant namely, in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93, Rx. 1,011,700, in the Revised Estimate, 1892-93, Rx. 993,900, and in 1893-94, Rx. 1,054,300.

The Capital Expenditure on Railways in 1892-93 will be less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 25,900.

During the course of the year additional funds were allotted for the East Coast, Godhra-Rutlam, Tirhoot and East Indian Railways, but, on the other hand, the grant for the Assam-Bengal Railway was withdrawn on the transfer of that line to a Company, and the allotment was further reduced by the amount of the refund by that Company of the outlay incurred by the State in the previous year. The heaviest expenditure has been incurred on the East Coast, the Mu Valley, the Godhra-Rutlam, and the Mushkaf-Bolan Lines. The Villupuram-Guntakal Section of the South Indian Railway, the Dharmaveram-Hindupur Extension, and the Barsoe-Kissengunge Branch will be practically completed at the close of this year.

The provision for 1893-94 is less than the estimated expenditure during 1892-93 by Rx. 734,800. Large grants have been allotted to the East Coast, Mushkaf-Bolan, Mu Valley, Godhra-Rutlam, and Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railways, but, owing to the reduced grant available, work on the Mari-Attock line has been partially suspended. The funds allotted will, it is anticipated, be sufficient to advance work on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway and on the Jherriah Extension of the East Indian Railway, so as to admit of the lines being opened before the close of the year. A considerable length of the East Coast line will also be advanced sufficiently to admit of its being opened for public traffic, and the Lucknow-Rai Bareli line will be practically completed during the year.

Increase in the open mileage of Railway since 1880.

The following figures show the rate at which Railways have been constructed at the cost of, or on the responsibility of, the Government since 1880 :—

Date.	Number of miles open.
31st March 1880	8,382
1881	9,134
1882	9,437
1883	9,748
1884	10,230
1885	11,283
1886	11,634
1887	12,536
1888	13,448
1889	14,184
1890	14,832
1891	15,621
1892	16,018
1893 (Estimate)	16,440

Expenditure on Railway Construction since 1879-80.

The following table gives the total Capital Outlay on Railway Construction up to date :—

	State Railways.	State Railways constructed through the agency of Companies.	Guaranteed Railways.	Total.	Annual progress.
To end of—	Rx.	£	£		
1879-80	27,983,837	...	96,829,969	124,813,806	...
1880-81	67,201,066	...	66,348,478	133,549,544	8,735,738*
1881-82	70,546,309	...	67,021,756	137,568,065	4,018,521
1882-83	72,776,870	468,270	67,431,448	140,676,588	3,108,523
1883-84	76,629,723	704,155	68,769,369	146,103,247	5,426,659
1884-85	81,365,833	3,126,906	69,904,427	154,397,166	8,293,919
1885-86	90,839,553	4,775,059	67,883,682	163,498,294	9,101,128†
1886-87	108,456,220	7,915,378	57,046,325	173,417,923	9,919,629‡
1887-88	110,778,941	12,979,680	57,694,898	181,463,519	8,045,596
1888-89	111,990,360	18,097,843	58,313,774	188,401,977	6,938,458
1889-90	124,058,103	20,410,257	49,385,293	193,853,653	5,451,676
1890-91	131,920,346	21,793,709	45,091,263	198,805,318	4,951,665§
1891-92	135,398,034	22,709,508	45,137,155	203,244,697	4,439,379
1892-93, Revised	140,121,534	23,681,708	45,172,655	208,975,897	5,731,200
1893-94, Budget	144,050,934	25,223,208	45,672,955	214,947,097	5,971,200

* Includes Rx. 2,790,140 on account of past expenditure on the East Indian Railway, which must be deducted to arrive at the normal annual progress.
† Includes Rx. 204,987 on account of Eastern Bengal Railway.
‡ Includes Rx. 1,007,244 on account of Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.
§ Includes Rx. 207,104 on account of South Indian Railway Company.

Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works.

90. The figures of the Accounts and Estimates for Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue are :—

Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
378,932	483,849	729,664	550,000	550,000	750,000

The Revised Estimate for the current year agrees with the Budget Estimate. The increase in provision for the coming year is due to its having been decided to augment the provision for irrigation works in certain Provinces owing to the excellent financial results obtained from them.

Distribution over the several works of the Capital Expenditure on Irrigation.

The Capital outlay on Major Irrigation Works to end of 1891-92 amounted to Rx. 28,158,459. The principal works in progress are—

Name of work.	Provision during 1892-93.	Provision during 1893-94.
Capital expenditure not charged against Revenue.	Rx.	Rx.
BENGAL—		
Orissa canals	37,800	42,500
Sone canals	15,400	17,500
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—		
Ganges canal	13,500	19,100
Lower Ganges canal	17,100	35,100
PUNJAB—		
Western Jumna canal including Sirsa Branch	75,800	90,300
Bari Doab canal	26,200	60,000
Sirhind canal	15,000	9,500
Chenab canal, including extension	153,000	180,000
MADRAS—		
Kistna Delta System	32,700	47,100
Periyar project	129,700	117,500
Other projects	51,800	156,300
	568,000	774,900
DEDUCT—outlay incurred from ordinary funds	18,000	24,900
TOTAL	550,000	750,000
Protective Irrigation Works	63,000	65,000
GRAND TOTAL	613,000	815,000

Section VI.—Ways and Means.

HOME TREASURY.

91. The Budget and Revised Estimates of the transactions of the Home Treasury for 1892-93 compare as follows :—

	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93.
NET RECEIPTS.	£	£
Council Bills	17,000,000	17,200,000
3 per cent. Stock issued	1,800,000	1,300,000
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies	1,788,200	1,547,700
Deposits and Advances	4,600	—300
Add—Opening Balance	3,261,050	4,122,626
TOTAL	23,853,850	24,170,026
NET OUTGOINGS.		
Excess of expenditure over Revenue	15,749,600	16,352,200
Capital Expenditure of Government in England	1,385,700	1,076,200
Permanent Debt—		
Discharge of Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Debentures	1,770,300	1,770,300
Discharge of South Indian Railway Debentures	150,000	150,000
5 per cent. and 4 per cent. Stock discharged	...	900
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account	1,430,300	950,600
On account of remittance from India	1,191,800	1,267,000
Add—Closing Balance	2,176,150	2,602,826
TOTAL	23,853,850	24,170,026

1892-93, Council Bills.

The total estimate of the Secretary of State's drawings for the two years 1892-93 and 1893-94 is £35,900,000. To reduce to some extent the very large drawings in 1893-94 the Secretary of State has raised the drawings of the current year above the Budget Estimate of £17,000,000, and it is now expected that £17,200,000 will be drawn in 1892-93.

Sterling loans in 1892-93.

The Southern Mahratta Railway Company Debentures for £600,000, which it was intended, as stated in paragraph 99 of the last Financial Statement, to discharge on 31st March 1892 were renewed. The Secretary of State was consequently able to reduce the amount of the sterling loan of the year from £1,800,000 to £1,300,000. The loan was issued at an average price of £96-18*s.*-4½*d.* per cent.

1892-93, Capital transactions with Railway Companies.

92. The Capital transactions with the Railway Companies vary with the changes in the programmes of the Companies. The Estimates for 1892-93 as

now prepared show an increase in the net receipts from the Companies of £239,200. The following statement shows the details of the transactions :—

RECEIPTS.	Budget. £	Revised. £
ON ACCOUNT OF SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—		
State—		
Bengal—Assam	1,500,000	1,179,000
Guaranteed—		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	90,400	259,600
Madras Railway	197,800	100,000
ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER AND MISCELLANEOUS REFUNDS	...	9,100
TOTAL	1,788,200	1,547,700

ISSUES.	Budget. £	Revised. £
FOR DISCHARGE OF DEBENTURES—		
Guaranteed—		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	40,400	...
Madras Railway	97,800	...
FOR STORES, ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES, ETC.—		
State—		
Bengal-Assam Railway	300,000	194,100
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	207,500	118,200
Indian Midland Railway	64,700	54,600
Southern Mahratta Railway	53,300	33,100
Other Railways	9,600	7,800
Guaranteed—		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	120,000	122,700
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	435,000	352,800
Madras Railway	102,000	67,300
	1,430,300	950,600

The Assam-Bengal Railway Company was expected to raise its whole capital of £1,500,000 in 1892-93; £102,905 was, however, paid in March 1892, and only £1,179,000 is expected to be paid this year, leaving £218,095 to be paid hereafter. The receipts from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are now expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by £169,200, fresh Capital having been raised to the extent of £209,600 in excess of the estimate, while debentures for £40,400 were renewed instead of being replaced by fresh capital. The reduction of £97,800 in the Capital receipts from the Madras Railway Company represents the value of debentures renewed instead of being replaced.

The payments for discharge of debentures of the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways provided for in the Budget, were not required owing to the renewal of the debentures as already explained. The issues to the Companies for Expenditure depend necessarily on their actual requirements, which are not always foreseen with accuracy.

1892-93. Deposits and Advances.

The "Deposits and Advances" in 1892-93 are now expected to result in a net payment of £300 instead of a net receipt of £4,600 owing to smaller recoveries and larger advances on account of Expenditure in England on Defence works at Aden recoverable from the Imperial Government.

1892-93, Remittances to India.

There has been a large increase in the family remittances from India in 1892-93, owing to the fall of the market rate of exchange considerably below the rate fixed for the year for the adjustment of such transactions, but this increase was partially counterbalanced by a falling-off in the remittances by Money Orders. The net remittances from India were also affected by larger repayments in England of advances on account of Emigration of coolies and supplies to Her Majesty's ships of the East India Station, etc.

93. The following is the Budget Estimate of the Ways and Means of the Home Treasury for 1893-94:—

	Budget, 1893-94. £
Net Receipts.	
Council Bills	18,700,000
Three per cent. stock to be issued	1,300,000
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies	1,420,000
Deposits and Advances	2,200
Add—Opening Balance	2,602,826
TOTAL	24,025,026
Net outgoings.	
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	15,650,300
Capital Expenditure of Government in England	1,160,600
Permanent Debt—	
Discharge of Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Debentures	729,000
South Indian Railway Debentures	520,200
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account	2,609,200
On account of remittances from India	1,383,200
Add—Closing Balance	1,972,526
TOTAL	24,025,026

1893-94, Council Bills.

It is now estimated that the drawings of the Secretary of State in 1893-94 will be £18,700,000. The Budget Estimate of the current year provided for drawings amounting to £17,000,000.

Capital transactions with Railway Companies.

The very large increase next year is almost fully explained by the variations in the capital transactions of Railway Companies in the two years. In the last Financial Statement, credit was taken for a net receipt in 1892-93 from Railway Companies of £357,900, whereas according to the present Statement, there will be a net payment to the Companies in 1893-94 of £1,189,200.

Sterling loan in 1893-94.

It is the present intention of the Secretary of State to raise a loan of £1,300,000 in 1893-94 to be applied to the discharge of £729,000 Oude and Rohilkund Railway Debentures and £520,200 South Indian Railway Debentures falling due in the course of the year.

It should be understood that, in stating the present intentions of the Secretary of State no sort of pledge is given that he will adhere to the programme.

INDIA.

Ways and Means in India.

94. The following is the usual statement of the Ways and Means Estimate of India :—

	1892-93.		1893-94.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
NET RECEIPTS.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1. Excess of Revenue in India over the Expenditure charged against it	23,771,000	25,081,700	23,869,800
2. Public Loan	...	...	3,000,000
3. Loan from Rampur State	250,000	250,000	220,000
4. Increase of the Unfunded Debt, mostly Savings Bank deposits	869,000	1,056,100	882,200
5. Other items	421,500	1,406,400	695,500
6. *For Remittance to Secretary of State*	1,175,700	1,208,000	1,374,200
Add—Opening Balance	16,750,044	17,287,005	15,204,205
TOTAL	43,237,244	46,289,205	45,245,905
NET OUTGOINGS.			
7. Expenditure charged to Provincial Balances	1,161,700	363,800	751,200
8. Capital Expenditure of Government in India	1,956,500	2,264,800	1,661,600
9. Loans to Municipalities, etc.	611,500	842,700	—288,200
10. *Issues on Capital Account to Railway Companies.*	408,500	—29,400	376,400
11. Council Bills—*Sterling Amount*	17,166,500	17,301,300	18,522,100
12. Do. Exchange	8,633,700	10,341,800	11,579,700
Add—Closing Balance	13,298,844	15,204,205	12,643,105
TOTAL	43,237,244	46,289,205	45,245,905

The headings in italics are connected with, and explained by, the corresponding figures of the Secretary of State's account in England. The others refer to purely Indian transactions.

8 Ways and Means in India in 1892-93. Main features.

95. We expect to close the year 1892-93 with a cash balance of Rx. 15,204,205 against Rx. 13,298,844 taken in the Budget Estimates of the year, being an improvement of Rx. 1,905,361. The more important items of variation from the Budget Estimates are:—

On the one hand an increase of Rx. 1,842,900 in the payments of Council Bills. For the bulk of this the fall in exchange is responsible, the sterling drawings having been increased by £200,000 only.

And on the other hand, an increase in the net revenue in India of Rx. 1,310,700, a reduction in the drawings of Provincial Governments on their

accumulated balances of Rx. 797,900, a net receipt from Railway Companies on Capital Account of Rx. 29,400 instead of the net payment of Rx. 408,500 which was anticipated, an increase in the opening balance of Rx. 536,961 and other improvements in the net cash receipts which, though large in the aggregate, would require too much detail to be explained here.

Ways and Means in India in 1893-94. Main features.

96. In 1893-94 we have to provide for the payment of Council Bills Rx. 4,301,600 more than was required in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93, about one-half of this being caused by the increase in the sterling drawings and one-half by the fall in the rate of exchange.

To meet this very heavy demand on our cash balances, we have a repayment of a loan of Rx. 616,100 by the Bombay Port Trust, a reduction of Rx. 410,500 in the excess of Provincial and Local Expenditure over Revenue, and some other improvements in net cash receipts.

For the remainder of the increased demand on the balances provision has been made by the entry of a loan of Rx. 3,000,000.

Council Bills, 1893-94.

97. As already explained in paragraphs 35 and 93, the increase in the amount of the Bills of the Secretary of State is not due to any increase in the sterling expenditure of the Government of India, but to the fact that whereas the Secretary of State this year received from Railway Companies on Capital Account more than he paid, the reverse will be the case in 1893-94.

Public Loan.

98. No public loan has been raised in India since 1889-90. The present estimates provide for a loan of three crores in 1893-94. But the Government of India are unable to say whether this is the exact amount that will be raised, and full liberty is reserved, as usual, to modify the present estimates to any extent that may be considered expedient, to increase or reduce the amount of the loan if necessary, and not to issue a loan at all if it should be found that none is required.

Savings Banks.

99. The following are the usual details of the transactions of Savings Banks during the last few years :—

YEAR.	Net additions to deposits cash.	Interest.	Total addition.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1887-88	656,330	224,000	880,300
1888-89	685,200	261,800	947,000
1889-90	—362,900	272,200	—90,700
1890-91	250,700	279,700	530,400
1891-92	517,900	306,200	824,100
1892-93 Budget	459,400	333,800	793,200
1892-93 Revised	636,800	340,400	977,200
1893-94 Budget	438,600	372,400	811,000

The Post Office Savings Banks deposits continue to increase. The Budget Estimate for 1893-94 is taken at about the same amount as in that of 1892-93.

Loans to Municipalities, etc.

100. As stated in paragraphs 34 and 75, the Bombay Port Trust have taken advantage of the favourable state of the money market to raise a 4 per cent. public loan to repay Government the balance of a 4½ per cent. loan of Rx. 616,100. Excluding this special receipt in 1893-94, the net amount of advances in 1893-94 is taken at Rx. 327,900 against Rx. 611,500 entered in the Estimate of 1892-93. The gross amount placed at the disposal of Local Governments and Administrations for advances to Local Bodies, etc., in 1893-94 is Rx. 608,200, being Rx. 54,700 less than the amount entered in the Budget Estimate of the current year. Larger amounts, if available, could be advantageously allotted for advances and loans to cultivators and municipalities, but unfortunately the state of the Government balances does not permit of further amounts being granted at present. The large excess over the Budget of the amount entered in the Revised Estimate of 1892-93 on account of loans to municipalities, etc., is due chiefly to an additional loan having been sanctioned during the year for the Kidderpore Docks, and also to increased advances to agriculturists in Madras and Bombay.

Capital of Railway Companies.

101. The Capital transactions of Railway Companies in 1892-93 are now expected to produce a net receipt in India of Rx. 29,400 instead of a net payment of Rx. 408,500 provided in the Budget Estimate. This is due generally to smaller withdrawals by the Companies and to some extent to the receipt from the Mysore Durbar of Rx. 44,300, being the value of the Nanjangod extension of the Mysore Railway.

Cash balances.

102. The current year is now expected to close with a cash balance of Rx. 15,204,205, and for 1893-94 a closing balance of Rx. 12,643,105 is taken. The estimated transactions of the year thus result in a reduction in the balances of Rx. 2,561,100.

Section VII.—Summary.

103. The principal features in this Statement are—

(*a*) The Accounts of 1891-92 have closed with a surplus of Rx. 467,535.

(*b*) The Revised Estimates of 1892-93 show a deficit of Rx. 1,081,900 against the surplus of Rx. 146,600 shown in the Budget Estimates of the year. The sterling Expenditure has considerably exceeded the Budget Estimates; the Expenditure in India has on the whole been less than the Estimates, a considerable increase in Military Expenditure having been more than counterbalanced by a large saving in Opium Expenditure in consequence of the failure of the crop: the Revenue has shown satisfactory progress. If the rate of exchange taken in the Budget Estimate, 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee, had been realised, there would have been a surplus somewhat higher than that shown in the Budget Estimates. But the fall in the rate of exchange to 1*s.* 3*d.* has caused an increase of Expenditure of Rx. 1,635,300 and converted the surplus into a heavy deficit.

(*c*) The Budget Estimates of 1893-94 show a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100.

(*d*) The main cause of the deficit of Rx. 1,595,100 is the fall in the rate of exchange. The Currency question is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State. Till he has decided what action, if any, should be taken in regard to the currency, it is impossible to say whether the deficit in the coming year will be of the amount shown in the Budget Estimate, or whether it will be largely increased, or will disappear and become a surplus. The decision of the Secretary of State is expected to

be not much longer delayed, and in the circumstances just stated, the Government of India have postponed for the present the determination of the measures to be taken to place the finances in equilibrium.

(*e*) The rate of exchange is taken at 1*s*. 2¾*d*, and at that rate the direct addition to the expenditure caused by the fall from 1*s*. 4*d*. is estimated at Rx. 1,989,400.

(*f*) The sterling Expenditure will be somewhat less than in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93. The Expenditure in India will, on the other hand, be considerably higher. The estimate of net revenue from Opium is taken at Rx. 5,061,200, being lower than the amount taken for any of the last 22 years. A substantial improvement in Railway Revenue and in the Revenues generally is anticipated.

(*g*) The Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, not charged against Revenue, is estimated at Rx. 3,986,700 in 1892-93 and at Rx. 3,550,000 in 1893-94. These sums are in addition to Rx. 1,215,400 charged against Revenue and the Famine Grant in 1892-93, and Rx. 1,119,300 charged against the Famine Grant in 1893-94.

(*h*) It is expected that the Secretary of State will in 1893-94 sell Council Bills to the amount of £18,700,000 and raise a loan of £1,300,000 for the discharge of Railway Debentures. These announcements are accompanied by the usual reservation of entire liberty to the Secretary of State to vary the amounts to be obtained by bills or raised by loan as he may find occasion.

(*i*) The Estimates provide for the issue of a loan in India of Rx. 3,000,000. Full liberty is, however, reserved to the Government of India to raise a smaller or a larger loan, or not to raise a loan at all if it should appear later that none is required.

(*j*) The dominant factor influencing the financial position of India at the present time is the rate of Exchange. If that rate rises as high as 1*s*. 4*d*., the deficit shown in the Budget Estimates will disappear. If it falls still further, the deficit will be further increased: it is impossible for the Government of India to decide what measures should be taken for the restoration of financial equilibrium until the Home authorities have given their decision on the currency question.

D. BARBOUR.

CALCUTTA;
March 23rd, 1893.

APPENDIX.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts	1891-92.
Revised Estimates . . .	1892-93.
Budget Estimates . . .	1893-94.

CONTENTS.

General Statement of the Accounts and Estimates of the Revenue India, in India

	For details vide Statement.	RECEIPTS.			
		Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
Revenue—		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	23,965,774	24,675,500	24,857,600	25,157,200
Opium	...	8,012,380	7,634,600	7,966,500	7,316,200
Salt	...	8,636,182	8,544,700	8,648,600	8,587,800
Stamps	...	4,262,156	4,229,600	4,458,200	4,434,100
Excise	...	5,117,264	5,102,400	5,203,600	5,145,900
Other Heads	...	9,523,293	9,681,600	9,802,500	9,849,300
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	...	59,517,049	59,868,400	60,937,000	60,490,500
Interest	A	879,443	911,000	868,600	893,600
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	„	2,575,736	2,618,000	2,755,500	2,720,800
Receipts by Civil Departments	„	1,656,157	1,615,800	1,660,800	1,635,500
Miscellaneous	„	897,284	959,900	898,400	982,900
Railways	„	19,938,046	18,832,700	19,064,200	19,551,700
Irrigation	„	2,272,040	2,216,700	2,404,300	2,337,700
Buildings and Roads	„	627,124	606,400	639,100	623,900
Receipts by Military Department	„	780,404	739,000	703,300	769,100
TOTAL REVENUE	...	89,143,283	88,367,900	90,021,200	90,005,700
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	3,038,293	127,700	...	3,265,800
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	„	899,359	869,000	1,056,100	882,200
Deposits and Advances (net)	„	1,480,280	...	454,100	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Receipts)	„	...	...	...	564,400
Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	„	...	...	626,500	...
Remittances (net)	„	116,140	...	649,500	...
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	„	16,093,854	17,000,000	17,200,000	18,700,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	110,771,209	106,364,600	110,007,400	113,418,100
Balance on 1st April—India	...	17,876,244	16,750,044	17,287,005	15,204,205
England	...	3,835,050	3,261,050	4,122,626	2,602,826
GRAND TOTAL	...	132,482,503	126,375,694	131,417,031	131,225,131

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 23rd March 1893.

H. G. COWIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of and in England.

	For details *vide* Statement.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
Expenditure—		*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	9,547,162	10,286,600	9,463,600	10,387,300
Interest	"	4,315,176	3,977,100	4,343,200	4,065,900
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	2,429,188	2,547,900	2,528,400	2,609,300
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	13,853,842	14,132,500	14,344,100	14,472,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	5,046,622	5,170,900	5,559,100	5,538,100
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	1,268,319	1,206,700	1,133,700	1,159,800
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	"	163,233	301,500	292,900	75,100
Railway Revenue Account	"	20,253,910	20,407,200	20,775,000	21,545,800
Irrigation	"	2,945,019	2,919,500	2,982,300	2,860,100
Buildings and Roads	"	6,208,752	5,920,100	5,927,400	6,090,600
Army Services	"	22,280,601	21,898,500	23,557,900	23,011,400
Special Defence Works	"	604,848	614,500	559,300	536,600
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	...	88,916,672	89,383,000	91,466,900	92,352,000
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	178,637	...	100,500	
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	"	—419,561	—1,161,700	—464,300	—751,200
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	...	88,675,748	88,221,300	91,103,100	91,600,800
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	End of B	3,500,000	4,035,000	3,986,700	3,550,000
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Discharged)	C	...	...	376,200	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	...	799,700	...	1,085,800
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"	488,787	178,800	340,500	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	"	465,405	432,700	502,200	276,200
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	"	1,146,392	50,600	...	1,565,600
Remittances (net)	"	...	16,100	...	9,000
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	16,796,540	17,166,500	17,301,300	18,522,100
Total Disbursements	...	111,072,872	110,900,700	113,610,000	116,609,500
Balance on 31st March—India	...	17,287,005	13,298,844	15,204,205	12,643,105
England	...	4,122,626	2,176,150	2,602,826	1,972,526
GRAND TOTAL	...	132,482,503	126,375,694	131,417,031	131,225,131

	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	89,143,283	88,367,900	90,021,200	90,005,700
Expenditure chargeable thereon	88,675,748	88,221,300	91,103,100	91,600,800
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	+467,535	+146,600	—1,081,900	—1,595,100

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

B.—*Statement of the Expenditure chargeable on the*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1891-92.					REVISED	
	INDIA.		England.	Exchange.* 1s. 4·733d.	TOTAL.	INDIA.	
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	179,543	74,810	......	......	254,353	183,300	74,600
2.—Assignments and Compensations	571,725	960,135	......	......	1,531,860	540,000	977,500
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—							
3.—Land Revenue	356,551	3,477,542	720	313	3,835,126	370,400	3,584,700
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,860,772	......	726	315	1,861,813	1,593,900	...
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	443,444	14,514	750	326	459,034	398,800	65,400
6.—Stamps	669	88,862	34,105	14,811	138,447	—25,800	116,000
7.—Excise	142,120	47,901	53	23	190,097	147,400	46,700
8.—Provincial Rates	......	58,703	......	......	58,703	...	58,300
9.—Customs	52,262	84,052	34	15	136,363	52,600	87,200
10.—Assessed Taxes	15,327	14,250	......	......	29,577	15,200	15,200
11.—Forest	394,809	448,053	742	322	843,926	494,900	398,000
12.—Registration	104,380	103,477	......	......	207,863	106,600	105,500
TOTAL	4,121,608	5,372,299	37,130	16,125	9,547,162	3,877,300	5,529,100
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt† other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works	—22,177	76,545	2,639,288	1,146,144	3,839,800	—162,300	95,900
14.—Interest on other Obligations	472,820	2,474	57	25	475,376	512,700	3,200
TOTAL	450,643	79,019	2,639,345	1,146,169	4,315,176	350,400	99,100
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
15.—Post Office	1,242,030	113,179	96,321	41,829	1,493,359	1,281,300	114,500
16.—Telegraph	611,552	385	158,118	68,665	838,720	635,500	...
17.—Mint	80,809	...	11,365	4,935	97,109	95,800	...
TOTAL	1,934,391	113,564	265,804	115,429	2,429,188	2,012,600	114,500
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	607,194	826,229	249,532	108,362	1,791,317	615,700	856,300
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	109,603	2,729,488	639	277	2,840,007	115,400	2,758,000
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	153,514	746,218	...	...	890,732	157,200	759,200
20.—Police	775,529	3,093,081	...	...	3,868,610	704,300	3,151,700
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	278,821	157,732	133,447	57,951	627,951	332,600	147,400
22.—Education	22,549	1,399,770	1,727	750	1,424,796	23,100	1,420,100
23.—Ecclesiastical	161,014	...	406	176	161,596	167,800	...
24.—Medical	35,808	839,599	6,468	2,809	884,684	38,600	881,300
25.—Political	674,130	56,568	25,806	11,207	767,711	713,600	75,300
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	388,606	155,958	29,893	12,981	587,438	243,800	158,500
TOTAL	3,206,768	10,004,643	447,918	194,513	13,853,842	3,112,100	10,207,800
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	480,189	...	54,223	23,547	557,959	494,600	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	657	...	192,228	83,477	276,362	1,200	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	85,636	762,870	1,726,046	749,557	3,324,109	78,400	794,900
30.—Stationery and Printing	95,890	448,050	41,098	17,847	602,885	85,900	457,000
32.—Miscellaneous	58,497	172,803	37,655	16,352	285,307	50,900	154,700
TOTAL	720,869	1,383,723	2,051,250	890,780	5,046,622	711,000	1,406,600
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	6,187	17,236	...	...	23,423	16,100	60,700
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	484,795	...	...	...	484,795	993,900	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	75,453	...	1,728	750	77,931	57,200	...
36.—Reduction of Debt	682,170	...	...	...	682,170	..	...
TOTAL††	1,248,605	17,236	1,728	750	1,268,319	* 1,067,200	60,700
Carried over	11,682,884	16,970,484	5,443,175	2,363,766	36,460,309	11,130,600	17,417,800

† The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—

	ACCOUNTS, 1891-92.			
	India.	England	Exchange.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above	54,368	2,639,288	1,146,144	3,839,800
Under Railway Revenue Account	3,004,576	1,163,871	505,425	4,673,872
Under Irrigation	1,109,678	......	... ..	1,109,678
TOTAL	4,168,622	3,803,159	1,651,569	9,623,350

* See foot-note to Statement A.

†† The following further sums, which are included under XXVI and 38 State Railways, are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief

	Accounts, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
Indian Midland Railway	189,057	232,000	223,500
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	42,624	133,400	116,500
TOTAL	231,681	366,300	340,000

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1892-93.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1892-93.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1893-94.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1893-94, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1892-93	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1893-94, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1892-93.
				INDIA.						
England.	Exchange.* 1s. 3d.	TOTAL.		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.* 1s. 2⅞d.	TOTAL.		
£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
...	...	257,900	+ 15,200	158,500	66,400	..	...	224,900	— 17,800	— 33,000
...	...	1,517,500	+ 1,800	505,500	972,400	...	..	1,477,900	— 37,800	— 39,600
600	400	3,956,100	— 74,900	391,500	3,719,800	600	400	4,112,300	+ 81,300	+ 156,200
700	400	1,595,000	— 639,800	2,253,900	...	700	400	2,255,000	+ 20,200	+ 660,000
700	400	405,300	— 32,200	443,000	66,800	600	400	510,800	+ 13,300	+ 45,500
32,000	19,200	141,400	+ 500	— 28,400	119,000	39,400	24,700	154,700	+ 13,800	+ 13,300
...	...	194,100	— 12,000	157,900	50,900	...	...	208,800	+ 2,700	+ 14,700
...	...	58,300	— 1,200	...	53,500	...	...	53,500	— 6,000	— 4,800
100	...	139,000	— 2,400	53,000	91,500	200	100	144,800	+ 2,500	+ 4,900
...	...	30,400	— 1,400	16,400	16,000	...	..	32,400	+ 600	+ 2,000
1,700	1,000	895,600	— 74,900	551,300	437,400	900	600	990,200	+ 19,700	+ 94,500
...	...	212,100	— 1,700	111,600	110,400	...	...	222,000	+ 8,200	+ 9,900
35,800	21,400	9,463,600	— 823,000	4,614,200	5,704,100	42,400	26,600	10,387,300	+ 100,700	+ 923,700
2,433,400	1,460,000	3,827,000	+ 356,500	—491,500	111,500	2,394,200	1,501,500	3,515,700	+ 45,200	— 311,300
200	100	516,200	+ 9,000	516,000	3,000	200	100	550,400	+ 43,600	+ 34,000
2,433,600	1,460,100	4,343,200	+ 306,100	55,400	114,500	2,394,400	1,501,600	4,065,900	+ 88,800	— 277,300
94,900	56,900	1,547,600	— 7,800	1,307,400	120,000	98,900	62,000	1,588,300	+ 32,900	+ 40,700
144,800	86,900	867,200	— 10,000	681,000	...	144,900	90,900	916,800	+ 30,600	+ 49,600
11,100	6,700	113,600	— 1,700	93,000	...	6,900	4,300	104,200	— 11,100	— 9,400
250,800	150,500	2,528,400	— 19,500	2,081,400	120,000	250,700	157,200	2,609,300	+ 61,400	+ 80,900
256,200	153,700	1,881,900	+ 50,300	622,800	855,800	248,300	155,700	1,882,600	+ 51,000	+ 700
600	400	2,874,400	+ 13,800	118,100	2,782,400	1,300	800	2,902,600	+ 42,000	+ 28,200
...	...	916,400	+ 7,500	161,100	772,500	...	...	933,600	+ 24,700	+ 17,200
...	...	3,856,000	— 54,000	715,600	3,243,900	600	400	3,960,500	+ 50,500	+ 104,500
301,100	180,700	961,800	+ 181,600	309,400	178,500	217,400	136,300	841,600	+ 61,400	— 120,200
1,700	1,000	1,445,900	— 50,800	25,400	1,487,600	1,500	900	1,515,400	+ 18,700	+ 69,500
300	200	168,300	— 1,000	171,000	...	300	200	171,500	+ 2,200	+ 3,200
9,600	5,800	935,300	+ 4,200	40,100	897,700	7,000	4,400	949,200	+ 18,100	+ 13,900
22,400	13,400	824,700	+ 53,100	734,300	65,800	21,900	13,700	835,700	+ 64,100	+ 11,000
48,200	28,900	479,400	+ 6,900	236,700	171,000	44,000	27,600	479,300	+ 6,800	— 100
640,100	384,100	14,344,100	+ 211,600	3,134,500	10,455,200	542,300	340,000	14,472,000	+ 339,500	+ 127,900
29,700	17,800	542,100	+ 5,900	490,800	.	23,700	14,900	529,400	— 6,800	— 12,700
208,900	125,300	335,400	+ 20,900	900	...	209,000	131,100	341,000	+ 26,500	+ 5,600
1,830,100	1,098,100	3,801,500	+ 303,900	77,600	811,000	1,782,700	1,118,000	3,789,300	+ 291,700	— 12,200
52,600	31,600	627,100	+ 50,300	84,300	462,500	54,300	84,000	635,100	+ 58,300	+ 8,000
29,600	17,800	253,000	+ 7,200	34,800	166,700	25,700	16,100	243,300	— 2,500	— 9,700
2,150,900	1,290,600	5,559,100	+ 388,200	688,400	1,440,200	2,095,400	1,314,100	5,538,100	+ 367,200	— 21,000
...	...	76,800	— 53,200	..	40,500	..	...	40,500	— 89,500	— 36,300
...	...	993,900	— 17,800	1,054,300	...	..	...	1,054,300	+ 42,600	+ 60,400
3,600	2,200	63,000	— 2,000	65,000	..	...	...	65,000	...	+ 2,000
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3,600	2,200	1,133,700	— 73,000	1,119,300	40,500	.	...	1,159,800	— 46,900	+ 26,100
5,514,800	3,308,900	37,372,100	+ 50,400	11,693,200	17,874,500	5,325,200	3,339,500	38,232,400	+ 910,700	+ 860,300

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1892-93.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1893-94			
India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
—66,400	2,433,400	1,460,000	3,827,000	*—380,000	2,394,200	1,501,500	3,515,700
3,167,600	1,222,200	733,300	5,123,100	3,340,700	1,215,000	761,900	5,317,000
1,138,900	...	..	1,138,900	1,168,300	...	...	1,168,300
4,240,100	3,655,600	2,193,300	10,089,000	4,129,000	3,609,200	2,262,400	10,001,600

and Insurance as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies :—

B.—*Statement of the Expenditure chargeable on the*

Heads of Expenditure.	Accounts, 1891-92.					Revised	
	India.		England.	Exchange.* 1s. 4·733d.	Total.	India.	
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward	11,682,884	16,970,484	5,443,175	2,363,766	36,460,309	11,130,600	17,417,800
37.—Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	163,233	...	...	163,233	158,500	134,400
Railway Revenue Account—							
38.—State Railways: Working Expenses	6,896,441	1,318,039	...	...	8,214,480	7,448,900	353,500
Interest on Debt	2,480,038	505,123	1,005,952	436,847	4,427,960	2,937,700	210,500
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	1,693,388	735,375	2,428,763	...	...
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	...	...	157,919	68,578	226,497	...	...
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	26,854	...	681,758	296,062	1,004,674	30,500	...
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	756,916	...	...	...	756,916	612,000	...
Interest	37,171	...	2,114,159	918,100	3,069,430	2,800	...
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	18,924	14,206	...	...	33,130	15,000	16,900
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	80,223	11,837	...	...	92,060	—10,100	...
Total	10,296,567	1,849,205	5,653,176	2,454,962	20,253,910	11,036,800	580,900
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	384,038	377,407	...	...	761,445	403,800	386,800
Interest on Debt	589,580	520,098	...	...	1,109,678	606,300	532,600
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	358,977	714,794	87	38	1,073,896	413,300	638,400
Total	1,332,595	1,612,299	87	38	2,945,019	1,423,400	1,557,800
Buildings and Roads—							
44.—Military Works	1,199,627	...	10,382	4,509	1,214,518	1,124,900	...
45.—Civil Works	739,218	4,112,876	99,103	43,037	4,994,234	665,900	3,932,600
Total	1,938,845	4,112,876	109,485	47,546	6,208,752	1,790,800	3,932,600
Army Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	14,800,287	...	2,110,443	1,046,765	18,257,495	14,573,000	...
Non-Effective	940,775	...	2,149,070	933,261	4,023,106	949,200	...
Total	15,741,062	..	4,559,513	1,980,026	22,280,601	15,522,200	...
Special Defence Works—							
47.—Special Defence Works	304,710	...	209,263	90,875	604,848	279,300	...
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	41,296,663	24,708,097	15,974,699	6,937,213	88,916,672	41,341,600	23,623,500
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	+178,637	...	...	+178,637	...	+100,500
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	—419,561	...	...	—419,561	...	—464,300
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	...	24,467,173	...	...	88,675,748	...	23,259,700

	Accounts, 1891-92.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—				
Capital Outlay, Railways and Irrigation Works—	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
48.—State Railways	1,530,690	864,309	375,337	2,770,336
49.—Irrigation Works	716,830	8,948	3,886	729,664
Total	2,247,520	873,257	379,223	3,500,000

* See foot-note to Statement A.

Revenues of India, in India and in England—continued.

ESTIMATE, 1892-93.			Increase + Decrease— of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1892-93.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1893-94.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1893-94, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1892-93.	Increase + Decrease— of Budget, 1893-94, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1892-93.
				India.						
England.	Exchange* 1s 3d.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange 1s. 2¼d.	Total.		
£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
5,514,800	3,308,900	37,372,100	+ 50,400	11,693,200	17,874,500	5,325,200	3,339,500	38,232,400	+ 910,700	+ 860,300
...	...	292,900	— 8,600	...	75,100	...	...	75,100	— 226,400	— 217,800
...	...	7,802,400	— 76,400	7,719,300	368,200	...	...	8,087,500	+ 208,700	+ 285,100
1,017,000	610,200	4,775,400	+ 108,400	3,108,600	212,700	998,100	625,900	4,945,300	+ 278,300	+ 169,900
1,696,600	1,018,000	2,714,600	+ 169,700	...	...	1,699,700	1,065,900	2,765,600	+ 220,700	+ 51,000
205,200	123,100	328,300	— 1,400	...	...	216,900	136,000	352,900	+ 23,200	+ 24,600
659,200	395,500	1,085,200	+ 59,600	32,000	...	678,800	425,700	1,136,500	+ 110,900	+ 51,300
...	...	612,000	+ 12,000	613,200	.	...	...	613,200	+ 13,200	+ 1,200
2,145,300	1,287,200	3,435,300	+ 179,000	2,000	...	2,151,900	1,351,400	3,508,900	+ 252,600	+ 73,600
...	...	31,000	— 13,000	14,200	14,200	...	.	28,400	— 16,500	— 3,500
...	...	— 10,100	— 70,100	107,500	..	...	..	107,500	+ 47,500	+ 117,600
5,723,300	3,434,000	20,775,000	+ 367,800	11,597,400	595,100	5,748,400	3,604,900	21,545,800	+ 1,138,600	+ 770,800
...	...	790,600	+ 19,600	398,400	377,700	...	...	776,100	+ 5,100	— 14,500
..	...	1,138,900	..	631,300	537,000	...	...	1,168,300	+ 29,400	+ 29,400
700	400	1,052,800	+ 43,200	319,600	595,400	400	300	915,700	— 93,900	— 137,100
700	400	2,982,300	+ 62,800	1,349,300	1,510,100	400	300	2,860,100	— 59,400	— 122,200
40,800	24,500	1,190,200	+ 6,400	1,184,700	.	9,200	5,800	1,199,700	+ 15,900	+ 9,500
86,700	52,000	4,737,200	+ 900	693,800	4,053,300	88,100	55,400	4,890,900	+ 154,600	+ 153,700
127,500	76,500	5,927,400	+ 7,300	1,878,500	4,053,300	97,600	61,200	6,090,600	+ 170,500	+ 163,200
2,635,300	1,581,200	18,780,500	+ 1,111,300	14,750,200	...	2,244,100	1,407,300	18,401,600	+ 723,100	— 387,900
2,387,000	1,432,200	4,768,400	+ 548,100	943,300		2,253,400	1,413,100	4,609,800	+ 389,500	— 158,600
5,022,300	3,013,400	23,5[illegible]7,900	+ 1,[illegible]9,400	15,6[illegible]3,500		4,497,500	2,820,400	23,011,400	+ 1,112,900	— 546,500
175,000	105,000	559,300	— 55,200	252,300	...	174,700	109,600	536,600	— 77,900	— 22,700
16,563,600	9,938,200	91,460,900	+ 2,083,900	42,464,200	24,108,100	15,843,800	9,935,900	92,352,000	+ 2,969,000	+ 885,100
		+ 100,500								
		— 464,300	..	.	— 751,200	.	...	— 751,200	...	
...	...	91,103,100		.	23,356,900	.	...	91,600,800	..	

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1892-93.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1893-94.			
India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Rx.	£	Rx	Rx	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
1,727,900	1,068,000	640,800	3,436,700	925,000	1,151,800	722,300	2,800,000
536,900	8,200	4,900	550,000	735,700	8,600	5,500	750,000
2,264,800	1,076,200	645,700	3,986,700	1,661,600	1,160,600	727,800	3,550,000

* See foot-note to Statement A.

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Accounts, 1891-92.			Revised Estimate, 1892-93.			Budget Estimate, 1893-94.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.
Revenue (from Statement A)	88,773,360	257,919	89,031,279	89,683,000	211,400	89,894,400	89,690,900	193,500	89,884,400
Exchange added to Revenue . . .	112,004	...	112,004	126,800	...	126,800	121,300	...	121,300
Total .	88,885,364	257,919	89,143,283	89,809,800	211,400	90,021,200	89,812,200	193,500	90,005,700
Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
3 p. c. Stock .	...	4,600,000		...	1,300,000		...	1,300,000	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan .	7	...		...	...		3,000,000	...	
Loan from Rampur State . .	...	...		250,000	...		220,000	...	
Total .	7	4,600,000	4,600,007	250,000	1,300,000	1,550,000	3,220,000	1,300,000	4,520,000
Net .			3,038,293			0			3,265,800
Unfunded Debt—									
Treasury Notes . .	2,300	...		1,000	...		...	..	
Deposits of Service Funds . . .	135,381	.		135,400	...		136,000	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	3,844,903	...		4,209,500	...		4,080,000		
Total .	3,982,584	..	3,982,584	4,345,900	..	4,345,900	4,217,800	..	4,217,800
Net .			899,359			1,056,100			882,200
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments . .	178,637	...		100,500	.		...	...	
Appropriation for reduction of Debt .	682,170	...		...	...		...	...	
Excluded Local Funds .	770,194	...		759,500	...		760,500	..	
Political and Railway Funds . . .	359,583	...		323,400	...		319,200	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds . . .	...	...		4,500	...		9,100	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits . .	16,306,558	...		15,907,800	..		15,492,200	...	
Advances . . .	8,316,775	3,196		14,646,200	4,500		14,353,200	4,200	
Suspense Accounts .	132,151	...		1[illegible],500	...		51,200	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net . .	722,553	...		915,000	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous . .	147,661	2,051		55,000	...		202,400	...	
Total .	27,616,282	5,247	27,621,529	32,731,400	4,500	32,735,900	31,187,800	4,200	31,192,000
Net .			1,480,280			454,100			0
Carried over .	120,484,237	4,863,166		127,137,100	1,515,900		128,437,800	1,497,700	

of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	Accounts, 1891-92.			Revised Estimate, 1892-93.			Budget Estimate, 1893-94.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	66,004,760	15,974,699	81,979,459	64,965,100	16,563,600	81,528,700	66,572,300	15,843,800	82,416,100
Exchange, charged as Expenditure	6,937,213	...	6,937,213	9,938,200	...	9,938,200	9,935,900	...	9,935,900
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	178,637	...	178,637	100,500	...	100,500	...	...	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	*419,561*	...	*419,561*	*464,300*	...	*464,300*	*751,200*	...	*751,200*
Total	72,701,049	15,974,699	88,675,748	74,539,500	16,563,600	91,103,100	75,757,000	15,843,800	91,600,800
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	2,247,520	873,257		2,264,800	1,076,200		1,661,600	1,160,600	
Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	379,223	...		645,700	...		727,800	...	
Total	2,626,743	873,257	3,500,000	2,910,500	1,076,200	3,986,700	2,389,400	1,160,600	3,550,000
Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 5 p. c. Stock	...	...		...	400		...	...	
India 4 p. c. Stock	...	4,262		...	500		...	...	
India 3½ p. c. Debentures	...	1,386,000		...	...		...	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Debentures	...	31,000		...	1,770,300		...	729,000	
South Indian Railway Debentures	...	86,100		...	150,000		...	520,200	
Rupee Debt—									
4½ p. c. Loans	6,100	..		3,200	...		3,800	..	
4 p. c. Loans	43,946	...		...	...				
Provincial Debentures	4,200	...		1,800	..		1,000	...	
Stock Notes	106	...		...	...		200	...	
Total	54,352	1,507,362	1,561,714	5,000	1,921,200	1,926,200	5,000	1,249,200	1,254,200
Net			0			376,200			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	138	...		200	...		200	...	
Treasury Notes	700	...		500	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	88,657	...		92,200	...		93,000	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	2,993,730	...		3,196,900	...		3,242,400	..	
Total	3,083,225	...	3,083,225	3,289,800	...	3,289,800	3,335,600	..	3,335,600
Net			0			0			0
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	419,561	...		464,300	...		751,200	...	
Excluded Local Funds	757,366	...		753,700	...		752,600	...	
Political and Railway Funds	369,248	...		328,900	...		313,700	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	15,936,179	...		15,732,100	...		15,541,800	...	
Advances	8,249,108	2,594		14,869,400	4,200		14,356,400	2,000	
Suspense Accounts	141,254	...		51,800	...		22,300	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	...	...		...	...		482,800	...	
Miscellaneous	265,233	706		76,800	600		55,000	...	
Total	26,137,949	3,300	26,141,249	32,277,000	4,800	32,281,800	32,275,800	2,000	32,277,800
Net			0			0			1,085,800
Carried over	104,603,318	18,358,618		113,021,800	19,565,800		113,762,800	18,255,600	

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Accounts, 1891-92.			Revised Estimate, 1892-93.			Budget Estimate, 1893-94.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Brought forward	120,484,237	4,863,166		127,137,100	1,515,900		128,437,800	1,497,700	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	128,662	...	128,662	102,300	...	102,300	714,000	...	714,000
Net			0			0			**564,400**
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	261,135	...	261,135	310,000	...	310,000	332,000	...	332,000
Net			0			0			0
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—									
On account of Subscribed Capital	180,837	1,082,605		...	1,538,600		..	1,420,000	
Repayments	1,200,961	8,001		1,175,800	9,100		1,222,900	...	
Total	1,381,798	1,090,606	2,472,404	1,175,800	1,547,700	2,723,500	1,222,900	1,420,000	2,642,900
Net			0			**626,500**			0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	17,365,788	...		18,100,000	...		19,100,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	69,071	...		...	..		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	651,843	...		630,200	...		643,000	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	891,797	...		988,900	...		874,500	...	
Telegraph	37,845	...		57,500	...		36,000	...	
Guaranteed Railways	3,733,896	...		3,575,200	...		3,498,700	...	
Public Works	...	...		408,300	...		...	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Marine	215,703	...		203,700	...		214,600	...	
Military	14,292,281	...		14,113,600	...		14,314,800	...	
Public Works	618,941	...		301,700	...		72,900	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	1,184,038	188,287		1,372,400	194,600		1,529,200	136,000	
Total	39,061,203	188,287	39,249,490	39,751,500	194,600	39,946,100	40,284,300	136,000	40,420,300
Net			**116,140**			**649,500**			0
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	16,093,854	16,093,854	...	17,200,000	17,200,000	...	18,700,000	18,700,000
Total Receipts	161,317,035	22,235,913		168,476,700	20,458,200		170,991,000	21,753,700	
Opening Balance	17,876,244	3,835,050		17,287,005	4,122,626		15,204,205	2,602,826	
GRAND TOTAL	179,193,279	26,070,963		185,763,705	24,580,826		186,195,205	24,356,526	

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 23rd March 1893.

H. G. COWIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

of the Government of India, in India and in England—continued.

	Accounts, 1891-92.			Revised Estimate, 1892-93.			Budget Estimate, 1893-94.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Brought forward	104,603,318	18,358,618		113,021 800	19,505,800		113,762,800	18,255,600	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	617,449	...	617,449	442,800	...	442,800	149,600	...	149,600
NET			**488,767**			**310,500**			**0**
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	726,540	...	726,540	812,200	...	812,200	608,200	...	608,200
NET			**465,405**			**502,200**			**276,200**
Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—									
For discharge of Debentures	...	1,424,900		...	...			1,140,000	
For Expenditure	1,119,600	1,074,296		1,146,400	950,600		1,599,300	1,469,200	
TOTAL	1,119,600	2,4' 9,196	3,618,796	1,146,400	950,600	2,0.7,000	1 599,300	2,609,200	4,208,5c0
NET			**1,146,392**			**0**			**1,565,600**
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	17,349,302	...		18,100 000	..		19,100,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		1,500	...		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	661,930	...		630,200	...		643,000	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	891,795	...		988,900	...		874,500	...	
Telegraph	39,340	...		57,500	...		36,600	...	
Guaranteed Railways	3,736,325	..		3,575,200	...		3,498,700	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Marine	214,811	...		203,700	...		214,600	...	
Military	14,292,281	...		14,113,600	...		14,314,800	...	
Public Works	685,907	...		...	...		72,900	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	171,136	... 1,090,523		164,400	1,461,600		155,000	1,519,200	
TOTAL	38,042,827	1,090,523	39,133,350	37,835,000	1,461,600	39,296,600	38 910,100	1,519,200	40,429,300
NET			**0**			**0**			**9,000**
Secretary of State's Bills paid	16,796,540	...	16,796,540	17,301,300	...	17,301,300	18,522,100	...	18 522,100
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	161,906,274	21,948,337		170,559,500	21,978,000		173 552,100	22,384,000	
Closing Balance	17,287,005	4,122,626		15,204,205	2,602,826		12,013,105	1,972,526	
GRAND TOTAL	179,193,279	26,070,963		185,763,705	24,580,826		186,195,205	24,356,526	

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Contracts.*

Provincial and Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Accounts, 1891-92.										
Balance at end of 1890-91	13,062	265,263	395,513	122,159	436,697	578,795	483,505	1,308,976	820,867	4,424,837
Added in 1891-92	...	25,218	89,112	42,527	...	21,780	...	...	...	178,637
Spent in 1891-92	42	...	...	...	34,508	...	10,510	340,872	33,629	419,561
Balance at end of 1891-92	13,020	290,481	484,625	164,686	402,189	600,575	472,995	968,104	787,238	4,183,913
Revised Estimate, 1892-93.										
Balance at end of 1891-92 (by Accounts).	13,020	290,481	484,625	164,686	402,189	600,575	472,995	968,104	787,238	4,183,913
Added in 1892-93	...	...	(*a*)74,500	...	...	26,000	...	...	...	100,500
Spent in 1892-93	800	40,600	(*b*)2,200	26,600	39,000	...	112,000	172,800	70,300	464,300
Balance at end of 1892-93	12,220	249,881	556,925	138,086	363,189	626,575	360,995	795,304	716,938	3,820,113
Budget Estimate, 1893-94.										
Balance at end of 1892-93 (by Revised Estimate).	12,220	249,881	556,925	138,086	363,189	626,575	360,995	795,304	716,938	3,820,113
Spent in 1893-94	600	89,900	104,200	74,700	45,200	50,500	64,800	190,400	130,900	751,200
Balance at end of 1893-94	11,620	159,981	452,725	63,386	317,989	576,075	296,195	604,904	586,038	3,068,913

(*a*) Lower Burma. (*b*) Upper Burma.

H. G. COWIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 23rd March 1893.

E.—*Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure—England and India.*

Net Revenue.

	Accounts, 1891-92.				
	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Land Revenue	23,965,774	64,490	23,901,284	3,835,126	20,066,158
Opium	8,012,380	12	8,012,368	1,861,813	6,150,555
Salt	8,636,182	38,112	8,598,070	459,034	8,139,036
Stamps	4,262,156	47,198	4,214,958	138,447	4,076,511
Excise	5,117,264	30,355	5,086,909	190,097	4,896,812
Provincial Rates	3,502,837	5,463	3,497,374	58,703	3,438,671
Customs	1,701,288	46,977	1,654,311	136,363	1,517,918
Assessed Taxes	1,652,823	14,726	1,638,097	29,577	1,608,520
Forest	1,490,582	5,657	1,484,925	843,926	640,999
Registration	399,802	1,363	398,139	207,563	190,576
Tributes from Native States	775,961	...	775,961	...	775,961
	59,517,049	254,353	59,262,696	7,760,949	51,501,747
Deduct—Assignments and Compensations					1,531,860
Total Net Revenue					49,969,887

	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.				
	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Land Revenue	24,857,600	57,100	24,800,500	3,956,100	20,844,400
Opium	7,966,500	200	7,966,300	1,595,000	6,371,300
Salt	8,648,000	33,900	8,614,700	465,300	8,149,400
Stamps	4,458,200	48,600	4,409,600	141,400	4,268,200
Excise	5,203,600	30,200	5,173,400	194,100	4,979,300
Provincial Rates	3,645,700	8,300	3,637,400	58,300	3,579,100
Customs	1,616,800	59,200	1,557,600	139,900	1,417,700
Assessed Taxes	1,683,100	16,700	1,666,400	30,400	1,636,000
Forest	1,627,600	2,600	1,625,000	895,600	729,400
Registration	430,700	1,100	429,600	212,100	217,500
Tributes from Native States	798,600	...	798,600	...	798,600
	60,937,000	257,900	60,679,100	7,688,200	52,990,900
Deduct—Assignments and Compensations					1,517,500
Total Net Revenue					51,473,400

	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.				
	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Land Revenue	25,157,200	56,000	25,101,200	4,112,300	20,988,900
Opium	7,316,200	100	7,316,100	2,255,000	5,061,100
Salt	8,587,800	37,000	8,550,800	510,800	8,040,000
Stamps	4,434,100	46,900	4,387,200	154,700	4,232,500
Excise	5,145,900	22,100	5,123,800	208,800	4,915,000
Provincial Rates	3,707,100	5,100	3,702,000	53,500	3,648,500
Customs	1,665,200	41,200	1,624,000	144,800	1,479,200
Assessed Taxes	1,687,200	12,800	1,674,400	32,400	1,642,000
Forest	1,588,800	2,800	1,586,000	990,200	595,800
Registration	429,300	900	428,400	222,000	206,400
Tributes from Native States	771,700	...	771,700	...	771,700
	60,490,500	224,900	60,265,600	8,684,500	51,581,100
Deduct—Assignments and Compensations					1,477,900
Total Net Revenue					50,103,200

Net Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1891-92.			Revised Estimate, 1892-93.			Budget Estimate, 1893-94.		
	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Interest	4,315,176	879,443	3,435,733	4,343,200	868,600	3,474,600	4,065,900	893,600	3,172,300
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,429,188	2,575,736	—146,548	2,528,400	2,755,500	— 227,100	2,609,300	2,720,800	—111,500
Civil Departments	13,853,842	1,656,157	12,197,685	14,344,100	1,660,800	12,683,300	14,472,000	1,635,500	12,836,500
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	5,046,622	897,284	4,149,338	5,559,100	898,400	4,660,700	5,538,100	982,900	4,555,200
Famine Relief and Insurance	1,268,319	...	1,268,319	1,133,700	...	1,133,700	1,159,800	......	1,159,800
Construction of Rys. (charged against Rev. in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	163,233	...	163,233	292,900	...	292,000	75,100	......	75,100
Railway Revenue Account	20,253,910	19,938,046	315,864	20,775,000	19,064,200	1,710,800	21,545,800	19,551,700	1,994,100
Irrigation	2,945,019	2,272,040	672,979	2,982,300	2,404,300	578,000	2,860,100	2,337,700	522,400
Buildings and Roads	6,208,752	627,124	5,581,628	5,927,400	639,100	5,288,300	6,090,600	623,900	5,466,700
Army Services	22,280,601	780,404	21,500,197	23,557,900	793,300	22,764,600	23,011,400	769,100	22,242,300
Special Defence Works	604,848	.	604,848	559,300	...	559,300	536,600	......	536,600
	79,369,510	29,626,234	49,743,276	82,003,300	29,084,200	52,919,100	81,964,700	29,515,200	52,449,500
Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits	+178,637 —419,561	...	—240,924	+100,500 —464,300		—363,800	—751,200		—751,200
Total Net Expenditure			49,502,352			52,555,300			51,698,300
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)			+467,535			—1,081,900			—1,595,100
			49,969,887			51,473,400			50,103,200

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 23rd March 1893.

H. G. COWIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I—*Miscellaneous.*

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93. Revised Estimate.	1893-94. Budget.
Recorded Revenue compared with the recorded expenditure, excluding Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
SURPLUS	..	.	178,427		37,018	2,612,033	3,688,171	467,535	......	......
DEFICIT	386,446	2,801,726	..	2,028,832	..	.. ..		....	1,081,900	1,585,100
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue*	4,226,613	5,275,364	5,670,484	2,784,824	1,638,001	3,173,390	3,365,632	3,500,000	3,986,700	3,550,000
Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	1,314,746	1,086,045	4,924,546		10,335,049	.... .	4,692,557	......	... ..	......
Net Public Debt incurred	1,193,924	3,584,979	9,727,538	5,435,799	13,487,881	5,129,018	6,293,714	3,038,293	—376,200	3,265,800
Net PUBLIC DEBT incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railways and other Companies	801,965	7,735,903	9,043,165	4,861,672	9,456,342	3,913,426	3,639,498	1,891,901	250,300	1,700,800
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver	83,255,000	83,881,000	88,470,000	90,544,000	97,049,000	103,460,000	100,227,000	108,173,000	... ..	......
Ditto imported, ditto ditto	55,703,000	55,656,000	61,777,000	65,005,000	69,440,000	69,197,000	71,975,000	69,432,000	......	......
EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS, excluding Gold and Silver	27,552,000	28,225,000	26,693,000	25,539,000	27,609,000	34,263,000	28,252,000	38,741,000	......	......
Net Imports of Gold	4,672,000	2,763,000	2,177,000	2,902,000	2,814,000	4,615,000	5,636,000	2,414,000	......	......
Ditto of Silver	7,246,000	11,607,000	7,156,000	9,319,000	9,247,000	10,938,000	14,175,000	9,022,000	......	......
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER	11,918,000	14,370,000	9,333,000	12,221,000	12,061,000	15,553,000	19,811,000	11,436,000	......	......
Excess of Exports over Imports, including Gold and Silver	15,634,000	13,855,000	17,360,000	13,318,000	15,548,000	18,710,000	8,441,000	27,305,000	......	......
Grand Total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds	154,817,000	156,123,000	163,021,000	170,979,000	182,119,000	192,024,000	196,260,000	195,615,000	......	......
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILL sold (Rupees) R	17,10,22,119	13,53,25,359	16,70,03,150	21,81,23,993	20,89,91,221	22,41,86,638	21,18,69,300	23,08,28,115	27,52,00,000	30,42,71,186
Sterling Equivalent received £	13,758,909	10,292,692	12,136,279	15,358,577	14,262,859	15,474,496	15,969,034	16,093,854	17,200,000	18,700,000
SILVER coined at the Indian Mints	5,794,232	10,285,567	4,616,537	10,788,425	7,282,255	8,541,158	13,193,473	5,553,970	......	... ..
MAXIMUM PRICE IN PENCE OF AN OZ. TROY STANDARD SILVER IN LONDON	51 (Apl.)	50 1/16 (Mar)	47½ (Jan.)	45½ (Dec.)	44 3/16 (Sept.)	44¾ (Jan)	54⅝ (Sep.)	46⅝ (July)	41⅛ (June)	......
Minimum ditto ditto	48¾ (Feb)	46 7/16 (Jan.)	42 (Aug.)	43 (Mar.)	41¾ (May)	41 11/16 (May)	43⅞ (April)	39 (Mar.)	37⅝ (March)	......
AVERAGE EXCHANGE upon Secy. of State's Bills sold per rupee d	1s. 7·308d.	1s 6·254d.	1s. 5·441d.	1s. 4·899d.	1s. 4·379d.	1s. 4·566d.	1s. 6·089d.	1s. 4·733d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 2⅜d.
FIXED RATE OF EXCHANGE for the ADJUSTMENT of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	1s. 7⅜d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 6½d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 5d.	1s 4½d.	1s. 5d.	1s. 6⅛d.	1s. 4⅛d.	1s. 2⅜d.
MAXIMUM RATE OF DISCOUNT ON LOANS on demand at the BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta	11 (Apl & May)	9 (May)	8 (June, July, Feb. & Mar.)	9 (Apl. & May)	12 (Feb. & Mar.)	11 (Feb. & Mar.)	12 (April)	5 (Jan.—Mar.)	6 (Jany.)	......

* Excludes Capital charge involved in redemption of Liabilities.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I—*Miscellaneous*—continued.

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93. Revised Estimate.	1893-94. Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
MINIMUM RATE OF DISCOUNT ON LOANS on demand at the BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta	3 (Nov. & Dec)	4 (From July to Jan.)	5 (Nov, Dec. & Jan.)	3 (Oct to Dec)	4 (May to Sept.)	4 (June, July & Oct.)	3 (Aug. to Feb.)	2 (Aug. & Sept.)	3 (May to Dec.)	......
MAXIMUM RATE OF DISCOUNT at the BANK OF ENGLAND	5 (Nov, Dec. & Jan	4 (Dec.)	5 (Dec. & Jan.)	4 (Sept. to Jan)	5 (Oct. to Jan)	6 (Jan. & Feb)	6 (Nov.)	5 (May & June)	3 (Apl., Oct., Nov., Dec, & Jan.)	......
Minimum ditto	2 (June to Sept)	2 (May to Nov.)	2 (Apl & May)	2 (Apl. to Aug.)	2 (Apl. & May)	2½ (Apl. & July)	3 (Apl., May, June, Feb, & Mar.)	2½ (July, Aug., & Sept.)	2 (May to Oct.)	......
MAXIMUM GOVT. BALANCES at the three PRESIDENCY BANKS	5,731,200 (Nov)	6,486,800 (Dec.)	4,594,600 (June)	3,595,900 (Feb.)	4,385,900 (June)	4,446,400 (Mar.)	4,083,800 (June)	4,743,700 (June)	4,123,600 (May)	......
Minimum ditto ditto	2,991,900 (May)	2,638,800 (May)	3,296,500 (Sept.)	2,861,500 (Dec.)	2,791,900 (Nov.)	2,856,900 (Nov.)	2,937,300 (Oct)	2,871,600 (Oct.)	2,751,900 (Nov.)	......
Maximum price in Calcutta of GOVT. FOUR PER CENT RUPEE SECURITIES	101-12 (June)	99—14 (July)	98—2 (Sept.)	100 (Oct.)	101—1 (Sept)	100—10 (July)	106—6 (Jan.)	108—4 (June)	109—2 (May)	......
Minimum ditto ditto	94-12 (Mar.)	92—12 (May)	95—0 (Feb.)	95—4 (Apl)	96—6 (Jan.)	96—3 (Jan.)	99—7 (Apl.)	104—10 (Feb.)	103—7 (Sept.)	......
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register of RUPEE SECURITIES ENFACED FOR INTEREST DRAFTS	22,196,100 (May)	20,551,700 (Apl.)	19,707,100 (Oct.)	20,812,800 (Mar.)	21,701,500 (Mar.)	21,962,100 (Nov.)	26,724,500 (Mar.)	27,921,500 (Feb.)	27,256,600 (April)	......
Minimum ditto ditto	21,836,600 (Mar.)	19,181,300 (Dec)	19,053,000 (Mar.)	18,916,300 (Oct.)	20,972,200 (Apl.)	21,586,900 (Mar.)	21,498,800 (Apl.)	26,531,900 (Aug.)	26,016,100 (July)	......
Maximum price in London of 4 per cent. (Rupee) Securities in Gold	83¾ (May)	78¾ (July)	73⅜ (Nov.)	70⅜ (Sept.)	69¾ (Sept)	70⅜ (Jan.)	90½ (Aug.)	78¾ (July)	70⅛ (June)	......
Minimum ditto ditto	74 (Mar)	71¾ (Jan)	65¾ (Aug.)	67 (Apl.)	65⅜ (May)	66⅛ (Sept.)	90¼ (Apl.)	66⅛ (Mar)	62 9/16 (Aug & Dec.)	......
Maximum price in London of India 3½ per cent. Stock	107⅞ (Sept.)	102½ (Aug)	102 (May)	108 (Mar.)	108¾ (Mar.)	109⅞ (May)	110 (Feb.)	108¾ (Apl.)	109⅜ (Dec.)	......
Minimum ditto ditto	97⅜ (Mar)	97 (Apl.)	100½ (Sept.)	100⅜ (Sept.)	104 (Oct.)	106⅜ (Dec)	104⅞ (Nov.)	103⅜ (June)	105 (Aug.)	......
Maximum price in London of India 3 per cent Stock	96⅞ (Sept.)	91¾ (Feb.)	90 (Apl.)	99⅛ (Mar.)	100⅜ (Feb.)	102 (Aug.)	100⅜ (Apl)	97⅞ (Apl)	98⅛ (May)	......
Minimum ditto ditto	88¾ (Mar.)	85 (July)	85 (Feb)	87⅞ (Apl.)	96 (May)	99 (Apl.)	94⅞ (Nov.)	93 (June)	95 (Aug.)	......
MAXIMUM GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY outstanding	15,762,700 (Nov.)	15,713,500 (Oct.)	14,678,200 (Nov)	18,610,300 (Nov)	18,035,300 (July)	16,667,800 (Nov.)	27,660,300 (Jan.)	27,040,700 (July)	......	......
Minimum ditto ditto	12,342,500 (Apl)	13,017,900 (Apl)	13,779,400 (Apl.)	13,903,200 (May)	14,829,800 (Feb.)	15,466,500 (Dec.)	17,419,600 (Apl.)	22,624,200 (Jan.)	......	......
Number of SAVINGS BANKS	5,860	6,198	6,230	6,152	6,237	6,546	6,642	6,642	......	......
Number of depositors in Savings Bank	242,417	262,456	280,090	331,867	383,267	431,805	475,329	528,752	......	......
Amount deposited in Savings Banks	4,687,082	5,081,183	5,795,249	6,675,571	7,622,544	7,531,868	8,062,241	8,886,372	......	......
Average of each deposit	19	19	20	20	20	18*	17	17	......	......
Net addition to deposits	681,152	304,101	714,066	880,332	946,973	—90,676	530,373	824,131	......	......

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the year.*

(Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.)

No.	EXPORTS.		1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1	COTTON—						
	Raw—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	5,374,542	5,331,536	6,320,342	5,913,923	4,424,947
	Value	Rx.	14,412,842	15,045,048	18,668,404	16,502,775	10,754,312
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas		3 10	4 0	4 3	4 0	8 6
	Average declared value per lb.— Pence, at average exchange		4·05	4·09	4·4	4·52	3·66
	Twist and yarn—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	113,451,375	128,906,764	141,949,951	169,275,304	161,253,234
	Value	Rx.	4,077,386	5,207,100	5,748,732	6,543,364	5,771,033
	Average declared value per lb	Annas	5 9	6 6	6 6	6 2	5 9
	Other manufactures—Value	Rx.	1,150,542	1,167,464	1,005,011	1,159,275	1,264,003
	Average declared value per yard— Grey or unbleached	Annas	1 10	1 11	1 9	1 10	1 10
	Average declared value per yard— Coloured, printed or dyed	„	4 5	4 7	4 6	4 8	4 7
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		26·62	29·76	26·57	31·82	39·55
2	WHEAT—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	13,538,169	17,610,081	13,799,224	14,320,496	30,303,425
	Value	Rx.	5,562,373	7,522,676	5,791,377	6,042,426	14,380,462
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		4 1 9	4 4 4	4 3 2	4 3 6	4 11 11
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		4·79	5·83	5·8	6·36	6·62
3	RICE AND PADDY—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	28,534,057	23,144,641	27,098,906	34,963,341	33,166,929
	Value	Rx.	9,291,686	7,915,409	10,110,482	12,877,740	13,385,971
	Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Rupees		3 4 5	3 7 2	3 12 1	3 11 3	4 1 0
	Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		4·61	4·71	5·18	5·58	5·66
4	SEEDS—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	16,060,400	15,569,978	15,794,742	14,798,999	19,164,522
	Value	Rx.	9,385,024	9,561,756	10,627,553	9,343,252	12,208,458
	Average declared value of linseed per cwt.— Rupees		5 13 8	5 15 8	6 10 0	6 2 9	6 4 0
	Average declared value of linseed per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		8·24	8·16	9·15	9·3	8·71
5	OPIUM—						
	Quantity	Chests	90,096	87,789	85,166	85,753	87,558
	Value	Rx.	10,067,764	10,508,081	10,115,936	9,261,815	9,562,261
	Average declared value per chest in Rupees		1,117	1,197	1,188	1,080	1,092
6	JUTE—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	Rx.	7,786,739	10,468,631	11,431,103	10,083,972	9,361,594
	Average declared value of raw jute per cwt.— Rupees		6 4 3	7 7 9	8 6 9	6 5 6	8 0 5
	Average declared value of raw jute per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		8·82	10·21	11·63	9·56	11·19
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		22·43	24·56	24·42	24·61	26·84
7	TEA—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	87,514,505	97,011,112	103,760,104	107,014,993	120,149,407
	Value	Rx.	5,174,440	5,267,315	5,277,650	5,219,233	5,968,129
	Average declared value per lb— Annas		9 6	8 8	8 2	7 10	7 11
	Average declared value per lb— Shillings, at average exchange		·84	·74	·7	·74	·69
8	HIDES and SKINS—						
	Quantity	No.	30,914,151	32,357,166	30,955,168	32,733,651	35,862,345
	Value	Rx.	4,852,382	4,743,546	4,524,261	4,695,919	5,186,002
	Percentage of dressed or manufactured on whole value exported		52·07	55·11	55·79	53·99	54·36
9	INDIGO—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	139,644	142,447	157,116	118,425	125,327
	Value	Rx.	3,890,649	3,948,594	3,863,084	3,073,125	3,214,076
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		278 9 9	277 3 1	245 14 0	259 8 0	256 7 3
	Average declared value per cwt.— Sterling, at average exchange	£	19·62	18·92	16·97	19·56	17·88
10	COFFEE—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	273,775	365,299	239,795	233,451	311,864
	Value	Rx.	1,520,680	1,884,243	1,489,872	1,454,985	1,998,659
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		55 14 0	51 9 4	62 2 1	62 5 2	64 1 5
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		78·68	70·41	85·77	93·95	89·37
11	WOOL—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	Rx.	1,086,404	1,090,858	1,211,438	1,072,489	1,108,653
	Average declared value of raw wool per lb— Annas		6 6	7 1	7 3	7 3	7 3
	Average declared value of raw wool per lb— Pence, at average exchange		6·86	7·25	7·51	8·2	75·8
12	LAC—Value	Rx.	501,888	401,078	489,380	781,945	751,474
13	SILK—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	Rx.	860,107	807,238	900,539	724,249	702,584
	Average declared value of raw silk per lb— Rupees		2 15 4	2 7 1	3 1 0	2 15 4	3 1 11
	Average declared value of raw silk per lb— Shillings, at average exchange		4·17	3·33	4·23	4·46	4·35
14	OILS—Value	Rx.	471,055	430,306	543,945	551,902	583,811
15	SUGAR—Value	Rx.	465,829	550,339	917,179	417,562	508,417
16	TEAK WOOD—						
	Quantity	Cubic Tons	40,446	52,609	71,342	42,803	48,190
	Value	Rx.	367,274	575,263	762,998	425,303	474,852
	Average declared value per cubic ton— Rupees		90 12 11	109 5 7	106 15 2	99 5 10	98 8 7
	Average declared value per cubic ton— Sterling, at average exchange	£	6·39	7·46	7·38	7·49	6·87
17	SALTPETRE—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	386,396	420,503	482,229	399,690	389,185
	Value	Rx.	364,016	401,801	411,276	380,059	365,018
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		9 6 9	9 8 11	9 11 10	9 8 2	9 6 4
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		13·27	13·04	13·45	14·34	13 1

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II—*Sea-borne Trade for the year.—continued.*

No.	IMPORTS.		1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1	COTTON—						
	Twist and yarn—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	51,543 277	52,587,342	46,383,843	50,973,105	50,410,630
	Value	Rx.	3,582 033	3,746,983	3,482,747	3,708,505	3,514,763
	Average declared value per lb { Annas		11·12	11·4	12·01	11·83	11·16
	{ Pence, at average exchange		11·74	11 67	12·43	13·37	11·67
	Other manufactures— Value	Rx.	23,930,241	27,773,247	26,398,597	27,248,395	25,180,682
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross imports	,,	27,512,274	31,520,230	29,881,344	31,016,900	28,095,445
	Re-exports—						
	Twist and yarn—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	1,058,963	1,601,596	1,270,444	1,243,380	1,648,822
	Value	Rx.	69,345	111,514	91,382	83,801	113,605
	Other manufactures— Value	,,	1,648,312	1,705,167	1,728,358	1,710,493	1,817,165
	Total Re-exports	,,	1,717,657	1,816,681	1,819,740	1,794,294	1,930,830
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net imports	,,	25,794,617	29,703,549	28,061,604	29,222,606	26,764,615
2	METALS	Value ,,	5,575,392	4,406,283	5,983,709	6,024,466	6,033,543
3	SILK (raw and manufactured)	,, ,,	2,918,139	2,588,105	2,845,159	2,501,430	3,014,698
4	OILS	,, ,,	1,486,791	2,072,825	2,645,213	2,634,187	2,635,955
5	SUGAR	,, ,,	2,113,617	1,790,939	2,200,049	3,390,886	2,501,996
6	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK	,, ,,	3,826,264	3,603,939	2,907,086	3,236,786	2,505,471
7	MACHINERY AND MILLWORK	,, ,,	1,860,583	2,409,737	2,491,428	2,160,483	2,180,019
8	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES	,, ,,	1,823,358	1,712,548	1,597,549	1,952,600	1,874,896
9	PROVISIONS	,, ,,	1,504,436	1,588,103	1,696 565	1,470,070	1,771,793
10	LIQUORS	,, ,,	1,506,667	1,508,962	1,489,121	1,438,081	1,449,411
11	APPAREL	,, ,,	1,156,182	1,156,469	1,200,020	1,235,804	1,274,497
12	COAL (excluding coke and patent fuel)						
	Quantity	Tons.	821,626	843,743	609,218	799,149	759,709
	Value	Rx.	1,599,593	1,921,831	1,304,591	1,551,667	1,269,777
	Average declared value per ton { Rupees		19·47	22·78	21 41	19·42	16·71
	{ Shillings, at average exchange		27·42	31·09	29·56	29·27	23·3
13	SPICES	Value Rx.	931,518	855,228	852,350	813,115	797,196
14	SALT—						
	Quantity	Tons.	423,897	398,910	410,808	395,243	373,953
	Value	Rx	795,521	882,130	894,532	779,034	627,953
	Average declared value per ton { Rupees		18·77	22·12	21·77	19·71	16·79
	{ Shillings, at average exchange		26·43	30·19	30·05	29·71	23·41

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first eleven months of the year.*
(Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.)

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Value of commodities Exported, excluding gold and silver	86,405,227	92,285,086	89,726,199	97,121,568	94,711,513
,, ,, Imported ,, ,, ,,	63,363,187	62,700,493	65,893,996	63,228,773	60,228,152
EXCESS EXPORTS	23,042,040	29,584,593	23,832,203	33,892,795	34,483,361
Net Imports of silver	7,049,564	9,056,774	13,256,180	6,757,530	11,773,549
,, ,, of gold	2,300,924	4,431,684	5,289,211	2,761,390	—2,964,992
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER	9,350,488	13,488,458	18,545,391	9,518,920	8,808,557
GRAND TOTAL, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ALL KINDS	162,375,711	171,994,205	178,052,317	175,181,058	177,280,074

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first eleven months of the year*—continued.

No.	EXPORTS.			Eleven months, 1st April to the end of February				
				1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	COTTON, RAW	Quantity	Cwt	4,343,7?3	5,064,849	5,014,020	3,736,951	4,181,924
		Value	Rx	12,?0?,711	14,730,22?	14,104 5?5	9,170,4?5	10,692,997
		Average value per lb	R	0-4-0	0-4-2	0-4-0	0-3-6	0-3-8
	" MANUFACTURES—							
	Twist and yarn	Quantity	Lbs.	115,742,920	129,785,427	15?,991,420	148,139,276	172,295 327
		Value	Rx.	4,670,186	5,270,59?	6,065 325	5,34?,604	6,101,487
		Average value per lb	R	0-6-5	0-6-6	0 6-3	0-5-9	0-5-8
	Other manufactures—Value		Rx	1,089,368	932,973	1,057,389	1,121,810	1,210,584
	TOTAL COTTON (RAW AND MANUFACTURED)—Value		"	17,969,265	20,933,793	21,227,29?	15,634,869	18,005,068
2	JUTE (raw and manufactured)—Value		Rx.	9,722,431	10,693,299	9,272,242	8,843,939	10,339,592
3	SEEDS	Quantity	Cwt	14,602,851	14,556,904	13,340,31	17,331,454	14,361,625
		Value	Rx	8,956,138	9,82?,84?	8,410,665	10,963,820	9,999,073
		Average value per cwt.	R	6-2-2	6-12-0	6-4-11	6-5-3	6-15-5
4	RICE AND PADDY	Quantity	Cwt	17,551,552	21,784,829	28,562,506	27,020 659	21,785,151
		Value	Rx.	6,101,814	8,325,070	10,679,965	10,967,914	9,997,?97
		Average value per cwt	R	3-7-7	3-13-2	3-11-10	4-0-11	4-9-5
5	OPIUM	Quantity	Chests	79,069	79,391	79 747	80,9?4	70,275
		Value	Rx.	9 460,580	9,483,368	8,632,376	8,783,417	8,593,894
		Average value per chest	R	1,196-8-0	1,194-8-3	1,082-7-6	1,085-?-3	1,22?-14-4
6	WHEAT	Quantity	Cwt.	16,826,208	13,389,833	13,505,683	28,587,884	14,518,292
		Value	Rx	7,165,307	5,609,245	5,691,051	13,506,942	7,406,497
		Average value per cwt.	R	4-4-2	4-3-0	4-3-5	4-11-7	4-15-5
7	TEA	Quantity	Lbs	95,823,643	100,815,502	104,560,038	117,599,484	113,796,462
		Value	Rx	5,209,695	5,150,253	5,103,727	5,661,567	6,240,197
		Average value per lb	R	0-8-8	0-8 2	0 7-10	0-8-0	0-8-9
8	HIDES AND SKINS	Quantity	Cwt.	757,970	712,413	732,613	773,551	773,485
		Value	Rx	4,273,509	4,104,003	4,186,839	4,670,085	4,951,827
		Average value per cwt.	R	50-6-1	57-9-10	57-2-5	60 7-2	64-0-4
9	INDIGO	Quantity	Cwt	133,055	147,377	111,715	121,165	122,498
		Value	Rx	3,740,382	3,605,579	2,930,555	3,121,033	4,035,901
		Average value per cwt.	R	281-1-10	248-11-6	262-5-2	257-9-4	329-7-6
10	COFFEE	Quantity	Cwt.	285,550	170,096	195,785	211,201	203,830
		Value	Rx.	1,426,314	1,050,866	1,217,545	1,336,844	1,383,015
		Average value per cwt.	R	49-15-2	61-12-6	62-3-0	63-4-9	67-13-7
11	WOOL (raw and manufactured)—Value		Rx.	1,005,033	1,124,592	932,654	1,016,880	1,127,055
12	SILK (raw and manufactured)—Value		"	713,041	814,605	651,491	640,035	713,285
13	LAC—Value		"	353,398	410,716	693,894	624,279	684,442
14	OILS—Value		"	381,316	509,015	493,646	540,148	531,535
15	TEAK WOOD	Quantity	Cubic tons.	48,476	65,668	38,867	42,131	53,811
		Value	Rx	531,6?0	704,934	386,835	422,758	524,783
		Average value per cubic ton	R	109-10-8	107-5-7	99-8-5	100-5-6	97-8-4
16	SUGAR—Value		Rx.	473,890	905,818	335,677	455,449	418,638
17	SALTPETRE	Quantity	Cwt.	387,800	367,316	351,749	337,410	407,946
		Value	Rx.	369,517	357,630	336,137	310,693	402,313
		Average value per cwt.	R	9-8-5	9 11-9	9-8-11	9-6-2	9-13-9

APPENDIX.

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TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first eleven months of the year*—concluded.

No.	IMPORTS.		1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
			ELEVEN MONTHS, 1ST APRIL TO THE END OF FEBRUARY				
1	COTTON—Twist and yarn — Quantity	Lbs.	48,244,135	41,803,228	46,539,279	46,671,847	35,493,630
	Value	Rx.	3,446,025	3,152,351	3,446,744	3,255,329	2,471,858
	Average value per lb	R	0-11-5	0-12-1	0-11-10	0-11-2	0-11-2
	„ in sterling, at average exchange		11⅜d.	1s. 0½d.	1s. 1⅛d.	11¼d.	10⅞d.
	Other manufactures—Value	Rx.	25,234,768	23,682,712	24,853,696	22,787,025	21,118,445
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross imports	„	28,680,793	26,835,063	28,300,440	26,042,354	23,590,303
	Re-exports—						
	Twist and yarn — *Quantity*	*Lbs.*	1,525,894	1,132,224	1,096,760	1,511,343	1,166,241
	Value	*Rx.*	105,981	81,045	74,171	104,752	78,138
	Average value per lb	*R*	0-11-1	0-11-5	0-10-10	0-11-1	0-10-9
	Other Manufactures—Value	*Rx.*	1,537,878	1,615,772	1,566,313	1,646,278	1,565,503
	Total Re-exports	„	1,643,859	1,696,817	1,640,484	1,751,030	1,643,641
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net imports	„	27,036,934	25,138,246	26,658,956	24,291,324	21,946,662
2	METALS	Value „	3,946,321	5,439,002	5,455,500	5,415,524	5,197,191
3	SILK (raw and manufactured)	„ „	2,399,490	2,645,667	2,325,637	2,781,800	2,569,161
4	OILS	„ „	1,889,829	2,374,897	2,333,735	2,380,008	2,502,659
5	SUGAR	„ „	1,581,145	1,933,813	3,151,785	2,343,207	2,411,613
6	MACHINERY AND MILLWORK	„ „	2,184,992	2,289,336	1,990,591	2,003,485	2,210,797
7	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK	„ „	3,504,251	2,623,818	3,007,161	2,316,905	1,946,467
8	PROVISIONS	„ „	1,472,321	1,491,481	1,371,276	1,635,619	1,737,506
9	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES	„ „	1,619,654	1,508,594	1,826,269	1,776,770	1,584,000
10	LIQUORS	„ „	1,371,460	1,337,947	1,305,065	1,307,768	1,317,482
11	APPAREL	„ „	1,053,751	1,109,106	1,144,296	1,177,139	1,161,986
12	COAL (excluding coke and patent fuel) — Quantity	Tons	756,732	567,108	721,367	656,702	600,865
	Value	Rx.	1,726,981	1,214,980	1,409,911	1,099,769	1,042,223
	Average value per ton	R	22-13-2	21-6-9	19-8-9	16-11-11	17-5-9
13	SPICES	Value Rx.	755,248	799,190	738,482	722,841	562,398
14	SALT — Quantity	Tons.	364,424	347,545	366,090	341,356	323,196
	Value	Rx.	805,274	754,461	717,839	575,185	518,445
	Average value per ton	R	22-1-7	21-11-4	19-9-9	16-13-7	16-0-8

TABLE IV.—*Wholesale prices of typical commodities in Gold and Silver in London and Calcutta in December in each year.*

(Prices of March 1873=100)

IN LONDON—(*prices quoted from the* LONDON ECONOMIST.)	Measured in Gold 1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Measured in Silver.* 1885.	1886	1887.	1888	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Scotch Pig Iron (Warrants)	35	37	37	35	50	40	40	35	45	48	49	50	68	50	54	54
Coals, Hetton, Wallsend (London)	51	51	49	51	63	55	52	48	66	67	66	71	86	69	71	73
Copper, Chili Bars	45	43	95	87	55	62	52	53	58	56	127	121	75	79	70	82
Straits, Tin	64	69	115	68	67	64	63	64	81	89	153	95	92	80	85	97
Wheat	55	61	56	55	55	59	71	57	69	80	74	78	75	74	96	86
Flour, town-made	53	56	54	61	57	65	66	52	68	71	73	85	78	82	89	80
Beef, inferior	75	75	75	67	87	70	80	75	95	97	100	95	119	88	108	115
Cotton, No. 40, mule twist	64	60	62	65	64	68	57	57	82	77	84	91	88	85	77	87
Wool, South Down Hogs	51	59	55	54	59	59	59	55	65	76	73	75	80	74	79	84
Sugar, Foreign Muscovado	60	42	56	53	45	55	58	51	77	55	75	75	61	69	78	78
Coffee	65	86	102	101	112	118	114	120	83	111	136	142	153	149	155	183
Saltpetre	78	77	77	77	78	78	77	77	100	99	103	107	107	99	103	118
Gold	...		...		...	.		...	127	130	134	140	137	126	135	153
Silver	79	77	75	71	73	79	74	65	...	...	...	...		...	...	..
IN CALCUTTA—(*prices quoted from the* CALCUTTA PRICE CURRENT).																
Grey Shirtings (8¼ lb)									80	81	79	81	76	74	74	77
Mule twist, white, good, No. 40									71	62	72	75	74	71	65	73
„ „ Turkey red, No. 40 (12 lb)									57	58	58	57	57	56	57	61
„ „ orange, Nos. 40—160									73	75	86	85	85	77	73	76
Copper sheathing									58	65	90	99	69	72	72	80
Iron, flat, bolt, bar and square									50	53	59	65	79	64	64	97
Spelter, hard									97	109	128	107	144	151	151	217
Hides, buffalo, slaughtered									77	80	69	74	Nom.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Indigo, good									110	72	82	93	76	88	74	114
Jute, picked									118	131	153	192	192	123	219	186
Shell lac, fine, orange									59	56	68	76	102	76	102	Nom.
Linseed, fine, bold clean									101	98	94	112	115	99	112	128
Rice, Ballam									176	106	118	147	165	159	168	196
Silk, raw, Cossimbazar									73	89	64	76	87	71	64	79
Tea, good, Souchong									64	55	50	52	50	48	41	59
Wheat, Doodiah									72	81	76	87	81	86	103	96
Gold									122	123	131	135	131	122	131	148

* The values measured in silver in London have been calculated from the values in gold on the basis of the price of standard silver in London.

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TABLE V.—Statement showing the true financial results to the Revenues of India of the guarantee of interest upon the Capital of Guaranteed Railway Companies.

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Open mileage at end of official year	*3,912	*3,241	3,243	†2,588	2,588	2,588	2,588
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Gross traffic receipts	7,241,465	7,403,415	6,534,567	6,753,013	6,846,420	6,360,000	6,335,000
Working expenses	3,604,795	3,752,607	3,365,933	3,251,739	3,353,302	3,100,000	3,100,000
Percentage of working expenses on receipts	49·78	50·68	51·50	48·15	48·98	48·74	48·93
Net traffic receipts	3,636,670	3,650,808	3,168,634	3,501,274	3,493,118	3,260,000	3,235,000
Net gain by the remittance to England of Capital receipts and disbursements in India at the contract rates of exchange instead of at the average yearly rates obtained for the Secretary of State's bills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue	3,636,670	3,650,808	3,168,634	3,501,274	3,493,118	3,260,000	3,235,000
Gross guaranteed interest paid in India	25,595	6,672	9,468	7,597	37,171	2,800	2,600
Ditto in London £	2,694,920	2,697,388	2,337,058	2,354,130	2,114,159	2,145,300	2,154,900
Total guaranteed interest (sterling payments converted at the average exchange of the year)	3,852,947	3,959,108	3,395,279	3,130,941	3,069,430	3,435,300	3,508,900
Surplus paid to Railway Companies	662,622	570,195	441,933	473,334	737,659	582,100	562,800
Land and Supervision	51,436	44,344	30,952	42,987	19,257	29,900	50,400
Interest on Revenue balances	2,265	3,288	...	...	...	..	...
Net loss on receipts and disbursements of Capital in India calculated in the same way as the gain	78,683	86,909	142,733	87,538	131,960	159,000	138,600
Total Expenditure	4,647,953	4,663,844	4,010,897	3,734,800	3,958,306	4,206,300	4,260,700
Net Expenditure from the Public Treasury	1,011,283	1,013,036	842,263	233,526	465,188	946,300	1,025,700
Net Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 692 miles, was purchased by the State on the 1st January 1889, and the mileage is shown under State Railways.

† The South Indian Railway, 654½ miles, was purchased by the State on the 1st January 1891, and the mileage is shown under State Railways.

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TABLE VI.—Actual Capital expenditure on State Railways in 1891-92, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1892-93 and 1893-94, and to end of 1893-94.

RAILWAYS	Accounts, 1891-92	Revised Estimate, 1892-93	Budget Estimate, 1893-94	To end of 1893-94	Sanctioned outlay	Balance remaining unspent.
OPEN LINES.	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
East Indian	—75,061	599,400	162,300	15,002,970	15,002,970	...
Rajputana-Malwa	—44,316	64,100	32,700	9,361,763	9,361,763	..
Holkar	2,566	1,800	3,500	1,309,955	1,309,955	...
Rewari-Ferozepore	6,924	400	5,000	1,286,262	1,286,262	.
Bhopal	19,654	27,000	26,800	221,423	221,423	..
Warora Colliery	1,267	—400	47,600	202,642	202,642	...
Wardha Coal	—27,810	700	1,500	500,320	500,320	...
Umaria Colliery	7,179	100	5,500	105,609	105,609	...
Burma, including Tounghoo Mandalay	45,882	36,600	43,200	5,266,866	5,266,866	
Jorhat	273	3,000	1,300	79,467	79,467	.
Cherra-Companygunj	2	600		77,983	77,983	. .
Eastern Bengal	128,340	133,700	146,800	8,492,738	8,492,738	...
Tirhoot	36,011	124,000	19,800	2,504,903	2,504,903	.
Patna-Gya	336	—435,000		11	11	...
Nalhati	1,610	—36,500	. .	—22	—22	
Kaunia-Dhurla	775	..	..	97,251	97,251	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	2,119	—24,300	59,900	10,399,464	10,399,464	
Cawnpore-Achnera	1,713	7,200	7,500	1,162,715	1,162,715	.
Lucknow-Bareilly	2,300		.	512,114	512,114	..
North Western	300,807	} 425,000	286,300	35,729,372	35,729,372	...
Amritsar-Pathankot	—661					
South Indian	176,932	—164,200	113,700	7,362,444	7,362,444	...
Bezvada Extension	1,913	500	500	142,672	142,672	...
Dhond and Manmad	6,191	3,800	16,900	1,126,336	1,126,336	.
TOTAL	594,946	767,500	980,800	100,945,258	100,945,258	...
LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.						
East Indian—Jherria Extension	..	190,000	110,000	300,000	367,921	67,921
Godhra-Rutlam	204,501	580,000	385,000	1,255,904	1,615,477	359,573
Burma-Meiktila Branch	1,057	26,900	...	28,111	30,342	2,231
Mu Valley	506,200	447,600	395,000	1,966,936	2,879,554	912,618
Assam-Bengal, Northern Section	47,876	—47,900	...	—24	.	24
Eastern Bengal—Barsoe-Kissengunge Branch	87,420	43,200		130,620	139,506	8,886
Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares	31,855	154,600	80,000	266,455	(a) 298,939	32,484
Bareilly Rampur-Moradabad	18,626	296,700	268,600	583,926	731,925	147,999
Petroleum Operations	—5,751	1,800		14,772	14,772	..
Frontier Railway Reserve Material	23,996	33,000	5,500	430,388	430,388	...
Peshawar Railway Reserve	35,750	1,000		36,750	138,743	101,993
Mushkaf-Bolan	182,369	255,900	600,000	1,039,932	1,990,000	950,068
Mari-Attock	68,114	204,400	50,000	322,514	1,182,012	859,498
East Coast, including Kistna Bridge	1,303 738	1,248,900	918,000	3,787,385	5,048,075	1,260,690
Mayavaram-Mutupet	42,662	87,500	67,500	226,274	270,155	43,881
Dharmavaram-Hindupur	111,694	100,000	} 17,800	591,970	793,417	201,447
Guntakul-Dharmavaram	..	358,800				
Palanpur-Deesa		12,000	9,200	21,200	21,267	67
Assam-Bengal (Land)	.	18,000	40,000	58,000	108,709	50,709
Hyderabad-Umarkot	117,221	43,300	6,300	170,461	187,129	16,668
TOTAL	2,777,328	4,055,700	2,952,900	11,231,574	16,248,331	5,016,757
Carried forward	3,372,274	4,823,200	3,933,700	112,176,832	117,193,589	5,016,757

(a) Estimated cost of Lucknow-Rae Bareli Section only.

APPENDIX.

Actual Capital expenditure on State Railways in 1891-92, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1892-93 and 1893-94, and to end of 1893-94—*contd.*

RAILWAYS.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.	To end of 1893-94.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought over	3,372,274	4,823,200	3,933,700	112,176,832	117,193,589	5,016,757
LINES IN ABEYANCE OR TRANSFERRED TO COMPANIES.						
Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	...	...	...	30,244	30,244	...
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	*52,707	52,707	...
Bellary-Kistna	6	300	...	1,657,808	1,657,808	...
Bilaspur-Etawah	..	...	...	7,514	7,514	...
Vizagapatam-Raipur	...	...	...	24,504	24,504	...
TOTAL	6	300	...	1,772,777	1,772,777	...
Stores and Reserve	62,569	—88,500	12,900	55,650	55,650	...
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account	—16,485	—11,500	—17,200	46,598	46,598	...
TOTAL	3,418,364	4,723,500	3,929,400	114,051,857	119,068,614	5,016,757
Deduct—Probable lapse	...		...	...	.	...
	3,418,364	4,723,500	3,929,400	114,051,857	119,068,614	5,016,757
Distributed as under—						
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS (not charged against Revenue)—						
State Railways—Construction	2,770,336	3,436,700	2,800,000	68,598,388	...	...
Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	..	33,553,451	...	...
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—						
Protective Railways	484,795	993,900	1,054,300	5,466,974	...	...
CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	163,233	292,900	75,100	6,433,044	...	...
TOTAL AS ABOVE	3,418,364	4,723,500	3,929,400	114,051,857	119,068,614	5,016,757

* Represents depreciation on works and stores allowed by Government on transfer to the Company.

APPENDIX.

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TABLE VII.—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation—Major Works, in 1891-92, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1892-93, 1893-94, and to the end of 1893-94, &c.

		Accounts, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.	Total Actual and Estimated outlay to end of 1893-94.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Balance of sanctioned estimate remaining to be spent.
IRRIGATION WORKS.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE.							
Bengal.							
ORISSA CANALS		38,874	37,800	42,500	2,540,962	3,139,622	598,660
MIDNAPORE CANAL.	Old outlay . .	...	...	...	822,251	831,677	...
	Outlay against Open Capital sanctions .	1,447	200	...	3,820	5,632	1,812
HIDGELLEE TIDAL CANAL.	Old outlay . .	...	...	...	179,549	177,269	...
	Outlay against supplementary estimate	23,492	4,900	10,000	58,622	76,915	18,293
SONE CANALS .	Old outlay . .	...	...	...	2,552,628	2,788,870	...
	Outlay against Open Capital sanctions .	20,410	15,400	17,500	53,481	70,571	17,090
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.							
GANGES CANAL .	Old outlay . .	...	...	...	2,685,661	2,923,592	...
	Outlay against Open Capital sanctions .	16,905	13,500	19 100	49,505	32,020	...
LOWER GANGES CANAL.	Old outlay . .	...	...	...	3,099,851	3,273,832	...
	Outlay against Open Capital sanctions .	21,711	17,100	35,100	73,911	17,321	...
AGRA CANAL .	Old outlay . .	...	...	...	849,147	871,752	...
	Outlay against Open Capital sanctions .	2,516	2,200	9,300	14,016	3,294	...
EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.	Old outlay . .	...	...	...	318,507	344,191	...
	Outlay against Open Capital sanctions .	6,502	4,400	6,500	17,402	5,752	...
Punjab.							
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.	Old outlay . .	...	...	...	1,051,643	1,078,050	...
	Outlay against Open Capital sanctions .	4,692	11,900	28,000	55,406	33,582	...
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL . .	Sirsa Branch (State outlay) . .	56,771	63,900	62,300	242,886	289,269	46,383
BARI DOAB CANAL .	Old outlay . .	...	...	...	1,572,350	1,579,860	...
	Outlay against Open Capital sanctions .	2,137	26,200	60,000	96,379	93,922	...
	Carried over .	195,457	197,500	290,300	16,337,377	...	...

Capital Expenditure on Irrigation—Major Works, in 1891-92, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1892-93, 1893-94, and to the end of 1893-94, &c.—*continued.*

	Accounts, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.	Total Actual and Estimated outlay to end of 1893-94.	Sanctioned Estimate	Balance of sanctioned estimate remaining to be spent.
Punjáb—contd.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought over	195,457	197,500	290,300	16,337,377	...	...
SIRHIND CANAL (STATE OUTLAY). Old outlay	...	...	...	2,188,086	2,226,440	..
SIRHIND CANAL (STATE OUTLAY). Outlay against Open Capital sanctions	33,499	15,000	9,500	83,355	89,701	6,346
CHENAB CANAL (INCLUDING EXTENSION)	350,635	153,000	180,000	1,238,451	2,568,418	1,329,967
Madras.						
GODAVARI DELTA SYSTEM. Old outlay	...	...	...	1,083,383	1,108,933	...
GODAVARI DELTA SYSTEM. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions	6,655	500	...	8,055	9,922	1,867
KISTNA DELTA SYSTEM	42,890	32,700	47,100	1,053,563	1,391,978	338,415
SANGAM ANICUT SYSTEM	1,649	2,700	5,400	307,736	313,000	5,264
PERIYAR PROJECT	110,248	129,700	117,500	624,058	542,500	...
Bombay.						
DESERT CANAL	388	200	...	122,289	123,479	1,190
BEGARI "	...	..	..	162,561	162,561	.
EASTERN NARA WORKS	8,517	16,400	24,100	562,082	532,799	...
MUTHA CANALS	10	12,300	14,200	634,493	621,421	
Other projects	5,168	8,000	(a)86,800	3,357,411	..	...
	755,116	568,000	774,900	27,762,900	...	...
Deduct—Outlay incurred from Ordinary Revenues	25,452	18,000	24,900	5,532,885	...	...
TOTAL	729,664	550,000	750,000	22,230,015		...
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.						
PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS						
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.						
BETWA CANAL	990	1,200	1,800	400,498	425,141	24,643
Punjab.						
SWAT RIVER CANAL	1,000	...	5,700	354,289	354,581	292
Madras.						
RUSHIKULYA PROJECT	64,047	49,800	45,000	342,273	394,000	51,727
Bombay.						
NIRA CANAL	11,844	10,400	12,100	520,178	487,938	...
Other projects	50	1 600	400	411,466		..
	77,931	63,000	65,000	2,028,704		...
Deduct—Outlay incurred from Ordinary Revenues	..	..	..	285,434		...
TOTAL	77,931	63,000	65,000	1,743,270		...
GRAND TOTAL	807,595	613,000	815,000	23,973,285	...	...

(a) Includes Rx. 70,000 held in reserve.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VIII.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net traffic receipts of Guaranteed and State Railways for five years ending 1891-92, with Revised Estimates for 1892-93 and Budget Estimates for 1893-94.

	Accounts					Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.		
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.							
Open mileage at beginning of year	3,896	3,912	†‡3,241	3,243	2,588*	2,588	2,588
Gross Receipts.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Madras	821,527	861,715	942,442	963,219	946,852	975,000	975,000
South Indian	506,398	551,270	582,050	468,015	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,227,163	1,300,596	1,308,085	1,325,745	1,422,292	1,425,000	1,400,000
Great Indian Peninsula	3,984,601	4,208,148	3,701,990	3,996,034	4,477,276	3,960,000	3,960,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	701,776	481,686	...	...	...		
TOTAL	7,241,465	7,403,415	6,534,567	6,753,013	6,846,420	6,360 000	6,335,000
Working Expenses.							
Madras	513,922	498,676	536,576	497,965	548,941	540,000	540,000
South Indian	372,378	382,017	377,325	281,260	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	520,158	559,640	559 210	537,342	599,948	580,000	560,000
Great Indian Peninsula	1,842,185	1,999,032	1,892,822	1,935,172	2,204,413	1,980,000	2,000,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	356,152	313,242		...	...		
TOTAL	3,604,795	3,752,607	3,365,933	3,251,739	3,353,302	3,100,000	3,100,000
Net Traffic Receipts							
Madras	307,605	363,039	405,866	465,254	397,911	435,000	435,000
South Indian	134,020	169,253	204,725	186,755	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	707,005	740,956	748,875	788,403	822,344	845,000	840,000
Great Indian Peninsula	2,142,416	2,209,116	1,809,168	2,060,862	2,272,863	1,980 000	1,960,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	345,624	168,444	...	...	...		
TOTAL	3,636,670	3,650,808	3,168,634	3,501,274	3,493,118	3,260 000	3,235,000

* The South Indian Railway, 654¼ miles, was purchased by the State on the 1st January 1891, and the mileage is shown under State Railways.

† The Bellary Branch of the Madras Railway, 33 miles in length, having been transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway, the mileage is shown under State Railways

‡ The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 692 miles, was purchased by the State on the 1st January 1889, and the mileage is shown under State Railways

APPENDIX.

STATE RAILWAYS.	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.		
pen mileage at beginning of year	M. 8,081	M. 8,979	M (a) 10,407	M. 11,055	M. (b) 12,757	M. 13,106	M. 13,506
Gross Receipts.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.
ast Indian	4,603,216	4,471,119	4,474,030	4,428,495	4,957,632	4,890,300	4,950,300
ildarnagar-Ghazipur	4,833	4,604					
ajputana-Malwa	1,698,296	1,903,833	1,938,223	1,851,105	2,205,116	2,240,000	2,210,000
India	45,739	37,080	7,108	..	.	...	...
hopal	4,976	5,512	7,916	8,777	13,088	16,000	18,000
Varora Colliery	78,021	88,442	82,187	90,930	54,425	54,000	54,000
Vardha Coal					25,897	23,300	24,000
engal Nagpur	137,477	163,517	218,157	319,391	637,317	607,500	650,000
atni-Umaria	8,125		...	.		...	...
Imaria Colliery	11,447	17,822	26,408	33,979	27,996	34 000	36,200
urma	331,041	314,241	348,338	376,678	406,038	695,000	710,000
ounghoo-Mandalay	...	31,901	161,449	193,310	210,027		...
Mu Valley	..	..		...	13,614	22,500	35,000
orhat	4,968	5,964	6,046	6,198	6,402	6,700	6,700
Cherra-Companygunj	1,220	620	1,235	1,713	1,953	2,000	2,300
Eastern Bengal	958,431	1,070,589	1,145,727	1,220,112	1,146,384	1,180,000	1,180,000
Tirhoot	180,506	170,854	211,182	69,726	...	.	...
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	..	...	...	320,600	488,854	527,500	530,000
Nalhati	9,405	10,459	10,444	10,008	9,235	...	...
Patna-Gya	52,887	49,895	52,151	51,749	60,771	28,600	...
Bengal Central	75,538	72,389	72,991	74,047	76,110	77,000	78,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	174,788	784,746	734,471	879,286	845,000	870,000
Benares Branch	175	700					
Indian Midland	30 563	108,154	314,730	331,908	436,012	452,500	467,500
Bareilly-Pilibhit	9,558	9,359	10,985	9,954	1,991	.	...
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	18,305	25,428	31,888	33,729	.	..	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	7,356	56,314	66,000	70,000
North Western	2,188,185	2,573,190	2,905,416	2,730,774	3,309,010	2,560,000	2,800,000
Amritsar-Pathankot	7,350	8,738	10,154	11,225	11,224		...
South Indian	..	...	.	147,044	725,984	790,000	810,000
Villupuram-Guntakal	..	.	.	1,995			
" " Nellore Branch	4,845	23,566	25,454	24,260			
Bellary-Kistna	6,181		...	...		.	...
Mysore	51,481	59,014	101,156	122,768	134,356	152,500	152,500
Bezváda Extension	...	...	7,667	7,473	8,737	9,800	40,000
East Coast	...	...	...			...	25,000
Dhond and Manmad*	22,734	25,545	24,943	26,313	30,858	32,700	33,400
Southern Mahratta	326,423	399,806	407,133	457,136	477,303	460,000	500,000
Guntakul-Hindupur	..	...	...		...	.	24,600
Hyderabad-Umarkot	...	...	...	...	..	6,500	14,000
TOTAL	10,871,926	11,827,120	13,387,864	13,703,224	16,411,934	15,779,400	16,291,500

* The working of this line was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India only receives a percentage of the gross receipts.

(a) Includes the length of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

(b) Ditto, ditto South Indian and Bengal and North-Western Railways.

APPENDIX.

	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.		
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Working Expenses.							
East Indian	1,662,581	1,689,946	1,682,537	1,484,563	1,643,008	1,600,000	1,615,000
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	2,245	2,195					
Rajputana-Malwa	907,154	970,424	1,020,867	926,066	1,087,885	1,065,000	1,070,000
Sindia	21,322	17,703	3,372	..	...	...	...
Bhopal	4,457	4,977	8,458	10,434	8,228	10,300	12,000
Warora Colliery	68,028	61,323	57,343	64,772	43,149	49,700	48,400
Wardha Coal					19,952	20,300	13,200
Bengal-Nagpur	86,760	127,058	147,176	234,881	293,037	317,500	325,000
Katni-Umaria	9,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umaria Colliery	2,634	20,363	22,418	23,681	25,976	33,000	32,400
Burma	175,841	189,876	204,756	207,845	228,128	340,000	350,000
Tounghoo-Mandalay	...	32,545	120,702	108,278	110,167	...	...
Mu Valley	...	...	...	..	12,039	53,000	55,000
Jorhat	6,441	5,707	6,231	5,797	6,090	6,000	6,100
Cherra-Companygunj	3,716	2,116	2,672	1,917	1,909	1,700	2,100
Eastern Bengal	481,139	490,105	510,317	542,205	626,279	537,500	540,000
Tirhoot	106,156	96,254	90,553	31,093	2,216	...	...
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	...	...	...	131,952	415,490	380,000	380,000
Nalhati	6,192	8,541	7,594	7,832	4,818	...	...
Patna-Gya	24,613	23,786	25,395	23,739	25,983	12,300	...
Bengal Central	67,611	51,147	45,648	49,263	57,001	53,500	55,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	54,558	343,935	350,043	381,473	375,000	390,000
Benares Branch	69	80					
Indian Midland	20,098	69,512	234,086	254,146	267,555	280 000	275,000
Bareilly-Pilibhit	6,766	6,592	7,300	7,893	...	...	...
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	14,998	18,153	21,266	23,529	...	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	4,428	33 108	43,000	44,000
North Western	1,633,529	1,742 526	1,856,235	1,749,515	1,953,535	1,670,000	1,835,000
Amritsar-Pathankot	...	.	..	.	...	..	...
South Indian	...	...	...	70,577	497,698	497,500	500,000
Villupuram-Guntakal		..	.	1,344	...		
" " Nellore Branch	9,154	27,060	18,369	17,149	...		
Bellary Kistna	8 519	.	...	...	..	..	...
Mysore	42,426	47,744	90,598	96,446	102,932	106,000	105,000
Bezvada Extension	...	...	6,083	5,837	5,828	7,300	28,000
East Coast	...	...		...	...	...	20,000
Dhond and Manmad*	..		...	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta	222,133	298 965	330,529	336,715	350,996	338,000	360,000
Guntakul-Hindupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,300
Hyderabad-Umarkot	...	...	...	...	...	5,800	10,000
Deduct—Probable lapse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5,594,187	6,059,256	6,864,440	6,771,940	8,214,480	7,802,400	8,087,500

* The working of this line was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India only receives percentage of the gross receipts.

APPENDIX.

	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.		
Net Traffic Receipts.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
East Indian	2,940,635	2,781,173	2,791,493	2,943,932	3,314,624	3,290,300	3,335,300
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	2,588	2,409					
Rajputana-Malwa	791,142	933,409	917,356	925,039	1,117,231	1,175,000	1,140,000
Sindia	24,417	19,377	3,736	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	519	535	—542	—1,657	4,861	5,700	6,000
Warora Colliery	9,993	27,119	24,844	26,158	11,276	4,300	5,600
Wardha Coal					5,045	3,000	10,800
Bengal-Nagpur	50,717	36,459	70,981	84,510	334,280	290,000	325,000
Katni-Umaria	—1,475	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umaria Colliery	8,813	—2,541	3,990	10,298	2,020	1,000	3,800
Burma	155,200	124,365	143,582	168,833	177,910	355,000	360,000
Tounghoo-Mandalay	...	—644	40,747	85,032	99,861		...
Mu Valley	...	...	...	...	1,575	—30,500	—20,000
Jorhat	—1,473	257	—185	401	311	700	600
Cherra-Companygunj	—2,496	—1,496	—1,437	—204	44	300	200
Eastern Bengal	477,292	580,484	635,410	677,907	520,104	642 500	640,000
Tirhoot	74,350	74,600	120,629	38,633	—2,216	...	...
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	...	...	...	188,648	73,364	147 500	150,000
Nalhati	3,213	1,918	2,850	2,176	4,418	...	...
Patna-Gya	28,274	26,109	26,756	28,010	34,788	16,300	...
Bengal Central	7,927	21,242	27,343	24,784	19,109	23,500	23,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	120,230	440,811	384,428	497,813	470,000	480,000
Benares Branch	106	620					
Indian Midland	10,465	38,642	80,644	77,762	168,457	172,500	192,500
Bareilly-Pilibhit	2,792	2,758	3,685	2,061	1,991	...	...
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	3,307	7,275	10,622	10,200	...	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	2,928	23,206	23,000	26,000
North Western	554,656	830,664	1,049,181	981,259	1,355,475	890,000	965,000
Amritsar-Pathankot	7,350	8,738	10,154	11,225	11,224	...	...
South Indian	...	...	...	76,467	228,286	292,500	310,000
Villupuram-Guntakal	...	...	...	651	...		
„ „ Nellore Branch	—4,309	—3,494	7,085	7,111	...		
Bellary-Kistna	—2,338	..	...	..	...	...	...
Mysore	9,055	11,270	10,558	26,322	31,423	46,500	47,500
Bezvada Extension	...	..	1,584	1,636	2,909	2,500	12,000
East Coast	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Dhond and Manmad*	22,734	25,545	24,943	26,313	30,858	32,700	33,400
Southern Mahratta	104,285	100,841	76,604	120,421	126,307	122,000	140,000
Guntakul-Hindupur	...	.	...	...	...	...	8,300
Hyderabad-Umarkot	...	...	...	...	...	700	4,000
Add—For probable lapse on working expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5,277,739	5,767,864	6,523,424	6,931,284	8,197,454	7,977,000	8,204,000

*The working of this line was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India only receives a percentage of the gross receipts.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE LX.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1891-92, with Revised Estimate for 1892-93, and Budget Estimate for 1893-94.

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.		
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Direct Receipts—							
Orissa canals	22,304	24,351	30,422	34,501	37,100	45,000	34,000
Midnapore canal	23,438	25,180	27,761	23,720	28,470	25,000	24,100
Hidgellee Tidal canal	4,186	5,517	4,195	2,804	3,692	6,000	6,000
Sone canals	60,395	84,389	89,750	73,648	91,009	89,000	80,900
Ganges canals	197,254	213,014	199,141	248,974	261,685	250,300	250,000
Lower Ganges canal	106,614	123,382	133,309	140,604	178,594	183,600	163,000
Agra canal	48,148	46,622	56,566	61,390	60,100	55,200	53,400
Eastern Jumna canal	70,305	71,154	63,514	83,255	81,294	79,200	83,600
Betwa canal	3,057	7,313	7,585	7,455	10,229	8,900	8,900
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	135,366	90,170	113,116	160,621	151,127	118,900	116,600
Chenab canal	25	3,768	7,711	9,793	10,294	19,000	50,000
Bari Doab canal	126,141	139,232	139,663	149,559	169,840	230,900	204,200
Sirhind canal	69,900	113,233	133,917	168,523	201,595	243,100	118,100
Swat River canal	10,326	22,753	24,941	25,048	20,369	28,900	23,200
Godavari Delta System	12,431	10,653	11,492	12,236	11,096	11,000	11,000
Kistna " "	4,391	4,669	4,502	5,047	4,831	5,000	5,000
Sangam Anicut "	86	142	91	127	74	100	100
Desert canal	3,697	7,037	5,193	2,803	974	3,700	3,800
Begari "	2,549	5,097	4,404	2,836	1,435	2,700	3,100
Eastern Nara Works	1,599	1,681	1,753	2,206	2,044	2,100	2,000
Mutha canals	18,958	21,640	20,625	21,881	24,756	22,200	23,500
Nira canal	768	1,029	2,756	3,609	4,449	7,700	8,800
Other projects	29,020	39,776	50,177	44,343	49,680	49,700	50,400
Total	950,961	1,061,802	1,132,584	1,284,683	1,404,737	1,487,200	1,323,700
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation—							
Ganges canal	44,301	44,301	54,731	66,446	69,008	71,500	71,500
Lower Ganges canal	20,783	20,959	20,959	20,959	20,959	21,000	21,000
Eastern Jumna "	22,154	22,153	22,153	23,292	24,614	25,000	25,000
Western Jumna "	5,140	5,275	4,737	2,368	...	...	...
Chenab canal	..	...	..	...	112	1,500	1,900
Bari Doab canal	37,526	40,469	42,467	44,046	24,988	4,200	2,800
Godavari Delta System	183,853	195,920	200,371	204,703	215,151	221,200	224,600
Kistna " "	132,273	142,362	150,618	167,461	173,970	176,400	186,400
Sangam Anicut "	8,041	8,541	12,000	12,946	814	19,200	22,500
Desert canal	8,254	11,030	13,120	12,854	1,458	16,300	16,400
Begari "	19,391	25,223	22,498	18,922	22,255	27,400	27,400
Eastern Nara Works	28,020	34,586	42,908	38,890	37,197	42,200	42,800
Mutha canals	*—468*	*—562*	*—538*	*—595*	*—718*	...	...
Nira canal	*—31*	*—44*	*—128*	*—171*	*—213*	..	...
Other projects	93,318	120,828	103,870	96,875	83,504	99,700	173,300
Total	602,555	671,041	689,766	708,996	673,189	725,600	815,600
Total Revenue—							
Orissa canals	22,304	24,351	30,422	34,501	37,100	45,000	34,000
Midnapore canal	23,438	25,180	27,761	23,720	28,470	25,000	24,100
Hidgellee Tidal canal	4,186	5,517	4,195	2,804	3,692	6,000	6,000
Sone canals	60,395	84,389	89,750	73,648	91,009	89,000	80,900
Ganges canal	241,555	257,315	253,872	315,420	330,693	321,800	321,500
Lower Ganges canal	127,397	144,341	154,268	161,563	199,553	204,600	184,000
Agra canal	48,148	46,622	56,566	61,390	60,100	55,200	53,400
Eastern Jumna canal	92,459	93,307	85,667	106,547	105,908	104,200	108,600
Betwa canal	3,057	7,313	7,585	7,455	10,229	8,900	8,900
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	140,506	95,445	117,853	162,689	151,127	118,900	116,600
Chenab canal	25	3,768	7,711	9,793	10,406	20,500	51,900
Bari Doab canal	163,667	179,701	182,130	193,605	194,828	235,100	207,000
Sirhind canal	69,900	113,233	133,917	168,523	201,595	243,100	118,100
Swat River canal	10,326	22,753	24,941	25,048	20,369	28,900	23,200
Godavari Delta System	196,284	206,573	211,863	216,939	226,247	232,200	235,600
Kistna " "	136,667	147,031	155,120	172,508	178,801	181,400	191,400
Sangam Anicut "	8,127	8,683	12,091	13,073	888	19,300	22,600
Desert canal	11,951	18,067	18,313	15,657	2,432	20,000	20,200
Begari "	21,940	30,320	26,902	21,758	23,690	30,100	30,500
Eastern Nara Works	29,619	36,267	44,661	41,096	39,241	44,300	44,800
Mutha canals	18,490	21,078	20,087	21,286	24,038	22,200	23,500
Nira canal	737	985	2,628	3,438	4,236	7,700	8,800
Other projects	122,338	160,604	154,047	141,218	133,274	149,400	223,700
Total	1,553,516	1,732,843	1,822,350	1,993,679	2,077,926	2,212,800	2,139,300

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings, of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1891-92, with Revised Estimate for 1892-93, and Budget Estimate for 1893-94—*continued.*

	Actuals					Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94
	1887-88.	1888-89	1889-90.	1890-91	1891-92.		
	Rx	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Working Expenses—							
Orissa canals	48,131	38,717	43,170	43,946	39,609	46,000	43,000
Midnapore canal	24,007	20,035	20,067	19,925	25,733	22,300	22,900
Hidgellee Tidal canal	6,490	7,535	2,572	5,197	4,867	3,700	5,500
Sone canals	71,731	75,522	69,747	66,059	65,208	68,000	68,400
Ganges canal	88,300	91,931	95,789	104,495	104,938	105,600	104,400
Lower Ganges canal	86,397	96,850	90,792	88,981	84,774	86,000	83,000
Agra canal	24,478	24,113	25,975	23,225	23,830	24,400	21,800
Eastern Jumna canal	19,266	25,467	24,718	29,804	28,439	30,800	28,700
Betwa canal	8,295	10,444	10,721	10,534	9,795	10,100	10,500
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	55,527	47,536	47,917	56,050	48,207	45,400	48,000
Chenab canal	5,733	7,835	9,823	8,951	10,724	21,700	30,500
Bari Doab canal	49,665	56,561	56,970	56,593	72,424	69,000	61,400
Sirhind canal	34,537	53,647	60,404	58,600	54,948	63,400	64,500
Swat River canal	8,375	8,745	9,221	10,247	9,579	9,900	8,800
Godavari Delta System	51,680	52,221	46,794	56,050	51,569	54,500	50,200
Kistna " "	32,663	32,299	36,552	38,576	42,038	42,000	39,800
Sangam Anicut "	4,369	4,170	4,830	5,213	3,569	4,200	4,300
Desert canal	4,041	2,718	3,690	3,715	11,152	7,900	5,100
Begari "	6,126	6,452	7,583	6,052	6,314	7,100	7,400
Eastern Nara Works	5,474	8,393	8,266	9,375	8,277	9,400	7,400
Mutha canals	6,034	6,240	7,712	7,085	7,333	6,500	6,700
Nira canal	1,673	1,716	2,466	2,734	3,882	5,600	4,000
Other projects	34,615	42,523	41,781	47,006	44,227	47,100	49,800
TOTAL	677,607	721,676	727,558	758,413	761,445	790,600	776,100
Net Revenue—							
Orissa canals	—25,827	—14,366	—12,748	—9,445	—2,509	—1,000	—9,000
Midnapore canal	—569	5,145	7,694	3,795	2,737	2,700	1,200
Hidgellee Tidal canal	—2,304	—2,018	1,623	—2,393	—1,175	2,300	500
Sone canals	—11,336	8,867	20,003	7,589	25,801	21,000	12,500
Ganges canal	153,355	165,384	158,063	210,925	225,755	216,200	217,100
Lower Ganges canal	41,000	47,491	63,476	72,582	114,7,9	118,600	101,000
Agra canal	23,670	22,509	30,591	38,165	36,261	30,800	31,600
Eastern Jumna canal	73,193	67,840	60,949	76,743	77,469	73,400	79,900
Betwa canal	—5,238	—3,131	—3,136	—3,079	434	—1,200	—1,600
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	84,979	47,909	69,936	106,639	102,920	73,500	68,600
Chenab canal	—5,708	—4,067	—2,112	842	—318	—1,200	21,400
Bari Doab canal	114,002	123,140	125,160	137,012	122,404	166,100	145,600
Sirhind canal	35,363	59,586	73,513	109,923	146,647	179,700	53,600
Swat River canal	1,951	14,008	15,720	14,801	10,790	19,000	14,400
Godavari Delta System	144,604	154,352	165,071	160,889	174,678	177,700	185,400
Kistna " "	104,004	114,732	118,568	133,932	136,763	139,400	151,600
Sangam Anicut "	3,758	4,513	7,261	7,860	—2,681	15,100	18,300
Desert canal	7,910	15,349	14,623	11,942	—8,720	12,100	15,100
Begari "	15,814	23,868	19,319	15,706	17,376	23,000	23,100
Eastern Nara Works	24,145	27,874	36,395	31,721	30,964	34,900	37,400
Mutha canals	12,456	14,832	12,375	14,201	16,705	15,700	16,800
Nira canal	—936	—731	162	704	354	2,100	4,800
Other projects	87,723	118,081	112,266	94,212	89,047	102,300	173,900
TOTAL	875,909	1,011,167	1,094,792	1,235,266	1,316,481	1,422,200	1,363,200

APPENDIX.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.

TABLE X.—Abstract of Budget Estimates of Capital transactions of Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways 1892-93 and 1893-94.

RAILWAYS	Amount in Rupees.			Amount of Exchange.			Amount in Pounds Sterling		
	1892-93.		Budget, 1893-94.	1892-93.		Budget, 1893-94.	1892-93.		Budget, 1893-94.
	Budget.	Revised		Budget.	Revised		Budget.	Revised.	
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	R	R	R	R	R	R	£	£	£
RECEIPTS.									
Madras	21,50,000	21,75,000	23,50,000	1,79,000	1,81,000	1,96,000	197,100	199,400	215,400
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	27,00,000	29,25,000	27,50,000	2,25.000	2,44,000	2,29,000	247,500	268,100	252,100
Great Indian Peninsula	72,65,000	68,00,000	71,50,000	6,05,000	5,67,000	5,96,000	666,000	623,300	655,400
TOTAL	1,21,15,000	1,19,00,000	1,22,50,000	10,09,000	9,92,000	10,21,000	1,110,600	1,090,800	1,122,900
ADVANCES.									
Madras	23,00,000	16,50,000	19,00,000	1,92,000	1,37,000	1,58,000	210,800	151,300	174,800
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	16,00,000	13,50,000	16,00,000	1,33,000	1,13,000	1,33,000	146,700	123,700	146,700
Great Indian Peninsula	45,70,000	34,50,000	41,60,000	3,80,000	2,88,000	3,47,000	419,000	316,200	381,300
TOTAL	84,70,000	64,50,000	76,60,000	7,05,000	5,38 000	6,38,000	776,500	591,200	702,800
NET RECEIPTS.									
Madras	− 1,50,000	5,25,000	4,50,000	−13,000	44,000	38,000	−13,700	48,100	41,800
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	11,00,000	15,75,000	11,50,000	92,000	1,31,000	96,000	100,800	144,400	105,400
Great Indian Peninsula	26,05,000	33,50,000	29,90,000	2,25,000	2,79,000	2,49,000	247,000	307,100	274,100
TOTAL	36 45,000	54,50,000	45,90,000	3,04 000	4,54,000	3,83,000	334,100	409,600	420,700
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.									
RECEIPTS.									
Capital received in India — Nilgiri Railway	16,00,000	8,50 000	10,00,000	...	...	...	160 000	85,000	100,000
Capital received in India — Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gain on remittances to India — Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	1,33,000	85,000	3,24,000	−13,300	−8,500	−32,400
Gain on remittances to India — Mysore	.	.	...	.	...	...	...	..	...
Gain on remittances to India — Assam-Bengal	...	...	.	..	1,34,000	3,60,000	.	−13 400	−36,000
Gain on remittances to India — Indian Midland	...	...	...	1,50,000	1,10,000	2,33,000	−15,000	−11,000	−23,300
Gain on remittances to India — Bengal Central	...	...	...	...	2,000	3,000	...	−200	−300
Gain on remittances to India — Bengal-Nagpur	..	...	...	3,19,000	2,19,000	1,61,000	−31,900	−21,900	−16,100
Gain on remittances to India — Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	15,000	..	...	−1,500	...	...
TOTAL	16,00,000	8,50,000	10,00,000	6,17,000	5,50,000	10,81,000	98,300	30 000	−8,100
WITHDRAWALS.									
Southern Mahratta	2,28,000	5,04,000	−4,79,000	38,000	84,000	−80,000	19 000	41,800	−39,900
Mysore	6,55,000	−8,00,000	6,79,000	1,64,000	−2,00,000	1,72,000	49,100	−60,000	50,700
Assam-Bengal	30,00,000	28,00,000	74,50,000	16,67,000	8,71,000	23,18,000	333,300	192,900	513,200
Indian Midland	9,47,000	3,75,000	6,23,000	1,89,000	75,000	1,25,000	75,800	30,000	49,800
Bengal Central	1,00,000	1,01,000	1,24,000	29,000	25,000	35,000	7,100	7,600	8,900
Bengal-Nagpur	24,00,000	24,50,000	13,55,000	5,54,000	5,65,000	3,13,000	184,600	188,500	104,200
Lucknow-Bareilly	1,50,000	2,30,000	1,81,000	30,000	86,000	68,000	12,000	14,400	11,300
Nilgiri	16,00 000	8,50,000	10,00,000	...	...	...	160,000	85,000	100,000
TOTAL	1,10,80,000	65,08,000	1,09,33,000	26,71,000	15,06,000	29,51,000	840,900	500,200	798,200
Net Withdrawals	94 80,000	56,58,000	99,33,000	20,54,000	9,56,000	18,70,000	742,600	470,200	806,300
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.									
Net Withdrawals	58,35,000	2,08,000	53,43,000	17,50,000	5,02,000	14,87,000	408,500	[illegible]	385,600

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 11th, 1893.

During the period under review the fairly fine weather which prevailed during the previous week disappeared, and conditions became very unsettled throughout a large part of Northern and Central India. A well-marked depression appeared over the Western Desert and passed slowly eastward across the country. This disturbance drew the wind into east over the Gangetic plain; etc., and rain fell very generally over Northern and Central India. On the Hills snow was received and the weather was abnormally cold almost everywhere.

The chart of Sunday, March 5th, showed a deepish depression overlying the Western Desert the centre being near Deesa, while a shallow subsidiary depression lay near Peshawar. The winds were cyclonic over North-West India, south-easterly up the Gangetic plain, and variable elsewhere. Light rain had fallen over Baluchistan, part of the Punjab, and at most of the Central Provinces' stations, and except at Chanda, where 2·71 inches was reported, the amounts were moderate or small. On the 6th pressure was rising over the Indus Valley, over the Peninsula and over Burma, and was falling elsewhere. The depression over the Western Desert was still shown, but that over the north of the Punjab had disappeared, and the area of highest pressure was established in the neighbourhood of Peshawar. A small local depression was also shown over Central India, the centre lying between Nowgong and Sutna. The direction of the wind over Northern and Central India was largely determined by the depression over the Western Desert, while in the Peninsula the directions were variable. In Assam and Burma the wind was north-easterly and northerly. Showers were very widely distributed, rain being reported from a large part of the Punjab, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, and the south of the Peninsula. On the next day, the 7th, pressure was rising over most of Northern India and falling elsewhere. Pressure was highest over the Punjab, and lowest over Ceylon and the south of the Bay. A fairly general easterly current of wind prevailed, the force being fresh to strong at several stations. Rain was again widely distributed, being reported over the Punjab, west of the North-West Provinces, central parts of the country and the Peninsula. Snow was reported from the hill stations. The chart of the 8th showed irregular changes in pressure, but the general distribution was little altered. North-westerly winds began to re-appear over the Gangetic plain, but elsewhere the directions were generally from some easterly point. The weather had cleared over North-Western India and snow had ceased on the Hills, but over the central parts of the country and the Peninsula thunder showers had occurred.

On the morning of the 9th the barometer was rising over North-East India and the east of the Peninsula. It was changing irregularly elsewhere. Pressure was highest over the Punjab and lowest over the south of the Bay, gradients being rather steep. The wind continued generally easterly (between north-east and south-east) except in parts of North-West India. Rain was reported from Baluchistan, from Bengal, from Central Provinces, and from several places in the

Peninsula. The amounts were considerable in South-West Bengal and the Nizam's Dominions, and generally moderate or small elsewhere. On Friday, the 10th, pressure was giving way almost everywhere. Readings remained highest over Northern India and lowest in the extreme south, so that gradients for easterly winds still prevailed. Rain had almost ceased in Bengal and the Peninsula, but was still reported from Baluchistan and Rajputana, from Guzerat and the Central Provinces, and the Bombay Deccan. In the last named district the amounts were considerable. On Saturday, the 11th, pressure was still falling and the general distribution was little changed. Wind was north-westerly and northerly around a large part of the Bay, but elsewhere directions were still between north-east and south-east. Widely-distributed showers were again reported, the amounts received being in some instances considerable.

Temperature.—The unsettled weather described above has kept temperature low almost everywhere, the only exceptions being the Punjab, Bombay, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana on the 5th, and Burma on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, when there was some excess. The following table shows the variation of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:—

PROVINCE.	5th.	6th.	7th	8th	9th.	10th.	11th	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	− 0·7	− 1·3	0	−1·5	+0·6	+1·9	+2·4	+0·2
Bengal and Assam	− 5·6	− 4·8	−4·6	−2·2	−4·5	−5·6	−4·4	−4·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	− 3·8	− 4·2	−6·3	−4·2	−3·9	−2·3	−5·5	−4·3
Punjab	+ 0·2	− 6·1	−7·8	−7·2	−5·4	−4·1	−4·3	−[illegible]
Bombay	+ 0·4	− 1·0	−2·4	−1·7	−1·4	−1·7	−1·9	−1·4
Central Provinces and Berar	− 4·4	− 6·4	−6·0	−7·8	−11·4	−7·3	−11·0	−7·8
Central India and Guzerat	+ 1·0	− 1·9	−2·5	−3·7	−3·3	−1·8	−6·8	−2·7
Sind and Rajputana	+ 1·9	− 1·8	−2·3	−2·5	−2·9	−4·5	−5·4	−2·5
Madras	− 0·7	− 1·3	−1·9	−1·7	−1·2	−0·9	−1·0	−1·2
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA	− 1·3	− 3·2	−3·8	−3·6	−3·7	−2·9	−4·2	−3·2

From the above it will be seen that the mean temperature of the whole of India was 3·2° lower than usual, and that on each day of the week there was a deficiency which ranged from 1·3° on the 5th to 4·2° on the 11th. The Provincial variations show that, owing to the hot weather in Burma at the close of the week, there was a slight excess of temperature for that Province, but that for all other Provinces the deficiency noticed in the previous weeks has continued and was largest in Central Provinces and Berar.

Rainfall.—As noticed above the rainfall of the week has been very widely distributed, and the concluding table shows that only in seven of the rainfall divisions was there absolutely no fall. In seven other divisions, however, the actual average rainfall was less than a tenth of an inch. The divisions which received actually or practically no rain during the week included the Burma divisions, East Bengal, Behar, Konkan, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, west of Rajputana, and the Central division of the East Coast. Of those divisions which

received rain the majority had more than the normal. This was particularly the case in the Peninsula, where there was a very large excess.

The three concluding columns in the table show that the rainfall of the past two weeks has been defective over North-East India and a considerable part of the North-West India, while it has been largely in excess over the central parts of the country and the Peninsula.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Orissa	Cuttack	Sudder	2·40 inches.
Punjab	Rawalpindi	Murree	2·60 „
Do.	D.-I. Khan	Sheikh Budin	2·20 „
Malabar	Calicut	Ponani	2·74 „
Madras	Nilgiris	Coonoor	9·84 „
Deccan	Belgaum	Hukeri	3·67 „
Berar	Wun (Yeotmal)	Wun	6·38 „
East Coast	Ganjam	Aska	5·86 „

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH MARCH.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 26TH FEBRUARY TO 11TH MARCH 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, 26th Feb. to 11th Mar.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·02	−100
	Lower Burma	0·03	0	+0·03	0·03	0·05	−40
	Central ditto	0·01	0·02	−0·01	0·08	0·02	+300
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·12	−100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	0	0·47	−0·47	0·07	0·98	−93
	Assam (Surma)	0·11	1·24	−1·13	0·26	2·20	−88
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·15	0·59	−0·44	0·27	1·00	−73
	Deltaic Bengal	0·23	0·35	−0·12	0·40	0·80	−50
	Central ditto	0·33	0·20	+0·13	0·44	0·36	+22
	North ditto	0·21	0·22	−0·01	0·23	0·32	−28
	Orissa	0·26	0·27	−0·01	0·77	0·42	+83
	Chota Nagpur	0·67	0·31	+0·36	0·74	0·44	+68
	Bihar (South)	0·09	0·14	−0·05	0·20	0·19	+5
	Ditto (North)	0·06	0·16	−0·10	0·13	0·20	+35
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·40	0·09	+0·31	0·41	0·13	+215
	Oudh (South)	0·25	0·12	+0·13	0·36	0·13	+177
	Ditto (North)	0·27	0·17	+0·10	0·37	0·19	+95
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·27	0·13	+0·14	0·28	0·16	+75
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·42	0·15	+0·27	0·42	0·22	+91
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·48	0·38	+0·10	0·58	0·54	+7
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0·19	0·16	+0·03	0·19	0·24	−21
	Ditto (Central)	0·42	0·19	+0·23	0·42	0·27	+56
	Ditto (Submontane)	0·50	0·44	+0·06	0·50	0·62	−19
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	1·11	0·86	+0·25	1·17	1·51	−22
	Ditto (North-West)	0·37	0·51	−0·14	0·43	0·81	−47
	Ditto (West)	0·26	0·16	+0·10	0·26	0·25	+4
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0·69	0·08	+0·61	1·13	0·11	+927
	Madras (South Central)	1·64	0·13	+1·51	3·34	0·24	+1,292
	Coorg	2·00	0·11	+1·87	2·34	0·16	+1,303
	Mysore	0·34	0·07	+0·27	0·56	0·08	+600
	Konkan	0·05	0	+0·05	0·05	0·01	+400
	Bombay (Deccan)	0·70	0·01	+0·69	0·84	0·03	+2,700
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0·69	0	+0·69	0·72	0·01	+7,100
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	2·31	0·02	+2·29	3·44	0·06	+5,633
	Central Provinces (West)	1·51	0·02	+1·49	3·22	0·08	+3,925
	Ditto ditto (Central)	2·23	0·08	+2·15	2·84	0·14	+1,929
	Ditto ditto (East)	1·63	0·22	+1·41	1·84	0·31	+494
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0·01	0	+0·01	0	0	0
	Kattiawar	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·10	−100
	Sind	0	0·15	−0·15	0	0·21	−100
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0·70	0·03	+0·67	0·81	0·09	+800
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·33	0·06	+0·27	0·33	0·09	+267
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·10	−100
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0·48	0·13	+0·35	1·16	0·19	+511
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	3·75	0·01	+3·74	5·90	0·11	+5,264
	Hyderabad (South)	3·11	0·08	+3·03	3·68	0·10	+3,580
	Madras (Central)	0·34	0·02	+0·32	0·45	0·03	+1,400
	East Coast (Central)	0·09	0·07	+0·02	0·73	0·09	+711
	Ditto (South)	0·90	0·10	+0·80	1·11	0·13	+754
	Madras (South)	1·62	0·16	+1·46	2·01	0·34	+491

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
Simla, the 16th March 1893.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 18th March.*—Further exceptionally heavy rainfall almost throughout the Presidency, and especially so in the Circars and all Southern Districts. Cultivation and sowing of summer crops actively progressing in the Southern and parts of Central Districts. Cotton and crops standing under wells in Southern and Central Districts much benefited. Some harvest still proceeding with fair outturn. Pasture reviving generally and condition of cattle improving. Prices slightly easier except in the Circars and on the west coast but change small, and exceptionally high rates previously reported continue.

Bombay.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—Slight rain in parts of six districts. Standing crops damaged by rain, blight, rust or rats in parts of five districts; otherwise condition good. Reaping of late crops completed in four districts and progressing in the rest. Preparations for next season continue in eight districts. Cotton-picking progressing in six districts and in Baroda and Kathiawar. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good; fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 18th March.*—There has been general rain during the week, and in all divisions except East Bengal the amount has been considerably in excess of the normal. Towards the end of the week the weather became fine and clear, a change which has helped to mature the standing crops. The spring harvest is progressing, and, in spite of the damage done by the rain, the general outturn is expected to be up to the normal standard. Opium collections are being rapidly completed, and the yield, as at present reported, will probably be fair. The mango and *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) crops are late and expected to be short, and the former has in parts suffered somewhat from the rain. Spring rice and indigo are doing well. Sugarcane is still being cut and pressed in some districts. Cultivation for the autumn crops is well forward, and in some places the sowing has begun. Prices of rice remain almost stationary. Fodder and water-supplies are plentiful in all districts. Cattle are reported well.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—The weather is still unsettled and showers have fallen in most districts, in some accompanied by hail. A severe hailstorm has destroyed a large area of spring cultivation in the Agra district, and damaged the crops in two-thirds of the Banda district. Harvesting operations continue and prospects are on the whole favourable. Poppy crops are in good condition, and opium collection is progressing. Prices are fairly stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—Rain has fallen in most districts. Sowings of extra spring crops going on in three districts. Condition of standing crop is good to average. Damage from hail and excessive rain reported from several districts. Condition of cattle is generally reported good. Fodder sufficient in all districts except Rawalpindi. Poppy crop is in good condition. Prices rising in two districts, falling in one, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 23rd March.*—Clear weather has prevailed with rising temperature. Crop reports from the northern districts are reassuring and fair outturns are expected. The damage caused by the late rain in the Nagpur country was much more considerable, and over a large area wheat

will not yield over 8 annas in the rupee; gram and peas yielding still less. Prospects in Chhattisgarh appear to be decidedly better than in the Nagpur districts.

Burma.—*For week ending 18th March.*—LOWER BURMA: Agricultural operations completed as regards wet-weather paddy. Dry-weather crops in Thayetmyo in good condition. UPPER BURMA: Agricultural operations in respect of dry-weather cultivation progressing in all districts, except in the Southern Shan States where they are backward. In Sagaing reaping of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and Sessamum nearly completed, and of beans and wheat progressing. Reaping of peas progressing in Lower Chindwin and completed in Myingyan. Wheat crop is being reaped in the Southern Shan States. Condition of standing crops good in all districts except in part of Bhamo, where it is poor owing to excessive rain. In the Tavoy district of Lower Burma the price of paddy has risen slightly, while in the Sagaing district of Upper Burma it has fallen considerably. In all other districts changes are unimportant. In Lower Burma the price of rice has fallen considerably in Henzada and Shwegyin and slightly in Thayetmyo. In Upper Burma it has risen considerably in Mandalay and Upper Chindwin, while it has fallen considerably in Meiktila and slightly in Sagaing, Minbu, and Yeu. Number on relief works, Meiktila, not reported.

Assam.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for late rice and sugarcane-pressing continue. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—BERAR: Weekly average rainfall 71 cents, highest being in Wun 7 inches 39 cents. Weather warm. Spring crops suffered from recent rain in four districts. Harvest in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rain 1 inch 85 cents, total from first January 9 inches. Harvesting of crops continues. No further damage has been done to the crops during the week. Prices: wheat 9½, rice 9, white *juar* 13½, yellow *juar* 19, and *tur* 11 seers per current sicca rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—MYSORE: One inch 73 cents in Civil and Military station; rainfall good in parts of the Bangalore and Hassan districts. Crops good and prospects favourable. Paddy harvested in parts Prices risen in Kolar and fallen in Hassan district slightly.

COORG: Threshing of rice and *raggi* (*Eleusine Coracana*) nearly completed. Coffee has blossomed on most estates. Prospects generally good. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle fair.

Central India.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—Slight rain during week in the Gwalior and Bhopal Agencies. Agricultural operations in progress. Probable outturn below average in Gwalior, generally fair elsewhere. Crops slightly damaged by recent rain and hail. Condition of agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage sufficient. Prices of food-grains rising in Gwalior, steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—Slight rain in parts of Bikaneer and Ulwar. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good. Slight damage in parts. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in four States, rising in three, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 18th March.*—Rainfall 1·03. Weather cloudy. Prospects promising. Hail has damaged some crops.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(EMIGRATION.)

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1893.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Fiji.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	
Under 2 years	3	6	9	40·71 per 100 men.	3	6	9
From 2 to 10 years	9	18	27		9	18	27
„ 10 to 20 „	22	24	46		22	24	46
„ 20 to 30 „	255	95	350		255	95	350
„ 30 to 40 „	30	6	36		30	6	36
„ 40 to 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	319	149	468		319	149	468

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for Embarkation.

	Fiji Male	Fiji Female	Fiji Total	Proportion	Total Male	Total Female	Grand Total
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Central „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern „	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Behar „	22	10	32	...	22	10	32
North-Western Provinces	178	112	290	...	178	112	290
Oudh	107	24	131	...	107	24	131
Central India	2	...	2	...	2	...	2
Punjab	1	..	1	...	1	...	1
Nepal and Native States	9	2	11	...	9	2	11
Mixed Bombay and Madras	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	319	149	468	...	319	149	468

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

	Fiji Male	Fiji Female	Fiji Total	Proportion	Total Male	Total Female	Grand Total
Brahmins and high castes	53	16	69	...	53	16	69
Agriculturists	129	58	187	...	129	58	187
Artisans	26	9	35	...	20	9	35
Low caste	76	49	125	...	76	49	125
Musulmans	35	17	52	...	35	17	52
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	319	149	468	...	319	149	468

MEMORANDUM.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus	284	132	416
2. Musulmans	35	17	52
3. Christians	..	...	...
TOTAL	319	149	468

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(STATISTICS).

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi, during the month of January, 1893, compared with the corresponding month of the years 1891 and 1892.

COTTON RAW.

Whence exported.	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Madras	...	...	...	580	..	.	...	...	...	580	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	4,06,339	2,70,066	3,05,624	...	...	...	4,06,339	2,70,066	3,05,624
Sindh	...	...	...	...	.	...	26,064*	26,014	23,510	26,064	26,014	21,510
Bengal	3,299	7,764	8,742	...	...	19	...	...	...	3,299	7,764	8,761
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	65,777	23,713	33,124	1,43,105	48,580	95,149	...	...	...	2,08,882	72,293	1,28,273
Punjab	3,326	...	9,552	22,361	260	30,165	7,701*	1,520	39,994	33,388	1,780	79,711
Central Provinces	491	25	546	30,647	5,954	22,521	...	...	...	31,138	5,979	23,067
Berar	52	1,249	236	3,05,045	2,06,141	1,53,554	...	...	...	3,05,097	2,07,390	1,53,790
Assam	947	762	3,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	947	762	3,107
Rajputana and Central India	5,205	...	1,234	1,74,273	80,517	1,05,512	...	...	...	1,79,478	80,517	1,06,746
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	691	13	932	..	...	...	691	13	932
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	323	...	...	...	...	...	323
TOTAL	79,097	33,513	56,541	10,83,041	6,11,531	7,13 199	33,765	27,534	63,504	11,95,903	6,72,578	8,33,844

WHEAT.

Whence exported.	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1891.	1892.	1993.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	1,43,964	42,033	42,990	...	...	...	1,43,964	42,033	42,990
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,58,047*	39,891	62,606	2,58,047	39,801	62 606
Bengal	47,265	75,852	33,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,265	75,852	33,925
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	88,714	2,03,319	1,33,525	687	76,931	46,749	...	...	...	89,401	2,80,250	1,80,374
Punjab	38,573	2,244	...	9,824	50,430	10,754	4,61,591*	2,45,178	18,502	5,09,988	2,97,852	29,256
Central Provinces	918	1,139	28,726	5,56,328	2,86,633	3,23,366	...	...	...	5,57,246	2,87,772	3,52,092
Berar	...	...	...	19,013	10,698	11,331	...	...	...	19,013	10,698	11,331
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	935	38,950	1,06,769	84,123	...	...	...	38,950	1,06,769	85,058
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,75 470	2,82,554	1,97,211	7,68,766	5,73,494	5,19,313	7,19,638	2,85,069	81,108	16,63 874	11,41,117	7,97,632

LINSEED.

Whence exported.	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	88	..	...	...	...	...	88
Bombay	...	...	...	74,425	25,396	26,439	...	...	..	74,425	25,396	26,439
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Bengal	2,37,031	67,396	28,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,37,031	67,396	28,973
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,81,123	56,862	11,343	5,192	1,732	1,186	...	...	...	4,86,315	58,594	12,529
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	1,115	7,014	4,726	78,027	28,800	18,151	...	...	...	79,142	35 814	22,877
Berar	...	...	...	59,232	13,166	9,915	...	...	...	59,232	13,166	9,915
Assam	779	1,370	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	1,370	400
Rajputana and Central India	8,934	10,308	413	11,572	10,186	11,816	...	...	...	20,506	20,494	12,229
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	41,170	38,305	26,103	...	..	...	41,170	38,305	26,103
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	.	18
TOTAL	7,28,982	1,42,950	45,855	2,69,618	1,17,585	93,716	...	1	...	9,98,600	2,60,536	1,39,571

INDIGO.

Whence exported.	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Madras	...	...	...	Not available.	6	292	Not available.	...	...	...	6	292
Bombay	...	...	...		191	246		...	...	...	191	246
Sindh	...	...	...		...	...		553	2,565	...	553	2,565
Bengal	233	4,846	5,312		...	...		...	...	233	4,846	5,312
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	967	3,391	519		...	...		...	...	967	3,391	519
Punjab	1,051	...	..		2	...		593	984	1,051	595	984
Central Provinces	...	...	..		...	1		...	...	...	...	1
Berar	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...		148	500		...	...	...	148	500
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,251	8,237	5,831	...	347	1,039	...	1,146	3,549	2,251	9,730	10,419

* Exclusive of river traffic.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, the 22nd March, 1893.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLVIII OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 12th March 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 12th March 1892. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 12th March 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 11th March 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 11th March 1893. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 11th March 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April 1891 to 12th March 1892.	Earnings from 1st April 1892 to 11th March 1893.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (a)	590	1,634	10,07,230	616	1,634	10,15,486	621	4,71,98,025	4,63,78,395	...	8,19,630
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,73,471	209	862	1,61,663	188	59,94,645	54,93,544	...	5,01,101
Indian Midland	127	752	1,24,711	166	752	95,795	127	46,17,195	47,28,985	1,11,790	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	253	1,672	4,86,062	291	1,699	5,13,000	302	2,06,22,290	2,09,50,876	3,28,586	...
South Indian	150	948	1,33,588	141	1,043	1,67,417	161	67,05,787	73,95,2[illegible]	6,29,427	..
Southern Mahratta (c)	86	1,044	87,905	84	1,107	1,14,288	103	44,22,604	44,02,589	...	20,015
Bengal and North Western (d)	130	755	93,070	123	756	1,19,690	158	45,43,427	49,62,670	4,19,243	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	16,213	81	223	16,124	72	5,24,710	6,35,849	1,11,139	..
TOTAL	250	7,835	21,28,250	271	8,076	22,03,463	273	9,46,88,683	9,49,48,122	2,59,439	.
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (e)	264	2,424	6,41,336	264	2,509	6,80,303	271	3,11,38,886	2,38,89,974	...	72,48,912
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,77,154	256	692	1,70,309	246	81,72,483	78,32,265	...	3,40,218
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,59,859	206	777	2,07,080	267	1,09,88,707	1,12,38,840	2,50,139	...
Bengal Central (f)	117	125	14,916	119	125	18,110	145	7,22,354	7,30,774	8,420	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (g)	203	615	2,03,628	331	715	2,14,346	300	58,16,614	66,75,490	8,58,876	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	1,131	40	28	1,026	37	60,593	63,372	2,779	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	457	57	8	502	63	17,612	18,241	629	...
TOTAL	251	4,669	11,98,481	257	4,854	12,91,676	266	5,69,17,249	5,04,48,962	..	64,68,287
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	572	1,492	11,19,038	750	1,490	7,50,686	504	4,15,34,584	3,69,06,284	...	46,28,300
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	3,25,716	707	461	3,28,000	711	1,32,69,798	1,33,69,887	1,00,089	...
Madras	216	840	1,99,743	238	840	2,18,877	261	89,51,233	92,54,717	3,03,484	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	16,44,497	589	2,791	12,97,563	465	6,37,55,615	5,95,30,888	..	42,24,727
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,297	49,05,228	325	15,721	47,92,702	305	21,53,61,547	20,49,27,072	.	1,04,33,575
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	21,801	135	161	20,068	125	10,06,025	10,21,320	15,295	..
Tárakeshwar	258	22	6,231	307	22	6,195	282	2,77,909	2,72,634	...	5,275
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	12,817	191	67	5,092	76	3,66,149	3,89,331	23,182	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	11,462	147	78	10,321	132	4,87,676	4,66,096		21,580
TOTAL	135	329	52,831	161	328	41,676	127	21,37,759	21,49,381	1[illegible]22	.
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state (i)	154	354	48,451	137	445	66,070	148	26,83,526	25,97,996	...	85,530
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,340	103	13	1,410	108	58,110	59,624	1,514	.
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	26,412	85	331	38,314	116	12,75,873	14,56,356	1,80,483	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	5,086	55	93	7,140	77	2,05,423	2,55,833	50,410	...
Kolhápur	55	29	2,402	83	29	1,816	63	(j) 75,804	91,676	15,872	..
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,957	69	72	4,140	57	1,92,426	2,27,616	35,190	..
TOTAL	107	872	88,648	102	983	1,18,890	121	44,91,162	46,89,107	1,97,945	.
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	14,434	134	108	10,179	94	6,23 372	4,82,954		1,40,418
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	83	334	28,056	84	334	50,126	150	13,46,292	16,10,985	2,64,693	..
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	21,686	75	291	17,000	58	7,94,771	8,45,829	51,058	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,093	54	94	6,815	72	2,93,247	2,91,985	..	1,262
TOTAL	76	719	54,835	76	719	73,941	103	24,34,310	27,48,799	3,14,489	.
GRAND TOTAL	209	17,345	51,75,976	299	17,859	50,37,388	282	22,50,48,150	21,49,98,213	...	1,00,49,937

(a) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(c) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section, from 1st January, 1893.
(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(f) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(g) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(h) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khamgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(i) Includes the East Coast railway.
(j) Total receipts from 21st April, 1891 to 12th March, 1892.

H. P. BURT.
Asstt. Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st March, 1893.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 10	12 6	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 11	9 11	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rangoon	8 9	8 8	...	...	9 8	10 8	10 8	11 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	6 1	5 13	9 8	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 1	14 0	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	10 9	...	...	...	...	175 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 14	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 6	9 7	22 11	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 8	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thayetmyo	10 5	10 5	...	...	11 3	9 10	13 2	11 8	24 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	18 13	18 13	6 14	6 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 5	11 4	...	...	9 5	9 6	10 0	10 1	21 13	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	15 8	15 8	8 13	8 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 14	8 14	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	12 13	5 13	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	12 11	13 1	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 4	11 4	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 9	10 8	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	9 12	9 10	...	...	8 9	8 0	11 6	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 8	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 10
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 3	6 6	6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kámrúp	8 0	7 8	...	...	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	8 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 4	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	8 0 and 12 0	8 0 and 12 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 6	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 0
Tippera	11 0	9 0	...	...	10 0	9 8	12 6	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dacca	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	[illegible]	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	16 8	9 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 0
24-Parganas	11 3	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 12	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	15 4	15 4	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midnapore	10 4	10 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	17 8	17 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calcutta	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	12 4	12 4	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hooghly	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	11 8	...	...	12 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 8	13 14½	...	...	10 0	9 4	12 0	11 4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 9½	...	...	20 0	17 12½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jessore	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 8	8 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	...	...	13 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Faridpur	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central—																										
Bankura	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	23 0	22 8	12 0	12 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 0
Burdwan	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 4	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Birbhum	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 0	[illegible]	11 0	11 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 12
Murshidabad	12 8	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 8	11 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	24 0	24 0	20 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 8
Pabna	14 4	14 4	...	...	6 4	6 12	13 8	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 4	...	...	22 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bogra	10 14	10 14	...	...	10 0	9 12	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rajshahi	12 12	12 12	19 8	19 8	11 4	11 4	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	17 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malda	12 8	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	26 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern—																										
Rangpur	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 0
Dinajpur	13 0	11 13	15 12	15 12	8 0	8 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orissa—																										
Puri	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	17 2	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 0
Cuttack	10 8	11 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6*	18 6*	...	...	17 1	17 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	16 0	12 0	12 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 8	10 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	8 0 to 10 12	8 0 to 11 8	10 0	10 0	11 0 to 14 0	11 0 to 14 0	16 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	11 0 to 12 0	21 0	21 6	14 0 and 15 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 8	9 8
Palámau	11 4	11 13	...	...	14 1	11 13	15 12	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 10	25 5	25 5	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 13½	9 9
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 8	13 12	20 0	22 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 0	9 8

* Kalai.

(a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or Cholum. Past fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu. Past fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or Ragi. Past fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun. Past fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize. Past fortnight.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihar, south—																										
Monghyr	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	11 0 to 13 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Gaya	12 8	12 8	18 4	18 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	14 0	19 8	20 4	18 0	18 0	...	25 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 8	21 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 0 and 15 0	14 0 and 15 0	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	17 0	17 0	29 0	28 0		...	...	..	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	15 0	15 0	23 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bihar, north—																										
Purnea	10 0	10 0	...	..	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	..	.	..	..	..	32 0	...	21 0	12 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhagalpur	13 14	13 14	12 10	13 14	12 10	8 13 and 12 10	15 2	12 10 and 15 2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		15 2	15 12	27 12	27 14	16 6	16 6	176 0	176 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	12 2	13 3	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	15 6	15 0	...	...	..	..	25 5	28 0	...	13 3	17 0	17 8	25 5	27 8	17 9	17 9	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 6
Muzaffarpur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 8	14 0	14 0	.	.	...	.	30 0	30 0			16 0	15 0	25 0	26 0	17 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Saran	14 0	14 0	19 8	20 0	11 8	10 8	14 8	15 8	24 0		...	.	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	17 8	19 0	22 8	22 0	18 8	18 12	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	11 12	11 0	...	12 8	8 8	9 0	15 8	15 8	..			...	26 8	26 8			15 8	16 4	24 8	25 0	16 0	16 4	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 4½	13 8½	17 11½	17 11½	9 3	9 3	11 15	11 15	19 8	20 1	17 14	18 0	19 0	19 0	15 7	15 7	16 13	17 1½	22 4	22 12½	20 5	20 7½	120 0	120 0	9 10	9 10
Ghazipur	14 8	13 14	18 0	18 0	7 12	7 12	11 9	12 4	19 5	20 0	17 6	17 6	..	...	12 14		20 0	18 0	20 0	20 10	19 10	19 5	180 4	180 4	9 10	10 0
Jaunpur	12 8	12 8	19 8	19 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	19 8	21 0	...	..			19 8	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	160 0	170 0	9 8	9 8
Allahabad	12 8	12 6	19 0	18 4	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	..	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 8	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 4	85 0	85 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Banda	16 8	16 8	21 0	22 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	11 8	11 8	18 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	13 8	13 8	22 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	...	..	.	..	18 0	18 12	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamirpur	17 4	17 8	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 8	24 4	24 8	21 12	21 0	...		.		23 0	21 14		...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 4
Jalaun	17 8	17 8	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	...	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 4	14 4	21 8	21 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	22 8	21 0	21 0	...	..	17 0	18 0	21 0	21 8	21 0	23 8	21 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Etawah	14 6	14 14	22 0	22 4	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	22 8	23 0	22 8	22 4	20 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	22 8	22 12	24 7	24 0	25 4	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 12	13 12	20 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	21 0	20 8	19 12	...	.	.		22 8	23 0	22 8	21 12	21 4	21 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Mainpuri	15 6	15 4	21 8	20 8	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	22 8	22 8	20 4	21 0					21 12	21 8	24 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	15 4	15 12	27 8	26 8	6 0	6 12	13 0	12 8	25 8	25 4	24 8	22 12	23 8	24 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	23 8	30 8	30 8	17 8	17 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 8
Western—																										
Jhansi	16 4	17 0	23 0	25 0	7 0	7 4	12 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	.	.			22 0	21 0	..	..	24 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	24 8	24 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	25 0	25 0	20 8	22 0	..	...	12 0	12 0	23 8	23 8	24 0	24 0	15 8	15 8	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	13 8	14 0	25 8	26 0	7 4	7 0	12 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	25 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 8	14 8	26 8	27 0	5 8	5 4	9 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	26 8	26 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	14 10	14 12	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	9 10	10 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	.	...	...	..	25 0	23 12	17 0	22 8	24 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	13 0	12 14	18 0	18 0	9 0	8 12	14 8	14 0	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	15 12	..	21 0	19 0	18 0	115 0	115 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	12 8	13 6	17 0	18 4	8 14	8 14	14 12	14 12	.	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	17 12	17 12	20 8	...	14 12	14 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 15	14 6	...		..	...	18 0	19 12	14 6	14 6	17 1	16 3	19 12	19 12	18 14	19 5	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	14 8	14 0	19 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	32 0½	32 0½	14 0	14 0		.	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 8	22 0	24 0	17 12	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahanpur	14 0	14 8	25 0	24 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	24 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 4	23 0	22 0	21 8	21 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	15 4	15 8	25 8	22 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	14 8	24 0	23 0	24 0	22 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	144 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Pilibhit	13 3	13 2	22 8	21 4	12 8	11 14	13 12	13 12	25 0	25 0	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	..	21 4	22 8	23 0	23 12	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 14	10 14

Bareilly	12 9	12 14	19 15	20 9	5 14	5 14	12 0½	12 0	22 4	22 4	19 15	19 6	...	...	11 14	11 9	18 12	19 6	22 4	22 4	21 2	21 1	135 0	135 0	10 9	10 9
Moradabad	13 8	13 15	21 0	20 8	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	22 8	22 8	21 0	20 1½			11 8	15 0	21 8	21 14	23 0	22 8	22 0	22 4	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Naini Tal	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	.	12 0	22 0	22 0	15 8	14 0	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	10 4	9 12	14 0	12 0	9 0	8 8	9 12	10 0	.	.	..		14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	18 0		10 0½	10 0½	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Bijnor	13 4	12 15	20 0	20 4	10 2	12 6	12 6	12 15	22 8	...	20 0	18 4					20 4	19 11	.	...	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 4
Muzaffarnagar	13 12	13 12	20 14½	20 14½	5 12	5 8	12 6	1 4	24 0	23 1½	18 9½	18 2	8 13	8 13	6 9½	6 9½	20 14½	20 14½	19 12	19 13	15 6½	15 6½	132 0	132 0	11	11 6
Meerut	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	19 8	19 8	10 0	10	10 0	10 0	22 4	22 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Saharanpur	12 12	13 4	18 0	19 2	6 6	5 5	10 10	10 10	22 0	24 7	19 0	20 3	21 0	23 6	14 0	17 0	19 0	20 3	20 0	21 4	12 0	14 14	120 0	127 8	10 8	10 10
Dehra Dun	12 0	12 8	18 0	17 0	9 8	8 0	10 0	9 8	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 8	19 0	20 0			19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 [illegible]	10 0
Garhwal	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	.	..			12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0			7 8	7 8	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	...			..	22 0	22 0	...		16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	14 0	15 0	22 0	22 8	8 8	8 8	15 8	16 8	22 8	25 8	19 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	22 8	16 0	23 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae Bareli	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 8	7 0	7 0	15 0	7 0	24 0	23	22 0	22 0	24 8	22 8	14	16 0	21 0	20 8	14 0	16 0	23	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0		.	..	...	18 8	18 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 0	13 4	20 8	19 12	6 0	6 0	12 8	13 0	23 0	23 0	20 8	20 0	...		20 0	20 0	20 0	1 8	22 0	22 4	21 8	21 8	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	8 0	12 0	14 0	23 8	24 8	23 0	22 0	..	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 2	13 6	20 4	20 0	10 14	11 4	15 8	15 8	23 0	25 0	18 0	18 0		.	15 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	22 4	24 8	20 4	20 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	13 0	12 8	19 8	19 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	24 8	25 0	21 8	22 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	21 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	14 8	14 8	19 0	20 0	11 8	11 12	13 12	14 8	24 0	24 0	23 8	23 0	..	...	10 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	26 8	22 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 8	15 8	23 0	23 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	4 8	28 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	33 0	33 0	11 0	10 0	20 8	20 0	26 8	26 8	21 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	14 4	15 0	22 8	23 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	18 0	28 0	27 0	25 0	24 8	..	...	22 0	22 0	29 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	22 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	...	.	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	25 0	160 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	14 1	15 0	23 2	24 6	9 6	9 6	11 4	10 14	21 4	21 10	16 4	15 10		.	..		22 8	20 10	23 2	24 1	22 8	20 5		...	14 9	13 4
Bánswara	16 4	16 4	20 0	20 [illegible]	8 12	7 8	15 0	16 4	20 0	17 8				...		.	26 4	26 4	35 0	36 4	17 8	20 0		..	10 0	10 10
Meywár (Oodeypore)	11 5½	11 5½	16 0½	15 10	7 13	8 9½	8 9½	9 6	20 5	21 14	15 10	11 11½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 13½	15 10	15 3½	14 13½	21 14	22 10½	9 6	10 8	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 9
Sirohee	10 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	5 4	5 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	19	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	10 12	10 12	17 4	17 4			7 4	7 4	20 0	20 0	16 3	16 3	..	..			17 1¾	17 1¾					150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	12 0	12 0	19 3	19 3	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	21 10*	22 10	19 11	19 0	..	...	.	..	19 0	19 0	20 10	19 0			87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	10 8	9 13	14 10	15 4	5 8	5 12	6 12	6 12			12 8	12 8	..	...		...	13 8	13 8	...	17 8	8 0	9 0			11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 0	11 12	18 8	17 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 4	21 0	21 8	†	†	†	†	16 12	17 4	21 0	20 0	†	†	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	18 8	19 8	23 0	24 0	8 0	7 8	8 8	8 0	27 0	27 0		17 0	..	..	..		16 0	16 8	27 0	27 0	..	.	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4
Kotah	18 0	19 0	18 8	19 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	7 8	21 0	27 8	16 8	16 8	..	.			23 0	23 0	27 8	30 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	15 12½	15 11	15 15	17 14	7 1	7 1	10 3	10 3	21 4	22 11	15 13	15 13	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 7½	18 4	19 1½	21 9	11 12½	11 13	175 0	175 0	10 3	10 3
Tonk	16 14	16 8	24 8	23 8	8 8	8 0	10 8	10 10	30 0	26 12	21 13	22 4	...	...	...		19 8	18 0	...	23 14			105 0	90 0	11 12	11 7
Jeypore	12 0	12 4	20 8	20 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	24 0	23 0	19 0	18 8	†	†	12 0	12 0	19 8 & 24 0	19 0 & 24 8	20 8	21 0	25 0	25 0	80 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Karowlee	15 5	15 0	23 12	23 12	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	22 8	21 4	20 15	19 10	...	..	15 10	13 12	23 12	23 2	.	..	35 0	37 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur ‡	15 7½	15 2½	30 5	27 9	8 2½	8 5½	9 0	9 0	27 7½	27 2½	26 8½	25 3½	..	..	13 8	11 4	26 2½	25 3			25 14	25 3	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhurtpore	13 13	4 8	25 4	25 4	5 2	5 12	6 14	6 14	29 9	29 12	25 4	24 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	24 6	25 4	21 0	22 0	24 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwar	13 10	14 1	24 12	24 7	7 4	7 4	8 14	8 10	28 11	28 8	27 7	26 13	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 9	23 5	25 6	25 4	29 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	15 2½	15 2½	18 15	18 12½	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	20 12	23 0	20 5	22 0	...	..	.		17 7	17 4					200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 8	13 0		.	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	21 0	22 7	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 14	19 6	...	...	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	10 0	0 0	15 0	16 0			10 0	10 0		...		..	...	...	..	..	17 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	.	..	¶	§	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	9 0	9 0			4 8	4 9	7 0	7 0		...	20 5	21 2	...	..	...	..	10 9	10 9	...				260 0	260 0	13 12	13 12
Angádra	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0			13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	18 8	19 0	9 8	10 0		.	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	12 8	12 8	16 8	16 8	8 11	8 11	10 0	10 0	21 6	21 7	18 0	18 0		.	...	...	16 8	16 8	21 0	21 8	..	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 12
Western—																										
Jodhpore	8 14½ and 10 8	9 6 and 11 4	15 0	15 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	20 0	17 8 and 22 8	16 4 and 18 2	16 4	..	..	...	.	15 10 and 16 9	16 0 and 16 4	16 4	17 8	11 4	11 4	...	..	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 12	8 0		...	7 0	7 4	8 10	8 10	16 4	17 0	15 4	16 10	.	...	...	.	...	10 0	...	...		.	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	9 5	10 2			3 0	3 0	7 0	7 0			20 0	18 0		..	..	...	15 0	14 8	.		11 0	10 0	80 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 8	2 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	7 0	8 8	7 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 8	26 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Neemuch Cantonment	13 8	14 8	..	..	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	22 8	22 0	16 0	16 0		...	...	..	18 0	18 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	140 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	.	...	...		...	21 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	.	..	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	17 0	16 11½	24 7	23 10	7 7	7 7	8 8	8 12½	24 7	23 10½	21 12½	20 11½	...	...	12 12	12 12	19 10½	23 6	21 4	21 4	18 1	24 13½	170 0	170 0	12 3½	12 3½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Seven and half pies per bundle. ‖ Husked. ¶ Nine pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1893—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat, Present fortnight.	Wheat, Past fortnight.	Barley, Present fortnight.	Barley, Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort, Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort, Past fortnight.	Rice, common, Present fortnight.	Rice, common, Past fortnight.	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*), Present fortnight.	Jawar or Cholum, Past fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*), Present fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu, Past fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*), Present fortnight.	Marua or Ragi, Past fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*), Present fortnight.	Kangni, Past fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*), Present fortnight.	Gram, Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*), Present fortnight.	Maize, Past fortnight.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*), Present fortnight.	Arhar, Past fortnight.	Firewood, Present fortnight.	Firewood, Past fortnight.	Salt, Present fortnight.	Salt, Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	12 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	29 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	23 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 2	11 0
Ferozepore	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	..	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 8
Montgomery	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	300 0	300 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	15 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	.	...	8 0	8 0	29 0	30 0	26 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	27 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	14 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	..	11 0	11 0	34 0	32 0	27 0	26 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	13 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	..	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	13 0	13 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	17 0	16 0	...	20 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	..	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 8	12 8
Ludhiána	12 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	95 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	12 0	12 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 0
Gurdáspur	12 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	15 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	85 0	85 0	13 0	12 0
Hill—																										
Simla	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	90 0	8 4	8 4
Kángra	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 8
Gujránwála	11 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Gujrát	12 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	12 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	19 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	100 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	..	7 0	7 0	19 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	65 0	68 0	13 0	13 0
Hazára	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	..	9 0	8 0	‡	‡	12 0	13 0	†	†	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	90 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Peshávar	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	13 0	12 0	†	†	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	86 0	80 0	39 0	36 0
Kohát	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	105 0	105 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12
Mooltan	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	..	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 8
Bannu	11 0	12 0	17 0	21 0	.	.	8 0	8 0	18 0	21 0	15 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	10 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	...	..	7 0	7 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	40 0	40 0
Muzaffargarh	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	110 0	100 0	11 8	12 0
D. G. Khan	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	.	.	6 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	26 4	26 4
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	..	14 0	14 0	...	...	‡	‡	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	..	..	15 0	14 8	..	...	‡	‡	116 6	106 10½	12 12	12 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	14 0			11 8	11 4	12 12	12 2	‡	‡	20 0	21 2	‡	‡	...	...	7 12	8 0	..	...	‡	‡	120 0	106 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	11 14	12 0	...		8 0	8 0	10 8	11 0	19 0	19 0	19 12	19 3	...	..	...	...	16 0	16 2	...	...	..	...	128 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	11 8	.	...	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	..	..	.		14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	9 8	9 12	13 4	14 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	‡		5 0	5 8	13 8	13 4	13 0	14 0	8 0	8 8	59 0	60 0	9 0	8 12

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 2	13 2	14 0	14 0	11 4	11 4	19 12	19 12	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	208 0	208 0	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	15 12	14 7	16 10	15 4	15 4	16 7	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	*	...	136 13	136 13	11 4	11 4
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	...	.	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	89 5	89 5	11 14	11 14
Bombay	8 9	8 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 4	7 15	13 1	13 1	13 10	13 10	13 14	13 10	...	...	12 14	12 9	...	...	11 4	11 4	60 4	58 4	11 3	11 3
Tanna	9 2	9 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 4	9 4	*	*	12 10	12 10	19 0	18 16	...	...	10 10	12 7	...	...	*	*	90 0	75 0	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	9 10	9 10	...	...	13 3	14 2	14 2	15 1	23 12	22 14	23 7	23 7	26 10	26 10	...	...	12 3	10 0	...	...	12 6	11 1	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Belgaum	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	15 8	11 8	...	...	16 0	10 0	75 1	78 0	14 0	14 0
Sátára	10 2	9 6	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 14	10 14	15 14	17 5	16 11	18 1	*	*	...	...	11 13	11 2	...	...	*	*	114 0	114 0	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	12 2	11 3	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 7	10 14	21 7	21 7	26 5	24 6	*	...	...	...	15 5	12 2	...	..	17 5	12 12	80 0	82 4	11 10	11 12
Bijápur	10 10	9 12	...	...	6 14	6 15	10 14	10 7	22 5	21 7	27 5	27 5	..	...	...	...	13 11	10 4	...	...	..	...	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Poona	9 3	9 3	...	...	8 9	7 15	9 3	8 9	14 2	14 2	13 13	13 13	16 6	16 6	..	...	13 13	11 8	...	...	16 13	12 0	60 13	60 13	12 4	11 11
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	11 9	11 9	...	...	8 2	8 13	9 11	10 9	19 4	17 14	21 15	21 15	...	..	...	...	11 2	12 8	...	...	17 11	16 3	80 0	80 0	12 6	11 11
Násik	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 6	10 7	...	...	16 15	16 4	23 0	23 0	...	...	14 3	13 7	...	...	...	...	106 6	106 10	13 8	13 8
Dhulia (Khandesh)	12 4	12 4	...	...	7 7	7 4	9 7	9 6	24 2	22 12	18 6	19 12	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 3	...	...	...	..	80 0	80 0	10 9	11 6
Guzerat—																										
Surat	9 11	9 11	..	...	6 8	6 8	7 6	7 6	16 3	16 3	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	13 14	13 14	91 0	91 0	12 0	12 6
Broach	11 0	11 0	..	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	14 8	14 8	*	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	10 8	10 0	.	...	8 4	8 0	10 12	10 0	17 0	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	8 9	8 9	...	...	6 5	6 5	8 0	8 0	14 14	16 0	12 0	12 0	16 9	17 2	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	10 14	10 14
Ahmadabad	11 8	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 8	16 0	17 8	.	..	...	...	16 0	16 8	...	...	15 0	14 8	80 0	80 0	13 12	13 12
Godhra (Panch Máháls)	9 0	8 8	..	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	..	16 0	15 8	22 0	22 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	160 0	182 8	13 0	13 0
Deesa Cantonment	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	..	...	...	...	120 0	142 3	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 8	12 8	..	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 4	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 4	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	76 0	76 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	12 13	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 13	12 8	20 11	22 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	14 3	...	..	11 10	11 10	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 6
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 8	20 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	..	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	11 4	14 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 6	10 6	16 13	17 8	.	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	12 5	12 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	11 11	11 11	...	...	8 4	8 0	12 5	10 14	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	10 14	...	...	9 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	13 2	11 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 4	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	115 0	95 0	10 8	10 8
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	13 5	13 5	110 0	110 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 13	10 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 12	13 12	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 1	9 1	16 9	16 9	...	..	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 10	12 10	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	13 0	13 2	...	...	10 4	10 8	12 12	13 8	19 8	21 12	..	.	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	..	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	17 4	16 12	25 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	24 8	18 8	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 4	...	...	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	10 11
Mandla	16 0	16 8	...	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	14 7	14 7	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	13 9	...	...	9 2	9 2	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	..	11 13	11 13	15 2	15 2	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	12 8	12 [illegible]	...	...	8 12	10 0	15 0	15 0		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	11 12	12 9	...	..	...	...	14 13	12 9	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 13	...	...	12 0	11 13	...	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	13 5	13 5	...	...	12 5	12 5	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	...	11 0	12 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Raipur	13 10	13 10	...	...	9 2	9 2	13 10	13 10	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	10 15	10 15	100 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	11 13	11 13	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 5	9 5
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 8	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 1	8 0	9 13	10 8	17 10	20 8	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	13 10	14 0	...	...	12 4	12 10	80 0	80 0	9 6	9 8
Akola	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	..	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	87 0	87 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	12 6	12 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 4	16 0	18 0	12 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 10	11 4	81 6	81 0	10 0	9 14
Wún	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	300 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 13	9 9	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 8	8 10	15 15	15 2	20 1	18 13	21 7	23 0	...	...	11 4	10 11	...	...	13 13	14 7	125 0	125 0	9 4	9 4
Bolárum	9 10	9 0	..	...	7 0	7 0	8 12	8 7	14 10	15 15	...	..	...	...	...	...	11 2	10 14	..	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 12	8 0	...		9 0	9 0	10 12	10 0	16 0	15 0	18 4	18 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1893—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 2	9 11	10 8	10 2	*	*	*	*	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 1
S. Canara	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	19 5	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	8 10	8 3	...	..	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	17 0	16 8	19 2	19 2	18 0	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 11	12 3
Nilgiris	7 2	7 13	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 0	8 0	15 6	14 10	15 6	15 6	15 2	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 2	10 2
Salem	7 11	7 3	...	...	8 14	8 8	9 14	8 14	17 11	15 0	14 13	14 6	19 11	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196 13	196 13	14 10	14 10
Central—																										
Bellary	8 10	8 10	...	...	9 2	8 10	9 11	9 3	20 2	19 10	20 11	18 13	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 2	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 11	6 11	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 13	10 13	18 0	18 0	18 13	18 13	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	7 6	8 2	...	...	7 13	7 6	10 0	10 0	15 13	15 6	19 10	19 10	17 5	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 11	10 11	16 6	16 6	18 13	19 6	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 0	8 0	...	..	11 6	11 6	12 8	12 8	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	104 0	104 0	12 0	11 0
Vizagapatam	7 0	8 0	...	..	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	22 2	21 10	23 13	22 13	23 3	21 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 10	82 10	11 11	11 11
Godávari	7 3	7 11	..	...	8 14	9 3	11 8	12 0	17 5	17 5	22 14	22 14	23 11	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	7 8	6 8	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 10	11 10	19 0	19 0	*	*	20 14	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 3	7 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 10	10 10	17 8	17 8	16 14	16 0	17 5	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	6 11	7 2	...	...	8 13	8 8	9 13	9 3	*	*	*	*	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 2	9 2	*	*	*	*	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	7 11	7 11	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 11	10 5	12 11	12 11	14 14	14 14	18 13	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	6 3	6 3	...	...	8 11	8 5	9 10	8 13	*	*	16 14	16 14	16 11	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	5 14	5 14	...	...	7 14	7 8	9 3	8 13	*	*	14 8	14 2	15 2	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	7 10	7 3	8 5	7 10	13 5	13 5	12 11	12 11	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 10	9 10	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 0	7 10	8 11	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 3	13 3	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 8	6 8	...	7 0	8 0	7 12	9 12	9 0	24 0	20 0	15 8	21 0	22 0	23 0	15 8	19 0	9 8	9 12	...	...	13 8	14 0	102 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	7 8	8 5	7 8	7 1	7 0	7 0	7 4	8 0	21 0	17 4	...	...	21 0	20 5	...	...	10 0	8 13	...	...	13 0	11 5	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 4	8 8	8 8	9 12	9 8	29 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	9 8	9 4	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Túmkúr	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	26 0	25 0	...	...	26 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	26 10	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 0
Kadur	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	6 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	8 6	7 14	...	...	9 7	8 15	13 10	13 4	24 3	27 5	...	...	31 8	31 0	...	..	8 7	8 6	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	33 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	26 8	27 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	9 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING THE 30th JUNE, 1892.

No. 77 R. Stat., Simla, the 13th March, 1893.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 3 R. T., dated the 5th January, 1891.
" " " Order " 12 R. Stat., dated the 21st January, 1892.

Read also—

The following note by the Director General of Railways, No. 46 Stat., dated the 13th February, 1893, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India for the six months ending the 30th June, 1892.

Summary of accidents to trains' rolling stock, etc.

The following summary gives the total number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., for the six months ending the 30th June, 1892, distributed under the classification adopted in abstract No. 4 of the returns :—

Serial No.	CLASSES OF ACCIDENTS.	Average number of accidents during the corresponding periods of 1890 and 1891.	SIX MONTHS ENDING THE 30TH JUNE, 1892.								
			NUMBER.			NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
			Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.	Other accidents.	TOTAL.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	4	3	1	4	3	...	...	...	3	...
2	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	25	12	22	34	...	17	5	4	5	21
3	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	53	9	39	48	..	...	...	9	...	9
4	Collisions between light engines	14	2	30	32	...	...	...	...	..	...
5	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	35	21	23	44	1	2	...	...	1	2
6	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	146	14	193	207	...	...	1	2	1	2
7	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	34	2	39	41	...	...	1	2	1	2
8	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	3	...	3	3	...	...	.	...	...	...
9	Trains running over cattle on the line	979	4	1,146	1,150	(a) 1	...	8	7	9	7
10	Trains running over obstructions on the line	89	2	60	62	(a) 1	(b) 2	...	2	1	4
11	Trains running through gates at level-crossings	38	...	37	37	...	...	1	...	1	...
12	The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12 (a)	The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	72	...	52	52	...	..	...	...	...	...
13	The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	192	...	248	248	...	...	...	..	...	..
14	The failure of tyres	5	...	8	8	...	...	...	..	...	..
15	" " of wheels	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..
16	" " of axles	40	4	31	35	...	..	...	...	...	...
17	" " of brake apparatus	3	1	5	6	...	14	...	...	...	14
18	" " of couplings	106	1	129	130	...	...	...	...	...	..
19	" " of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	1		1	...	...	...	...	...	.
20	Broken rails	20	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	..
21	The flooding of portions of parmanent-way	18	4	8	12	...	.	...	...	...	.
22	Slips in cuttings or embankments	18	6	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Fire in trains	119	2	122	124	1	6	...	...	1	6
24	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	42	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Other accidents	119	6	137	143	...	...	...	3	...	3
	TOTAL FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING THE 30TH JUNE, 1892	...	94	2,406	2,500	(c) 7	(c) 41	16	29	23	70
	TOTAL—Average of the corresponding periods of 1890 and 1891	...	...	..	2,175	4	28	11	31	15	59

(a) Not a passenger. (b) Not passengers but cartmen. (c) Of these, two were not passengers.

2. As compared with the average of the two corresponding periods of 1890 and 1891, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., during the six months ending the 30th June, 1892, shows an increase of 325 or of 14·94 per cent., with an increase of 1,114 88 miles or of 6·76 per cent. in the mean mileage worked, and of 3,304,856 miles or of 10·83 per cent. in the train-mileage run.

Principal variations as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of 1890 and 1891.

3. The chief variations occurred under "Collisions between light engines," 32 against 14; "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails," 207 against 146; "Trains running over cattle on the line," 1,150 against 979; "Trains running over obstructions on the line," 62 against 89; "The bursting of tubes, etc. of engines," 52 against 72; "The failure of machinery, springs, etc. of engines," 248 against 192; "The failure of couplings," 130 against 106; and "Other accidents," 143 against 119.

4. The increase under "Collisions between light engines," was chiefly due to the numbers recorded on the East Indian and North Western railways having risen from 4 to 14 and from 2 to 7 respectively.

5. "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails," showed an increase of 61 accidents. The chief variations were increases of 36 on the South Indian railway, of 22 on the East Indian railway and of 14 on the Burma state railway, and a decrease of 11 each on the Eastern Bengal state railway and the Bengal and North Western railway including the Tirhoot section.

6. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz.*, 337; next to that line comes the South Indian railway with 144; then the Rajputana-Malwa state railway with 84; the East Indian railway with 77; the Eastern Bengal state railway with 74; the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway with 62; the North Western railway with 60, and the Madras railway with 57.

As compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years, the chief increases occurred on the Southern Mahratta and South Indian railways, *viz.*, 115 and 32 accidents respectively.

In relation to train-mileage run the number was highest on the Southern Mahratta railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 3,599 train-miles, the Dibru-Sadiya railway coming next with an average of 1 in 4,031; then the Jorhat, the Nizam's Guaranteed state, the South Indian and the Eastern Bengal state railways with averages of 1 in 5,860, 1 in 7,300, 1 in 10,926 and 1 in 21,559, respectively. The lowest number recorded relatively to train-mileage run was on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, *viz.*, 1 in 295,086, the Great Indian Peninsula railway coming next with an average of 1 in 137,024; then the North Western railway with 1 in 73,051, the East Indian railway with 1 in 69,613, the Burma state railway with 1 in 56,377, and the Gaekwar's Dabhoi railway with 1 in 52,009.

7. The decrease of 27 accidents under "Trains running over obstructions on the line" was mainly due to there having been 9 less on the Eastern Bengal state railway, 6 less on the Rajputana-Malwa state railway, 6 less on the Southern Mahratta railway and 5 less on the North Western railway.

8. Under "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines" there was a decrease of 20 accidents, with a decrease of 16 on the South Indian railway alone.

9. The number of accidents from "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines" was more by 56. The principal variations were iucreases of 59 on the East Indian railway, of 19 on the North Western railway and of 14 on the Rajputana-Malwa state railway, and decreases of 25 on the Nizam's Guaranteed state railway and of 15 on the South Indian railway.

10. Under "The failure of couplings" the accidents numbered 130 against 106, of which 42 against 22 took place on the Rajputana-Malwa state railway alone.

11. The cases recorded under the head "Other accidents" increased chiefly on the East Indian railway, *viz.*, 47 against 10, on the Eastern Bengal state railway, 25 against 7, and on the Bengal-Nagpur railway, 17 against 7; and decreased mainly on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, *viz.*, 4 against 20, and on the South Indian and the Burma state railways, *nil* against 8.

12. The increase under "Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails" was chiefly owing to the numbers recorded on the East Indian railway having been 17 against 1.

Casualties to passengers and servants not included in paragraph 1.

13. The casualties to passengers and to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, from accidents not coming under the classification adopted in paragraph 1, were, as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of 1890 and 1891, in the case of passengers, 27 killed and 79 injured, against 31 killed and 96 injured, and, in the case of servants, 95 killed and 302 injured, against 80 killed and 237 injured. (For details, *vide* abstract No. 2)

Total casualties from all causes.

14. The total casualties to persons from all causes, including trespassers, cases of suicide, etc., were 305 killed and 509 injured, against 280 killed and 434 injured, the average of the corresponding periods of the two preceding years. (For details *vide* abstract No. 2)

Casualties in yards, workshops, etc.

15. In addition to the above, 55 persons were reported to have been killed, and 92 injured in yards, workshops, etc, and 606 persons to have died in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

Working of continuous automatic brakes.

16. A statement is appended to the abstract return of accidents showing, for the six months ending the 30th June, 1892, all cases in which the continuous automatic brakes failed to act when required to be brought into action or caused delay in the working of trains.

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17. The accidents, *for the second quarter of 1892*, are dealt with in the following note :—

Note on accidents for the 2nd quarter of 1892.

Casualties resulting from accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc., for the 2nd quarter of 1892.

The following table gives the number of accidents as classified in paragraph 1 of the previous note, which resulted in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, and shows the railways on which they occurred :—

RAILWAY.	Number of accidents during the 2nd quarter of 1892.	PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		SERVANTS.		TOTAL.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian	1	...	8	..	...	...	8
Indian Midland	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Bengal and North-Western	1	...	...	8	7	8	7
Rajputana-Malwa	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
South Indian	3	1	8	1	...	2	8
North Western	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Eastern Bengal	2	...	3	...	1	...	4
Great Indian Peninsula	2	...	...	...	4	...	4
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1	...	14	...	...	...	14
Dibru-Sadiya	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
TOTAL	...	2	33	9	16	11	49
Average of the two corresponding quarters of 1890 and 1891	...	2	18	6	21	8	39

2. *East Indian railway.*—On the 25th April, 1892, a down goods train collided with an up mixed while the latter was standing at the Maharajpur station, owing to the points not having been properly set. The engines of both the trains were damaged and eight passengers slightly injured. The Station Master and the Assistant Station Master, who were in fault, were prosecuted.

3. *Indian Midland railway.*—On the 3rd April, 1892, a collision took place at Barkhera on the Bhopal-Itársi state railway between a down special and an up fast special, owing to the latter train having been shunted beyond the south facing points while the former was entering the station without due caution. Two firemen were slightly injured and the permanent-way and rolling stock damaged. The staff at fault were departmentally punished.

4. *Bengal and North-Western railway.*—On the 12th May, 1892, a bullock was run over by the engine of a ballast train at mileage 8 between Maijapur and Gonda Kacheri, and the result was the derailment of 16 trucks. Eight coolies were killed and seven seriously injured.

5. *Rajputana-Malwa state railway.*—On the 15th May, 1892, at Mhow the rear portion of a shunting train, which had been uncoupled in shunting, collided with the front portion owing to the engine having been stopped by danger signals. A khalasi was injured.

6. *South Indian railway.*—On the 8th April, 1892, a bullock cart was struck by the cow-catcher of an engine at a level crossing between Kalambur and Kannamangalam stations. Two men, who were on the cart, were slightly injured.

On the 18th April, 1892, the engine of a mixed train ran through a level-crossing gate between Vencatachellum Chattram and Nellore stations, owing to the gates not having been properly closed before the arrival of the train. The gateman, in trying to close the gates, was struck by the engine and killed.

On the 8th June, 1892, the roof of a third class carriage was found on fire between Tanjore and Búdalúr stations and some of the passengers took fright and jumped out. One passenger was killed and six injured.

7. *North Western railway.*—On the 31st May, 1892, at mileage 596-14, near Fuller's Camp catchsiding, a collision took place between a trolly occupied by the Executive Engineer, Quetta, and a Sub-Engineer, and another trolly occupied by the Pay Clerk. The Sub-Engineer in jumping off the trolly broke his leg.

8. *Eastern Bengal state railway.*—On the 12th April, 1892, owing to a heavy storm, a lampman was wounded in the oil godown at Katihár by the fall of some corrugated sheets.

On the 31st May, 1892, an up mixed train collided with a down mixed train, which was standing in the Dinagepore yard. The accident was due to the carelessness of the staff. Three passengers were slightly injured.

9. *Great Indian Peninsula railway.*—On the 30th April, 1892, at Dhámangaon, one loaded and four empty wagons, which had been set in motion by a storm, collided with an empty van which has being repaired at that station. Three coolies, who were working at the van, were slightly injured.

On the 24th May, 1892, the wheels of an unprotected light trolly were run over by a down mail at mileage 343-15 between Ghángápur and Gulbarga stations. The Time-keeper, in jumping off the trolly, was seriously injured.

10. *Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway.*—On the 21st May, 1892, a collision took place at Nadiád between an up mail and an up special goods owing to the failure of a vacuum brake. One passenger was seriously injured and thirteen others slightly.

11. *Dibru-Sadiya railway.*—On the 2nd June, 1892, an elephant and a mahout were run over and killed by an up goods at mile 20 between Digboi and Dihing bridge stations. There was also some damage to the rolling stock.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above note, with the abstract returns, be communicated for information to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Railways
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, Lucknow and, Assam.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that the note, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract returns of accidents for the six months ending the 30th June, 1892.

Enclosure to P. W. D. No. 77 R. Stat., dated the 13th March 1893.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the SIX MONTHS ending 30th June 1892, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS :—		
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	5	39
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	27	79
SERVANTS :—		
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	16	29
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	95	302
OTHER PERSONS :—		
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	14	11
Trespassers	118	40
Suicides	31	2
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	4	7
TOTAL	305	509

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the SIX MONTHS ending 30th June 1892, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA
PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,
SEE

Serial Number.	RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS. From accidents to trains, etc.—see Abstract Nos. 3 and 4.		From causes other than accidents to trains, etc. 1. From falling between carriages and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting into or out of trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4. By the closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		Total.		TOTAL PASSENGERS.		FROM … From accidents to trains, etc.—see Abstract Nos. 3 and 4.		1. During shunting operations.		2. Falling off engines, vans, wagons, etc.		3. Coming in contact with over-bridges, etc., during the travelling of trains.		4. Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, etc., standing in adjoining lines.		5. Getting on or off trains, engines, etc.		6. Whilst loading or unloading of sheeting.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	STATE LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES. *Standard Gauge.*																																
I	East Indian (a)	..	8	3	2	...	5	1	1	...	..	3	5	1	2	8	15	8	23	.	...	4	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	4
III	Bengal-Nágpur	..	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
IV	Indian Midland (b)	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	5	.	..	1	5	1	5	.	2	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	...
	Metre Gauge.																																
X	Bengal and North Western—Tirhoot Section, Company's "	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	1	...	.	..	1	..	1	8	8	1	1	2	.	..	.	...	...	..	.	.	.
XII	Rajputana-Malwa (c)	3	2	..	...	...	1	...	..	.	...	1	8	...		1	9	4	11	5	8	3	...	..	7	.	...	..	...	1	5	.	...
XIII	Southern Mahratta (d)	..	..	..	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	1	.	.	.	1		1	..	1	1	1	1	2	.	.	...	...	...	1	..	.
XV	South Indian	1	9	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	1		1	1	2	2	11	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	.	...	1	...	3
	STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE. *Standard Gauge.*																																
XIX	North Western (e)	1	2	..	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	3	16	.	..	7	18	8	20	1	3	2	3	1	3	...	...	...	..	3	2	..	3
XXI	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	..	..	1	..	...	..	.	...	...	1	8	..	..	1	9	1	9	..	...	...	1	..	.	1	..	...	..	..	2	..	.
XXII	Eastern Bengal (f)	..	3	..	.	2	1	.	.	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	3	2	6	..	1	...	..	2	...	.	...	.	1	1	...	3	32
	Metre Gauge.																																
XXX	Burma (g)	..	.	...	...	..	...	.	1	...	..	..	3	...	..	..	4	..	4	..	...	..	..	2	...		1	...	...	..	1	1	1
	Special Gauge.																																
XXXIV	Jorhát	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	.	.	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	...
	LINES WORKED BY GUARANTEED COMPANIES. *Standard Gauge.*																																
XXXV	Great Indian Peninsula (h)	...	..	...	..	...	2	...	...	1	...	.	2	...	2	1	6	1	6	...	9	2	7	3	1	.	..	...	..	1	6	...	11
XXXVI	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (i).	...	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	.	.	1	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
XXXVII	Madras	..		...	...	1	...	...	..	.	..	..	2	...	..	1	2	1	2	..	...	2	..		1	..	.		...	...	1	...	4
	ASSISTED COMPANIES. *Metre Gauge.*																																
XL	Deoghur	..	.	..	..	...	..	.	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	.	...	...
XLI	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (j)	..	.	..	...	..	...	..	.	.	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	...	...
XLII	Dibru-Sadiya	..		.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	.	...	...
	Special Gauges.																																
XLV	Darjeeling-Himalayan	..	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	..	...	..	..	.	...	...	...
	NATIVE STATES LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES. *Standard Gauge.*																																
L	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (k)	...	...	..	...	..	...	1	...	.	...	..	..	1	.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	1	..	...	1
	Special Gauge.																																
LIV	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	.	..	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	NATIVE STATES LINES. *Metre Gauge.*																																
LIX	Jodhpore-Bickaneer	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...
LX	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Gauge.																																
LXI	Morvi	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL 1892	5	39	4	4	5	9	3	2	3	1	10	57	2	6	27	79	32	118	16	29	16	18	16	19	1	3	...	1	9	22	4	6
	TOTAL Average for corresponding periods of two previous years	1	19	5	10	3	10	...	3	1	2	16	55	6	16	31	96	32	115	11	31	8	16	7	26	2	3	...	2	11	21	3	2

(a) Includes the Patna-Gya, Tarakeshwar and Delhi-Umballa-Kalka railways.
(b) " the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

No. 2.

[illegible] by the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between the nature and causes, of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY.

[illegible]ANTS.

[illegible] OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.

7. Whilst [illegible] checking wheels.		8. Whilst working at cranes or capstans.		9. Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings.		10. Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work.		11. Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line.		12. Whilst passing between vehicles.		13. Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, etc.		14. Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15. Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms.		16. Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.		17. By falling of lamps, wagon-doors, timber, weights, etc.		18. Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons.		19. Miscellaneous.		Total.		TOTAL SERVANTS.		OTHERS: Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL OTHERS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		Serial Number.
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
...	1	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	28	8	58	8	58	...	1	30	4	11	...	...	1	41	6	57	87	I.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	5	6	8	7	1	...	4	2	2	...	1	...	8	2	15	12	III.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	3	3	5	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	6	11	IV.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	12	9	...	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	10	8	22	13	X.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	6	23	11	26	3	3	9	6	2	...	...	...	14	9	29	46	XII.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	5	9	5	10	3	...	5	2	1	...	2	...	11	2	16	18	XIII.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	8	3	8	...	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	6	9	25	XV.
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	2	12	22	18	25	1	...	12	5	3	...	1	2	17	7	38	52	XIX.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	5	5	5	1	1	10	1	4	1	...	1	15	4	21	18	XXI.
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	46	8	47	...	1	12	11	...	...	...	1	12	13	22	66	XXII.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	7	3	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	11	XXX.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	XXXIV.
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	7	11	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	8	...	6	1	14	16	72	16	81	2	...	9	2	3	...	...	...	14	2	31	69	XXXV.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	5	12	5	12	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	5	1	11	28	XXXVI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	1	2	9	5	26	5	26	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	8	29	XXXVII.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	XL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	8	1	XLI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	XLII.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	XLV.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	2	L.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	LIV.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	LIX.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	LX.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	LXI.*
...	8	...	...	5	7	3	4	14	22	4	3	1	15	2	...	1	4	1	6	...	16	7	20	13	77	95	302	111	331	14	11	113	40	31	2	4	7	162	60	305	509	
1	2	...	3	3	6	3	...	18	21	2	2	1	12	3	...	1	2	...	72	...	9	5	25	10	56	60	237	91	268	10	9	99	32	38	1	10	9	157	51	290	434	

* [illegible]

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported, during the SIX MONTHS ending 30th June 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

	I. East Indian. (a) — Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890	Number: Other accidents	Number: Total	Number of passengers and others: Killed	Number of passengers and others: Injured	Number of servants: Killed	Number of servants: Injured	Total all classes: Killed	Total all classes: Injured	III. Bengal-Nágpur. — Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890	Number: Other accidents	Number: Total	Number of passengers and others: Killed	Number of passengers and others: Injured	Number of servants: Killed	Number of servants: Injured	Total all classes: Killed	Total all classes: Injured
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	4	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	8	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	2	12	14	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	12	5	17	...	...	..	...	...	.	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	31	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	..	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	12	12	..	.	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	1	1	1	1
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	77	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	35	36	...	...	...	...	...	..
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	66	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	..	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	2	2	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	21	21	...	...	..	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	..	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	45	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	26	294	320	...	8	...	...	...	8	15	130	145	...	1	1	1	1	2

	IV. Indian Midland. (b) — Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890	Number: Other accidents	Number: Total	Number of passengers and others: Killed	Number of passengers and others: Injured	Number of servants: Killed	Number of servants: Injured	Total all classes: Killed	Total all classes: Injured	X.—Bengal and North Western—Tirhoot and Company's Sections. — Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890	Number: Other accidents	Number: Total	Number of passengers and others: Killed	Number of passengers and others: Injured	Number of servants: Killed	Number of servants: Injured	Total all classes: Killed	Total all classes: Injured
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	..	...	...	..	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	.	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	2	12	14	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	..	.	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	27	29	...	...	8	7	8	7
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	1	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	..
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	7	74	81	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	52	56	...	...	8	8	8	8

(a) Includes the Patna-Gya, Tirhoot, and Delhi-Umballa-Kalka railways.

(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending 30th June 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*continued*.

	XII. Rajputana-Malwa. (a)								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	3	4	...	2	5	2	5	4
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	1
4. Collision between light engines	...	2	2	..	...	..	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	..	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	3	3	...	..	...	...	...	..
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	2	2	...	...	...	..	.	.
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	84	84	...	...	...	...	...	..
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	8	8	...	..	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	..	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
12(a). Ditto, of tubes, etc., of engines	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	25	25	...	...	...	..	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	6	7	..	...	..	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	5	5	...	...	..	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	..	4	4	.	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	.	...
25. Other accidents	...	7	7	...	...	..	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	225	228	3	2	5	3	8	5

	XIII. Southern Mahratta. (b)								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collision between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	337	337	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...		...	..
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
12(a). Ditto, of tubes, etc., of engines	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	12	12	...	...	..	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	3	4	...	...	..	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	404	405	...	...	...	1	...	1

	XV. South Indian.								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	3
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	2	3	..	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collision between light engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	2	2		...	..	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	43	43	...	...	...	...	..	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	9	9	..	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	144	144	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	5	5	...	2 (c)	..	...	...	2
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	10	10	...	...	1	...	1	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
12(a). Ditto, of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
16. Ditto of axles	1	2	3	...	...	...	..	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	..
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	10	11	1	6	...	...	1	6
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	237	241	1	11(d)	1	...	2	11

	XIX. North Western. (e)								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	2	6	8	...	...	...	2	...	2
4. Collision between light engines	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	1	2
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	21	22	...	...	1	...	1	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto, of tubes, etc., of engines	...	19	19	...	...	.	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	54	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	26	26	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	238	243	1	3	1	3	2	5

a Includes the Gaekwar's Mehsána railway. (b) Includes the Mysore and Kolhápur railways. (c) Not passengers but cartmen. (d) Of these two were not passengers. (e) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot, Rájpura-Bhátinda, and Jammu and Kashmir railways.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending 30th June 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*continued*.

	XXI. Oudh and Rohilkhand.									XXII. Eastern Bengal. (a)								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	3	...	...	...	3
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	62	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	22	25	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	162	168	...	3	...	1	...	4

	XXX. Burma. (b)									XXXIV. Jorhat.								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	71	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Bengal Central and the narrow gauge railways.

(b) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and the Mu Valley railways.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending 30th June 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED OR INJURED in each class of accident—*continued.*

XXXV. GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA (a)

Class of accident	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890	Number: Other accidents	Number: Total	Passengers and others: Killed	Passengers and others: Injured	Servants: Killed	Servants: Injured	Total all classes: Killed	Total all classes: Injured
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	5	5	...	...	...	4	...	4
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	2	...	2
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	10	10	1 (b)	...	...	1	1	1
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	135	139	1 (b)	...	...	9	1	9

XXXVI. BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA. (c)

Class of accident	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890	Number: Other accidents	Number: Total	Passengers and others: Killed	Passengers and others: Injured	Servants: Killed	Servants: Injured	Total all classes: Killed	Total all classes: Injured
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	1	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	14
18. Ditto of couplings	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	41	42	...	14	...	...	...	14

XXXVII. MADRAS.

Class of accident	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890	Number: Other accidents	Number: Total	Passengers and others: Killed	Passengers and others: Injured	Servants: Killed	Servants: Injured	Total all classes: Killed	Total all classes: Injured
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	57	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	29	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	106	107	...	...	...	...	...	...

XL. DEOGHUR.

Class of accident	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890	Number: Other accidents	Number: Total	Passengers and others: Killed	Passengers and others: Injured	Servants: Killed	Servants: Injured	Total all classes: Killed	Total all classes: Injured
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Warda Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamgaon, and Amraoti railways.

(b) Was not a passenger.

(c) Includes the Gaekwar's Petlad railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending 30th June 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*continued.*

XLI. ROHILKHAND-KUMAUN (COMPANY'S SECTION) (a)

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	23	24	...	...	...	...	...	...

XLII. DIBRU-SADIYA.

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	20	21	(b)1	...	...	...	1	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	35	38	(b)1	...	...	...	1	...

XLV. DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN.

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...

L. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE. (c)

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	12	49	61	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section). (b) Not a passenger, but elephant driver. (c) Includes the Bezvada extension.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending 30th June 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS opened for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*continued*.

	LIV. THE GAEKWAR'S DABHOI.								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	1

	LIX. JODHPORE-BICKANEER.								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

	LX. BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGARH-PORBANDAR.								
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...

	LXI. MORVI.								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, reported during the SIX MONTHS ending the 30th June 1892, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

		TOTAL.								
		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1.	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	3	1	4	3	...	...	...	3	...
2.	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	12	22	34	...	17	5	4	5	21
3.	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	9	39	48	...	...	...	9	...	9
4.	Collisions between light engines	2	30	32	...	..	...	...	...	...
5.	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	21	23	44	1	2	...	...	1	2
6.	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	14	193	207	...	...	1	2	1	2
7.	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	39	41	...	...	1	2	1	2
8.	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Trains running over cattle on the line	4	1,146	1,150	1 (a)	..	8	7	9	7
10.	Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	60	62	1 (a)	2 (b)	...	2	1	4
11.	Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	37	37	...	...	1	...	1	...
12.	The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a).	Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	248	248	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	Ditto of tyres	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Ditto of wheels	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Ditto of axles	4	31	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Ditto of brake apparatus	1	5	6	...	14	...	...	...	14
18.	Ditto of couplings	1	129	130	...	...	...	..	...	...
19.	Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	Broken rails	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	The flooding of portions of permanent-way	4	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Slips in cuttings or embankments	6	8	14	...	..	..	...	...	...
23.	Fire in trains	2	122	124	1	6	...	...	1	6
24.	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	36	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	Other accidents	6	137	143	...	...	...	3	...	3
	TOTAL ALL CLASSES	94	2,406	2,500	7 (c)	41 (c)	16	29	23	70

Mean mileage worked	17,602
Number of servants employed	175,454
Train-mileage of all descriptions	33,818,765
Number of passengers carried	60,898,728
*Passenger-mileage	2,798,632,255
Per mile open—	
Train-mileage of all descriptions	1,921
Number of passengers carried	3,460
Passenger-mileage	158,995
Total passengers—	
Killed per million of passengers	0·082
Injured per ditto ditto	0·640
Killed per million of passenger-miles	0·002
Injured per ditto ditto	0·014

(a) Not a passenger. (b) Not passengers, but cartmen. (c) Of these two were not passengers.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing for the six months ending 30th June 1892 all cases in which the continuous automatic brakes failed to act when required to be brought into action or caused delay in the working of trains.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 5.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of:— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with each description of continuous automatic brake
	STANDARD GAUGE.				
	State lines worked by the State.				
XIX	North Western	Automatic vacuum	11th January 1892	(iii) Failure of material.—Engine No. 349L working No. 53 up goods train from Kotri to Rádhan was disabled owing to a hole having worn through the injector exhaust pipe.	Mileage not recorded as the vehicles do not run continuously on trains fitted throughout with the brake.
			31st January 1892	(iii) Failure of material.—Tender vacuum brake cylinder bracket rivets of engine No. 249L of No. 85 up stone train found slackened.	
			4th February 1892	(iii) Failure of material.—Iron washer inside of coupling hose brake-van No. 2293 with No. 2 down Calcutta mail train found broken.	
			13th May 1892	(iii) Failure of material.—Tender brake cylinder of engine No 249L of No. 20 down mixed train found broken; no delay. Due to defect in design of brackets working hose, now remedied.	
XXII	Eastern Bengal		...	No failure or delay	48,824
	Line worked by Guaranteed Company.				
XXXV	Great Indian Peninsula.	Continuous automatic vacuum.	13th January 1892	(iii) Neglect of servants.—10 minutes delay to No. 154 up passenger train at Poona in replacing a coupling washer of brake-van No 1300 which had become detached through careless uncoupling.	37,182
			8th March 1892	(iii) Failure of material.—Small India rubber pipe leading to cylinder of brake-van No. 357 on No. 57 down passenger train parted on journey; no delay.	42,211
			18th March 1892	(ii) Driver of No. 75 down passenger train overshot Masjid station platform by engine tender and 2 vehicles, due, it is believed, to some water having accumulated in the engine and tender cylinders and train pipe; 4 minutes delay in examining the train.	
			31st March 1892	(iii) Failure of machinery.—3 minutes lost with No. 39 down passenger train owing to brake rigging of carriage No. 800 getting out of order and causing the wheels to skid.	
			3rd May 1892	(iii) Failure of machinery.—7 minutes delay at Karjat station in detaching 3rd Class carriage No. 720, the piston rod of which had jammed in the bush.	39,761
			20th June 1892	(iii) Failure of machinery.—22 minutes lost on journey with No. 152 up passenger train owing to a rolling ring of the brake cylinder of 3rd class carriage No. 810 having become twisted and jammed so that the brake could not be released.	44,132

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th March, 1893.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta on the 3rd April, 1893, and will arrive at Simla *viâ* Rewah and Saharanpore on or about the 22nd April, 1893.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 16th March, 1893.

No. 354.—Whereas, by proclamation issued on the 17th January 1862 under the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67 (the Indian Councils Act, 1861), the Governor General of India in Council extended the provisions of the said Act to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and further directed in conformity with the provisions of the said Act that the number of Councillors whom the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Division of the Presidency of Fort William might nominate for his assistance in making Laws and Regulations should be twelve;

And whereas, by Section 1, sub-section (2), of the Act 55 and 56 Vict., Cap. 14 (the Indian Councils Act, 1892), it was provided that it should be lawful for the Governor General in Council by proclamation from time to time to increase the number of Councillors whom the said Lieutenant-Governor may nominate for his assistance in making Laws and Regulations, provided that not more than twenty should be so nominated;

It is hereby declared by the said Governor General in Council that from and after the date of this proclamation the number of Councillors whom the said Lieutenant-Governor may nominate for the said purpose shall be twenty.

No. 355.—Whereas, by proclamation issued on the 26th November 1886 under the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Vict., Cap 67 (the Indian Councils Act, 1861), the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh were constituted, for the purposes of the said Act, a Province to which the provisions of that Act touching the making of Laws and Regulations should be applicable, and the said Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner was appointed to be the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province so constituted;

And whereas, by the same proclamation, the Governor General in Council directed in conformity with the provisions of the said Act that the number of Councillors whom the said Lieutenant-Governor might nominate for his assistance in making Laws and Regulations should be nine;

And whereas, by Section 1, sub-section (2), of the Act 55 and 56 Vict., Cap. 14 (the Indian Councils Act, 1892), it was provided that it should be lawful for the Governor General in Council by proclamation from time to time to increase the number of Councillors whom the said Lieutenant-Governor may nominate for his assistance in making Laws and Regulations, provided that not more than fifteen should be so nominated;

It is hereby declared by the said Governor General in Council that from and after the date of this proclamation the number of Councillors whom the said Lieutenant-Governor may nominate for the said purpose shall be fifteen.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

The 17th March, 1893.

No. 359.—The following Regulations which have been made by the Governor General in Council under the provisions of section 1, sub-section (4), of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, as to the conditions under which nominations of Additional Members of Council shall be made by the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and nominations of Councillors by the Lieutenant-Governors of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William and of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, respectively, for their assistance in making Laws and

Regulations, have received the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council and are now published for general information :—

Regulations under Section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, for Madras.

I.—Of the persons, other than the Advocate General or officer acting in that capacity, to be nominated additional Members of Council by the Governor of Madras for his assistance in making Laws and Regulations not more than nine shall be officials.

II.—The nominations to seven seats shall be made by the Governor on the recommendation of the following bodies and Associations respectively, namely,—

A.—The Corporation of Madras;

B.—Such Municipal Corporations or group or groups of Municipal Corporations other than the Corporation of Madras as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe by Notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette;*

C.—Such District Boards, or group or groups of District Boards, as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe as aforesaid;

D.—Such Association or Associations of merchants, manufacturers or tradesmen as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe as aforesaid;

E.—The Senate of the University of Madras:

Provided that the bodies described above under A, B, C, D, and E, respectively, shall each (except as hereinafter provided in Rule VII) have at least one person nominated upon its recommendation, and A, D, and E, not more than one each.

III.— The Governor may at his discretion nominate persons to such of the remaining seats as shall not be filled by officials in such manner as shall in his opinion secure a fair representation of the different classes of the community; provided that one seat shall ordinarily be held by a zemindar paying not less than R20,000 as *peshkash* annually to Government.

IV.—When a vacancy occurs and is to be filled under Rule II of these Regulations, the Governor shall cause the proper body or group of bodies or Association or Associations to be requested to recommend a person for nomination by the Governor.

V.—The recommendation shall be made—

(*a*) in the case of a Municipal Corporation or of a District Board, or of the Senate of the University, by a majority of votes of the Corporation, Board, or Senate respectively;

(*b*) in the case of Associations not established by law, in the manner laid down in their rules or articles of association for carrying resolutions or recording decisions upon questions of business brought before the Association;

(*c*) in the case of a group of Municipal Corporations, District Boards, or Associations, by the majority of votes of representatives to be appointed, according to such scale as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe, by the Corporations, Boards, or Associations.

VI.—It shall be a condition in the case of any person to be recommended by a Municipal Corporation or group of Municipal Corporations that he shall be a person ordinarily resident within the Municipality or the district in which it is situated, or in some one of the Municipalities constituting the group or of the districts in which they are situated. A similar condition shall also apply to persons to be recommended by District Boards.

VII.—If within two months after receiving the request of the Governor as provided by Rule IV the body or Association or group of bodies or Associations fails to make a recommendation, the Governor may nominate at his discretion a person belonging to the class which the body or Association or group is deemed to represent.

VIII.—If the Governor shall decline to nominate any person who has been, under these Regulations, recommended for nomination, a fresh request shall be issued as provided in Rule IV, and the procedure laid down in Rules V and VII shall apply.

IX.—(*a*) As soon as conveniently may be after these Regulations come into force, seven of the seats held by non-official persons shall be filled up by recommendation under Rule II.

(*b*) If there shall not be the full number of seven vacancies available at once for this purpose, the Governor shall determine at his discretion, subject always to the proviso in Rule II, which of the bodies or groups mentioned in that Rule shall be requested to recommend the persons to fill up such vacancies as may then be available; and so whenever and as often as any further vacancies among non-official members become available, until the full number of seven has been completed.

Regulations under Section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, for Bombay.

I.—Of the persons, other than the Advocate General or officer acting in that capacity, to be nominated additional Members of Council by the Governor of Bombay for his assistance in making Laws and Regulations not more than nine shall be officials.

II.—The nominations to eight seats shall be made by the Governor on the recommendation of the following bodies and Associations respectively, namely,—

A.—The Corporation of Bombay;

B.—Such Municipal Corporations or group or groups of Municipal Corporations other than the Corporation of the City of Bombay as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe by Notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette;*

C.—Such District Local Boards, or group or groups of District Local Boards as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe as aforesaid;

D.—The Sardars of the Deccan or such other class of large land-holders as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe as aforesaid;

E.—Such Association or Associations of merchants, manufacturers or tradesmen as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe as aforesaid;

F.—The Senate of the University of Bombay:

Provided that the bodies described above under A, B, C, D, E, and F, respectively, shall each (except as hereinafter provided in Rule VII) have at least one person nominated upon its recommendation, and A and F not more than one each.

III.—The Governor may at his discretion nominate persons to such of the remaining seats as shall not be filled by officials in such manner as shall in his opinion secure a fair representation of the different classes of the community.

IV.—When a vacancy occurs and is to be filled under Rule II of these Regulations, the Governor shall cause the proper body or group of bodies or Association or Associations to be requested to recommend a person for nomination by the Governor.

V.—The recommendation shall be made—

(*a*) in the case of a Municipal Corporation or of a District Local Board, or of the Sardars of the Deccan, or such other class of large land-holders as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe, or of the Senate of the University, by a majority of votes of the Corporation, Board, Body, or Senate respectively;

(*b*) in the case of Associations not established by law, in the manner laid down in their rules or articles of association for carrying resolutions or recording decisions upon questions of business brought before the Association;

(*c*) in the case of a group of Municipal Corporations, District Local Boards, or Associations, by the majority of votes of representatives to be appointed, according to such scale as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe, by the Corporations, Boards, or Associations.

VI.—It shall be a condition in the case of any person to be recommended by a Municipal Corporation or group of Municipal Corporations that he shall be a person ordinarily resident within the Municipality or the district in which it is situated, or in some one of the Municipalities constituting the group or of the districts in which they are situated. A similar condition shall also apply to persons to be recommended by District Local Boards.

VII.—If within two months after receiving the request of the Governor as provided by Rule IV the body or Association or group of bodies or Associations fails to make a recommendation, the Governor may nominate at his discretion a person belonging to the class which the body or Association or group is deemed to represent.

VIII.—If the Governor shall decline to nominate any person who has been, under these Regulations, recommended for nomination, a fresh request shall be issued as provided in Rule IV, and the procedure laid down in Rules V and VII shall apply.

IX.—(*a*) As soon as conveniently may be after these Regulations come into force, eight of the seats held by non-official persons shall be filled up by recommendation under Rule II.

(*b*) If there shall not be the full number of eight vacancies available for this purpose, the Governor shall determine at his discretion, subject always to the proviso in Rule II, which of the bodies or groups mentioned in that Rule shall be requested to recommend the persons to fill up such vacancies as may then be available; and so whenever and as often as any other vacancies among non-official members become available, until the full number of eight has been completed.

Regulations under Section I (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, for Bengal.

I.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been authorised by the Proclamation of the Governor General in Council in the Home Department, No. 354, dated 16th March 1893, to nominate twenty Councillors for his assistance in making Laws and Regulations. Of these twenty Councillors not more than ten shall be officials.

II.—The nominations to seven seats shall be made by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of the following bodies and Associations respectively, namely :—

A.—The Corporation of Calcutta;

B.—Such Municipal Corporations or group or groups of Municipal Corporations other than the Corporation of Calcutta as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe by Notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*;

C.—Such District Boards, or group or groups of District Boards, as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe as aforesaid;

D.—Such Association or Associations of merchants, manufacturers or tradesmen as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe as aforesaid;

E.—The Senate of the University of Calcutta:

Provided that the bodies described above under A, B, C, D, and E, respectively shall each (except as hereinafter provided in Rule VII) have at least one Councillor nominated upon its recommendation, and A, D, and E, not more than one each.

III.—The Lieutenant-Governor may at his discretion nominate persons to such of the remaining seats as shall not be filled by officials in such manner as shall in his opinion secure a fair representation of the different classes of the community; provided that one seat shall ordinarily be held by a representative of the great landholders of the Province.

IV.—When a vacancy occurs and is to be filled under Rule II of these Regulations, the Lieutenant-Governor shall cause the proper body or group of bodies or Association or Associations to be requested to recommend a person for nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor.

V.—The recommendation shall be made—

(*a*) in the case of a Municipal Corporation or of a District Board, or of the Senate of the University, by a majority of votes of the Corporation, Board, or Senate respectively;

(*b*) in the case of Associations not established by law, in the manner laid down in their rules or articles of association for carrying resolutions or recording decisions upon questions of business brought before the Association;

(*c*) in the case of a group of Municipal Corporations, District Boards, or Associations, by the majority of votes of representatives to be appointed, according to such scale as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe, by the Corporations, Boards, or Associations.

VI.—It shall be a condition in the case of any person to be recommended by a Municipal Corporation or group of Municipal Corporations that he shall be a person ordinarily resident within the Municipality or the district in which it is situated, or in some one of the Municipalities constituting the group or of the districts in which they are situated. A similar condition shall also apply to persons to be recommended by District Boards.

VII.—If within two months after receiving the request of the Lieutenant-Governor as provided by Rule IV the body or Association or group of bodies or Associations fails to make a recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor may nominate at his discretion a person belonging to the class which the body or Association or group is deemed to represent.

VIII.—If the Lieutenant-Governor shall decline to nominate any person who has been, under these Regulations, recommended for nomination, a fresh request shall be issued as provided in Rule IV, and the procedure laid down in Rules V and VII shall apply.

IX.—(*a*) As soon as conveniently may be after these Regulations come into force, seven of the seats held by non-official persons shall be filled up by recommendation under Rule II.

(*b*) If there shall not be the full number of seven vacancies available at once for this purpose, the Lieutenant-Governor shall determine at his discretion, subject always to the proviso in Rule II, which of the bodies or groups mentioned in that Rule shall be requested to recommend the persons to fill up such vacancies as may then be available; and so whenever and as often as any further vacancies among non-official Councillors become available, until the full number of seven has been completed.

Regulations under Section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I.—The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has been authorised by the Proclamation of the Governor General in Council in the Home Department, No. 355, dated 16th March 1893, to nominate fifteen Councillors for his assistance in making Laws and Regulations. Of these fifteen Councillors not more than seven shall be officials.

II.—The nominations to six seats shall be made by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of the following bodies and Associations respectively, namely,—

A.—Such Municipal Boards or Committees or group or groups of Municipal Boards or Committees as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe by Notification in the Government Gazette for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh;

B.—Such District Boards, or group or groups of District Boards, or Association or Associations of landholders (whether landlords or tenants) as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe as aforesaid ;

C.—Such Association or Associations of merchants, manufacturers or tradesmen as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe as aforesaid ;

D.—The Senate of the University of Allahabad :

Provided that the bodies described above under A, B, C, and D, respectively shall each (except as hereinafter provided in Rule VII) have at least one Councillor nominated upon its recommendation, and C and D not more than one each.

III.—The Lieutenant-Governor may at his discretion nominate persons to such of the remaining seats as shall not be filled by officials in such manner as shall in his opinion secure a fair representation of the different classes of the community.

IV.—When a vacancy occurs and is to be filled under Rule II of these Regulations, the Lieutenant-Governor shall cause the proper body or group of bodies or Association or Associations to be requested to recommend a person for nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor.

V.—The recommendation shall be made—

(a) in the case of a Municipal Board or Committee or of a District Board, or of the Senate of the University, by a majority of votes of the Board, Committee, or Senate respectively ;

(b) in the case of Associations not established by law, in the manner laid down in their rules or articles of association for carrying resolutions or recording decisions upon questions of business brought before the Association ;

(c) in the case of a group of Municipal Boards or Committees, District Boards, or Associations, by the majority of votes of representatives to be appointed, according to such scale as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe, by the Boards, Committees or Associations.

VI.—It shall be a condition in the case of any person to be recommended by a Municipal Board or Committee or group of Municipal Boards or Committees that he shall be a person ordinarily resident within the Municipality or the district in which it is situated, or in some one of the Municipalities constituting the group or of the districts in which they are situated. A similar condition shall also apply to persons to be recommended by District Boards.

VII.—If within two months after receiving the request of the Lieutenant-Governor as provided by Rule IV the body or Association or group of bodies or Associations fails to make a recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor may nominate at his discretion a person belonging to the class which the body or Association or group is deemed to represent.

VIII.—If the Lieutenant-Governor shall decline to nominate any person who has been, under these Regulations, recommended for nomination, a fresh request shall be issued as provided in Rule IV, and the procedure laid down in Rules V and VII shall apply.

IX.—(a) As soon as conveniently may be after these Regulations come into force six of the seats held by non-official persons shall be filled up by recommendation under Rule II.

(b) If there shall not be the full number of six vacancies available at once for this purpose, the Lieutenant-Governor shall determine at his discretion, subject always to the proviso in Rule II, which of the bodies or groups mentioned in that Rule shall be requested to recommend the persons to fill up such vacancies as may then be available ; and so whenever and as often as any further vacancies among non-official Councillors become available, until the full number of six has been completed.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 15th March, 1893.

No. 151.—Mr. C. B. Garrett is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 1st March, 1893.

The 16th March, 1893.

No. 155.—Mr. H. Luson, Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary in the Home Department of the Government of India, with effect from the 9th March, 1893.

No. 158.—Mr. C. H. Vowell is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 18th March, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

MEDICAL.

The 17th March, 1893.

No. 133.—Surgeon-Colonel J. G. Pilcher, Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, with effect from the 4th February, 1893, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Colonel A. H. Hilson, or until further orders.

JAILS.

The 16th March, 1893.

No. 126.—The services of Surgeon-Captain R. C. Macwatt, M.B., I.M.S., Bengal Establishment, Medical Officer, 6th Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner

of the Central Provinces for employment on probation as Superintendent of the Central Jail at Raipur.

JUDICIAL.

The 15th March, 1893.

No. 291.—Mr. R. L. Upton, Solicitor to Government, has obtained leave for eight months, from the 28th March, 1893, under Article 727A of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 292.—Mr. W. K. Eddis is appointed to officiate as Solicitor to Government during the absence on leave of Mr. R. L. Upton, or until further orders.

The 16th March, 1893.

No. 298.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hill, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the 17th March, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

POLICE.

The 16th March, 1893.

No. 96.—The services of Lieutenant R. M. Edwards, I.S.C., 18th Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as Assistant Commandant of the Surma Valley Military Police Battalion, with effect from the 16th April, 1893.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 16th March, 1893.

No. 613-60.—Mr. R. D. Oldham, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted furlough for 15 months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May, 1893, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 624-72.—Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted furlough for one year and seven days, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 26th January, 1893.

FORESTS.

The 17th March, 1893.

No. 337-*F*.—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 238-F., dated the 24th ultimo, Mr. P. J. Carter, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Pegu Circle, Burma, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade of Conservators during Mr Whittall's absence on leave, or until further orders, with effect from 19th February, 1893.

No. 339-*F*.—Furlough for one year, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Officiating Conservator of Forests, Berar, with effect from 25th March, 1893, or the date on which he may be relieved of charge of the Berar Forest Circle.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 11th March, 1893.

No. 373-*G*.—Major R. H. Jennings, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan, with effect from the 14th February, 1893.

The 13th March, 1893.

No. 389-*G*.—The following promotions are made in the Meywar Bhil Corps, with effect from the 1st December, 1892:—

Jemadar Debi Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Nagga, transferred to the pension establishment.

Havildar Pema, to be Jemadar, *vice* Debi Singh, promoted.

Havildar Panna, to be Jemadar, *vice* Anwar, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 393-*G*.—Mr. G. R. Irwin, Indian Civil Service, Political Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed to be an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in Jhallawar. Mr. Irwin will officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and continue to be employed as First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, until relieved.

Captain M. J. Meade, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is appointed to be a substantive Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Major T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted, on reversion from foreign service, as Political Agent in Ulwar.

These arrangements will have effect from the date on which Major Pears assumes charge of his duties in Ulwar.

No. 397-*G*.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Abbott, Indian Staff Corps, Resident of the 2nd class, and Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, is granted special leave, for six months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th May, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 16th March, 1893.

No. 411-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. August Thöle, Acting Consul, as Consul for Germany at Karachi.

No. 418-G.—Surgeon-Major G. M. J. Giles, M.B., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer of the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar, is appointed to be Residency Surgeon in the Persian Gulf, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 7th February, 1893, *vice* Surgeon-Captain A. L. Duke, and until further orders.

No. 423-G.—Captain F. W. P. Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, and Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan, is granted furlough, for one year, under article 340 (*b*), chapter XIII, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 425-G.—The following appointment and promotions are made in the Infantry of the Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from the 5th February, 1893:—

Subadar Balwant Singh to be Subadar-Major, and Jemadar Mahadewa to be Subadar, *vice* Mangla, transferred to the pension establishment.

Havildar-Major Salga, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahadewa, promoted.

The 17th March, 1893.

No. 946-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Political Agent, Bikanir, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (1), clause (*b*) of the said Act for the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir.

II. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Ajmere-Merwara, for the time being, to be the Registrar General for the said territories.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 14th March, 1893.

No. 1070-P.—Moung Hla Oung, Assistant Comptroller General in charge of Outside Audits, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 8th March, 1893.

Mr. G. C. Ray is posted as Assistant Comptroller General in charge of Outside Audits with effect from the 8th March, 1893, *vice* Mr. H. Oung.

The 17th March, 1893.

No. 1090-P.—Mr. E. Grant, Chief Superintendent in the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, is granted furlough for two years, with effect from the 8th March, 1893.

Mr. F. D. Gordon, probationer attached to the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is transferred to the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta.

Babu Ramaprasanna Ghosh, Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, class V, with effect from the 8th March, 1893, *vice* Mr. E. Grant, and is posted to the Outside Audit Branch of the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

No. 1100-P.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of February, 1893, are notified:—

With effect from the 9th February, 1893—

Mr. R. C. Chapman to revert to class IV,

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to revert to class V, and

Mr. W. J. Williamson to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 23rd February, 1893—

Mr. W. J. Williamson to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

No. 1100½-P.—In partial modification of the orders contained in the Notification in this Department, No. 5209-P., dated the 28th December, 1892, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 31st December, 1892, it is notified that—

Mr. G. D. Pudumjee officiated in class III of Enrolled List from the 10th to the 15th November, 1892, both days inclusive, and that during this period Mr. A. H. Anthony reverted to class IV of the Enrolled List.

No. 1102-P.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Scully (Bengal Establishment), Assay Master, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 23rd March, 1893.

Surgeon-Major H. P. Yeld (Bengal Establishment), Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Calcutta.

Surgeon-Captain A. Milne, M.B. (Bombay Establishment), Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Calcutta, until relieved by Surgeon-Major H. P. Yeld.

Surgeon-Major F. F. MacCartie, M.B. (Bombay Establishment), whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Department, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, *vice* Surgeon-Major H. P. Yeld.

No. 1115-P.—Mr. H. G. Cowie is appointed Deputy Comptroller General with effect from the 10th March, 1893.

Mr. R. N. Ray is granted privilege leave from the 10th to the 29th March, 1893, both days inclusive.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 17th March, 1893.

No. 1114-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

February, 1893. [Lakhs of Rupees.

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]	IN FEBRUARY		TO END OF FEBRUARY		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	BUDGET, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1891-92.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	3,02	3,17	20,15	19,46	25,38	24,64
Opium	58	66	7,35	7,31	7,64	8,01
Salt	66	70	7,79	7,82	8,55	8,64
Stamps	35	35	4,02	3,85	4,23	4,26
Excise	40	38	4,63	4,55	5,10	5,12
Provincial Rates	37	36	3,21	3,06	3,62	3,50
Customs	23	25	1,37	1,46	1,69	1,70
Assessed Taxes	10	9	1,45	1,42	1,53	1,53
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	7	6	41	39	54	50
Registration	3	3	39	36	39	40
Tributes from Native States	8	8	60	59	76	78
Other Civil Revenue	40	40	3,24	3,11	3,69	3,73
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	6,29	6,53	54,61	53,38	63,12	62,81
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 62	— 55	— 4,12	— 4,02	— 4,16	— 4,15
Opium	— 5	— 6	— 1,58	— 1,84	— 2,23	— 1,86
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,94	— 1,95	— 20,50	— 20,28	— 24,70	— 24,82
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,61	— 2,56	— 26,20	— 26,14	— 31,15	— 30,83
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	— 6	...	+ 63	+ 60	+ 81	+ 89
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+3	+ 4	+ 31	+ 18	+ 18	+ 28
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 41	+ 44	+ 3,80	+ 4,10	+ 3,97	+ 4,50
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, etc.	...	...	— 57	— 74	— 59	— 77
Military Receipts	+ 5	+ 8	+ 68	+ 69	+ 73	+ 87
Military Issues	— 1,21	— 1,25	— 13,53	— 13,59	— 14,45	— 15,16
Telegraph Receipts	+ 6	+ 6	+ 66	+ 62	}— 1	+ 71
Do. Issues	— 6	— 6	— 62	— 59		— 67
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 89	+ 98	+ 9,72	+ 10,25		+ 11,43
„ „ Issues	— 63	— 78	— 8,00	— 7,68		— 8,66
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 36	+ 37	+ 3,95	+ 3,96	— 81	+ 4,36
„ „ „ Issues	— 11	— 12	— 1,33	— 1,21		— 1,45
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 30	+ 24	+ 2,26	+ 2,18		+ 2,46
„ „ Issues	— 65	— 75	— 6,33	— 7,10		— 8,45
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 62	— 75	— 8,37	— 8,33	— 10,17	— 9,66
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	...	...	+ 25	— 5	+ 25	— 5
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	— 1	+ 9	+ 2	+ 3	...	+ 14
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 1,04	— 73	— 8,59	— 5,77	— 7,93	— 6,45
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £	— 1,19	— 1,72	— 14,99	— 15,48	— 17,30	— 16,96
Other Debt heads (Net as above)	— 11	— 2	— 01	— 47	— 27	+ 41
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 2,35	— 2,38	— 23,92	— 21,74	— 25,25	— 22,91
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 71	+ 84	— 3,88	— 2,83	— 3,45	— 59
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,70	14,21	17,29	17,88	16,75	17,88
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,4[illegible]	15,05	13,41	15,05	13,30	17,29

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The 11th March, 1893.

No. 1043-*A*.—It is hereby notified that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments for the year 1893-94 has been fixed at 1*s*. 2⅞*d*. the rupee. This notification does not affect the orders regarding furlough and absentee allowances and family remittances contained in the Notification No. 823 A., dated 27th February, 1893.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 17th March, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 232.—Captain G. McMicking, R.A., is appointed to officiate as Presidency Remount Agent, Calcutta, with effect from the 24th February, 1893, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel P. K. L. Beaver, on furlough.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 233.—Lieutenant C. S. D. Leslie, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from 1st February, 1893. (Joined his appointment on 22nd February, 1893.)

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 234.—*2nd Infantry*—

Lieutenant J. R. Wyndham, Wiltshire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bengal Presidency, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from the 6th March, 1893.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 235.—Surgeon-Lieutenant H. M. Earle, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, to be Medical Officer, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Surgeon-Major G. M. J. Giles, M.B., F.R.C.S., who vacates that appointment. Dated 11th January, 1893.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 236.—The undermentioned officers appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps are posted as follows, with effect from the date of their arrival in India :—

Bengal.

2nd Lieutenant J. B. Bowring.
2nd Lieutenant W. G. P. Murray.
2nd Lieutenant A. Campbell.
2nd Lieutenant R. Hawkes.
2nd Lieutenant G. M. Wylie.
2nd Lieutenant E. B. Peacock.

Madras.

2nd Lieutenant R. W. S. Elliott.
2nd Lieutenant S. M. Rice.
2nd Lieutenant A. V. W. Hope.
2nd Lieutenant R. W. E. Knollys.
2nd Lieutenant S. V. Byland.
2nd Lieutenant E. M. Taylor.
2nd Lieutenant C. L. Perrin.
2nd Lieutenant C. R. Scott-Elliot.

Bombay.

2nd Lieutenant A. R. S. Methven.
2nd Lieutenant A. Hewlett.
2nd Lieutenant R. H. Palin.
2nd Lieutenant W. A. Light.

No. 237.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenants—

Orlando George Gunning, Manchester Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 35th Bengal Infantry—19th February, 1892.

Gilbert Robert Cassels, Worcestershire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 35th Bengal Infantry—20th February, 1892.

No. 238.—Lieutenant Herbert Stuart Shaw, Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating Wing Officer, 42nd Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 18th August, 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 239.—Second-Lieutenant John Herbert Peck, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, officiating Wing Officer, 27th Bombay Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 10th August, 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Peck will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 240.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

Captain T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, Royal Engineers, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, (p. a.) for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 1st April, 1893.

No. 241.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Salmon, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year. Pension service—28th year commenced 12th January, 1893.

Major F. G. Maltby, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year. Pension service—26th year commenced 6th July, 1892.

Major C. A. R. Sage, Indian Staff Corps Commandant, 1st Battalion, 1st Goorkha

Rifles, for one year. Pension service—25th year commenced 8th July, 1892.

Captain G. W. Younghusband, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 14th Bengal Lancers, for six months. Pension service—18th year commenced 21st September, 1892.

Lieutenant H. O. Parr, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 7th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 16th November, 1892.

No. 242.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Captain H. E. Passy, Indian Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 4th class, for one year. Pension service—20th year commenced 9th August, 1892.

Captain St. G. L. Steele, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 2nd Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—15th year commenced 11th May, 1892.

Lieutenant G. H. Boisragon, V.C., Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quarter Master, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, for one year. Pension service—9th year commenced 7th February, 1893.

No. 243—The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Colonel C. A. Dodd, Indian Staff Corps, Superintendent, Government Press, and Curator, Government Book Depôt, Allahabad, (p.a.) for eight months.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Fishe, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 8th Bengal Infantry, (p.a.) for five days.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hailes, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 6th Bengal Infantry, (p.a.) for 168 days.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Reid, M.B., Medical Store-keeper to Government; Calcutta, (m.c.) for six months.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. Johnstone, M.D., Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Rangoon, (p a.) for six months.

Captain and Brevet-Major H. Mansfield, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, (m.c.) for six months.

Captain C. B. Templer, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, (p.a.) for two months.

Captain H. Templer, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 5th Punjab Cavalry, (p.a.) for two months.

Surgeon-Captain C. C. Manifold, 23rd Bengal Infantry, (p.a.) for five days

Lieutenant C. H. Peterson, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 33rd Bengal Infantry, (m.c.) for six months.

Conductor T. Scott, Ordnance Department, Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, (m.c.) for six months.

Sub-Conductor J. Jones, Ordnance Department, (m.c.) for six months.

No. 244.—Colonel C. R. Matthews, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate General, 9th Circle, Rangoon, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India on obtaining Colonel's allowances on 20th March, 1893.

No. 245.—Lieutenant G. H. Griffith, R.E., Attached Officer, Military Works Department, is granted leave in India, (p.a) from 24th February, 1892, to 22nd April, 1892, in commutation of privilege leave, under the Leave Rules applicable to officers of the British Army serving in India.

No. 246.—Surgeon-Lieutenant H. M. Earle, in medical charge, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, is granted leave in India (p. a.) for 30 days, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 247.—Mr. E. W. Dover, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Department, is granted leave out of India (m.c.) for eight months, under Article 369, Civil Service Regulations.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 248.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 31st January, 1893, page 534.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
31st January, 1893.

* * * * *

Staff, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Gaselee, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the brevet rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 1st February, 1893.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 249.—The undermentioned Colonels of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the dates specified :—

Henry Alexander Little, C. B.—16th March, 1893.

Charles Augustus Munro—17th March, 1893.

Charles McInroy—17th March, 1893.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 250.—*9th Bengal Lancers*—

Ressaidar Kesar Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Sundar Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Dewa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sher Singh (1st), transferred to the 13th Bengal Lancers, with effect from the 21st January, 1893.

No. 251.—*12th Bengal Cavalry*—

Jemadar Pahlwan Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Panjáb Singh to be Jemadar, *vice*

Man Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th November, 1892.

No. 252 —*1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles*—

Jemadars Bahádur Singh Ràna and Hastbír Gharti to be Subadars, and Havildars Makria Ràna and Jangbír Sain to be Jemadars, *vice* Nathu Gharti and Gumán Singh Thápa, transferred to the pension establishment;

Havildar Megchand Gharti to be Jemadar, *vice* Dalbir Gurúng, transferred to the pension establishment;

with effect from the 14th February, 1893.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 253.—Surgeon-Colonel Archibald Hamilton Hilson, M.D., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st April 1893, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 254.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Alexander McGregor, 8th Bengal Cavalry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 11th April, 1893, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 255.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of the undermentioned individual to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit:—

Sepoy Bholar, 5th Bengal Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry at Benares, on the 23rd December, 1892, in that, while unarmed himself, he voluntarily closed with, and was mainly instrumental in capturing, the murderer of Havildar Tirkha of his regiment, who was armed with a loaded rifle and bayonet.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 256.—In G. G. O. No. 1081 of 1892, *for* the heading "2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps," *read* "1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps."

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 257.—*Calcutta Light Horse*—

Major J. F. Macnair resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 258.—Major S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., is appointed to the Military Works Department, as an Executive Engineer, 4th grade, supernumerary, with effect from the 1st February, 1893.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 18.—Commander W. H. W. Searle, Royal Indian Marine, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 28th February, 1893.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th March, 1893.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 11th and the 17th March, 1893.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
James William FitzGerald (a)	Lieutenant	43rd Gurkha Rifles.	26th October, 1892.	Intestate	2,532 6 9	...	16th May, 1893.
John Park (b)	Sub-Condr.	Ordnance Department, Bengal.	2nd January, 1893.	Ditto	26 6 3	...	Ditto.

(a) Next-of-kin—
Father—Colonel James FitzGerald,
9, Norton Tenby,
Wales.

(b) Next-of-kin—
Mother—Mrs. Margaret Park,
14, Graham Road,
Forfar.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th March, 1893.

No. 97.—The undermentioned Accountants, 1st grade, who have been officiating as Deputy Examiners, are confirmed in the Superior Accounts Establishment in the rank of Deputy Examiner, class II, with effect from the 1st March, 1893:—

Mr. A. Conley.
" J. Godfrey.
" P. J. Creamcor.
" A. J. Fox.

No. 98.—It is hereby notified that subject to the conditions laid down in Rule IV of Public Works Department Resolution No. 36 A. E., dated the 9th February, 1893, published in Notification No. 55 of the 9th idem, three vacancies in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be open to competition at the next examination for admission into that branch of the service.

No. 99.—Mr. J. G. H Glass, C.I.E., Chief Engineer, 3rd class, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer of the Buildings and Roads Branch of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on furlough of Mr. T. H. Wickes, or until further orders.

Mr. J. S. Beresford, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is temporarily transferred to the Central Provinces, and appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department, during the absence of Mr. Glass, with the rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.

No. 100.—The following reversions are ordered, with effect from the 23rd February, 1893:—

Names.	From	To
Ivens, T. E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.
Stent, W. K.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class. temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.
Constable, Major W. V., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.

No. 101.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 81 of the 1st March, 1893, regarding the grant of leave to Mr. H. B. Addis, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, expunge the words "on medical certificate".

No. 102.—The following officers are permanently transferred from Baluchistan to the Provinces noted against each:—

Mr. J. Craig, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, } Burma.
Mr. A. Leventhorpe, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade (on furlough), } Burma.
Mr. O. Hœrnle, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Assam.
Mr. H. H. Roden, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Central Provinces.

The 15th March, 1893.

No. 103.—Mr. G. V. Martyn, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India 6½ months' furlough in further extension of the leave notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 385, dated 27th October, 1892.

No. 104.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 90, dated 6th March, 1893, regarding Mr. H. W. Bennett, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *for the words* Consulting Engineer, *read* Deputy Consulting Engineer.

No. 105.—Mr. S. Finney, class I, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted furlough for eight months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 106.—Mr. A. Brereton, class I, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, with the temporary rank of class I, grade 1, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. S. Finney, or until further orders.

The 16th March, 1893.

No. 107.—Mr. H. Rigg, Chief Engineer, 3rd class, State Railways, and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, is granted furlough out of India for one year and three months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th April, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 108.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 107, dated the 16th March, 1893, Major W. H. White, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. H. Rigg, or until further orders, with the rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.

The 17th March, 1893.

No. 109.—Mr. H. A. D. Wathen, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Department, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

No. 110.—Mr. E. A. Lee, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, supernumerary, held the rank of Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, from the 4th January, to the 28th February, 1893, inclusive.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

I C



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 31st October, 1892.

From the 19th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 12th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum.		
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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

No. 2004.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1892-93.	April 1891 to Nov. 1891.	April 1892 to Nov. 1892.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I	Land Revenue*	25,379,900	10,054,300	10,350,700	296,400	...
II	Opium	7,634,600	5,378,600	5,638,400	259,800	...
III	Salt	8,544,700	5,712,700	5,728,200	15,500	...
IV	Stamps	4,229,600	2,785,600	2,912,700	127,100	...
V	Excise	5,102,400	3,305,800	3,335,600	29,800	...
VI	Provincial Rates	3,623,100	1,718,300	1,808,900	90,600	...
VII	Customs	1,691,800	970,900	896,200	...	74,300
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,645,200	1,184,700	1,185,300	600	...
IX	Forest	1,567,200	760,200	897,000	136,800	...
X	Registration	392,200	270,300	295,100	24,800	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	762,100	312,900	312,500	...	400
XII	Interest	873,500	531,300	553,600	22,300	...
XIII	Post Office	1,498,400	959,300	987,800	28,500	...
XIV	Telegraph	884,300	546,600	554,700	8,100	...
XV	Mint	227,000	66,600	180,400	113,800	...
XVI	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	364,500	252,700	254,700	2,000	...
	Law and Justice { Jails	310,600	167,100	152,100	...	15,000
XVII	Police	366,500	242,800	234,500	...	8,300
XVIII	Marine	219,500	117,400	109,200	...	8,200
XIX	Education	213,500	130,800	127,900	...	2,900
XX	Medical	60,900	34,100	34,300	200	...
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	76,700	54,500	54,600	100	...
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	206,300	122,500	113,900	...	8,600
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	74,000	42,600	38,600	..	4,000
XXIV	Exchange	178,500	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	349,800	199,600	188,500	...	11,100
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Receipts)	15,543,600	10,488,300	10,017,600	...	470,700
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,260,000	2,418,300	2,139,900	...	278,400
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	27,500	12,800	18,700	5,900	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,323,200	766,100	867,700	101,600	...
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	189,100	113,400	106,100	...	7,300
XXXI	Military Works	42,100	27,100	28,400	1,300	...
XXXII	Civil Works	522,700	318,600	312,100	...	6,500
XXXIII	Army: Effective	627,400	420,800	442,600	21,800	...
	,, Non-effective	54,300	40,000	40,500	500	...
		88,066,700	50,527,600	50,919,000	391,400	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, etc. £	200,800	184,800	149,200	...	35,600
	Exchange added to Revenue Rx.	100,400	75,500	87,600	12,100	...
	GRAND TOTAL	88,367,900	50,787,900	51,155,800	367,900	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 16th March, 1893.

eight months of the year 1892-93 as compared with the corresponding period of 1891-92.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1892-93.	April 1891 to Nov. 1891.	April 1892 to Nov. 1892.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	242,700	171,700	152,500	...	19,200
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,515,700	619,500	575,500	...	44,000
3	Land Revenue	4,029,900	2,340,000	2,384,900	44,900	...
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,233,900	1,686,800	1,430,700	...	256,100
5	Salt (do. do.)	497,200	334,800	345,700	10,900	...
6	Stamps	86,900	58,300	59,600	1,300	...
7	Excise	206,100	83,400	86,700	3,300	...
8	Provincial Rates	59,500	37,100	35,300	...	1,800
9	Customs	142,200	88,500	91,700	3,200	...
10	Assessed Taxes	31,800	19,400	19,700	300	...
11	Forest	968,000	437,200	477,600	40,400	...
12	Registration	213,800	139,500	142,600	3,100	...
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt *	4,156,600	3,031,500	2,938,800	...	92,700
14	Do. on other Obligations	506,300	59,200	64,000	4,800	...
15	Post Office	1,410,000	843,700	805,000	21,300	.
16	Telegraph	642,700	380,200	385,600	5,400	...
17	Mint	95,800	52,400	62,200	9,800	...
18	General Administration	1,458,600	922,300	947,500	25,200	...
19	Law and Justice . {Courts of Law	2,854,300	1,863,000	1,884,300	21,300	...
	{Jails	908,900	576,600	595,200	18,600	...
20	Police	3,910,000	2,406,600	2,480,100	13,500	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	513,600	264,300	295,300	31,000	.
22	Education	1,494,300	850,500	864,100	13,600	...
23	Ecclesiastical	168,700	104,500	110,000	5,500	...
24	Medical	918,700	558,400	587,600	29,200	..
25	Political	738,400	487,100	474,500	...	12,600
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	414,400	469,000	351,900	...	117,100
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	500,400	329,500	322,900	...	6,600
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,000	600	800	200	...
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	875,300	556,400	581,800	25,400	...
30	Stationery and Printing	506,600	371,400	370,000	...	1,400
32	Miscellaneous	203,700	145,900	148,900	3,000	...
33	Famine Relief	130,000	4,100	61,600	57,500	...
34	Construction of Protective Railways	1,011,700	...	857,500	857,500	...
35	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,000	52,400	39,500	...	12,900
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	301,500	29,300	105,300	76,000	...
38	State Railways (Working Expenses)	7,878,800	5,280,300	5,042,600	...	237,700
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	31,200	4,800	9,300	4,500	...
39	Guaranteed Companies (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	600,000	738,900	599,000	...	139,900
	Interest	38,600	18,800	1,500	...	17,300
40	Subsidized Companies (Land, etc.)	44,900	23,600	14,900	...	8,700
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	60,000	60,800	—42,200	...	103,000
42	Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses)	771,000	489,800	497,600	7,800	.
43	" Minor Works and Navigation	1,008,600	585,800	633,900	48,100	...
44	Military Works	1,126,200	604,100	579,000	...	85,100
45	Civil Works	4,606,300	2,444,200	2,353,700	...	90,500
46	Army: Effective	14,082,100	9,592,600	9,548,300	...	44,300
	" Non-effective	924,600	676,400	679,800	3,400	..
47	Special Defence Works	270,900	141,700	146,200	4,500	...
		65,457,400	41,102,900	41,266,500	103,600	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, etc. £	15,950,400	10,541,000	10,898,400	357,400	...
	Exchange charged as Expenditure Rx.	7,975,200	4,309,000	6,396,100	2,087,100	...
		89,383,000	56,012,900	58,561,000	2,548,100	...
	Deduct—Provincial Deficits	*1,161,700*	*114,500*	*125,100*		*10,600*
		88,221,300	55,898,400	58,435,900	2,537,500	...
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
48	State Railways	1,412,000	1,044,400	1,058,800	14,400	...
49	Irrigation Works	544,500	400,400	255,300	...	145,100
	In England—					
48	State Railways £	1,382,000	550,800	646,900	96,100	...
49	Irrigation Works £	3,700	3,400	2,100	...	1,300
50	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities £	...	...	...	...	...
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue Rx.	692,800	226,500	380,900	154,400	...
		4,035,000	2,225,500	2,344,000	118,500	...
	GRAND TOTAL	92,256,300	58,123,900	60,779,900	2,656,000	...

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

H. G. COWIE,
Dy. Comptroller-General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

The 16th March 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 721 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 11th March 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 69 of 1893.—James Richard Bell, Civil Engineer, of Rawalpindi, for "Bell's folding camp chair."

No. 70 of 1893.—Charles Holmes Keeney, Mechanical Draughtsman, of 102 Wisconsin Street in the City and County of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, United States of America, for improvements in self-closing cut-offs for gas-burners.

No. 71 of 1893.—Theodor Puskas, Gentleman, No. 10 Badgasse, Budapest, in the Kingdom of Hungary, for telephonic news dispenser.

No. 72 of 1893.—B. L. Rajak, B.C.E., Temporary Engineer, State Railways, at present in Subathu, Punjab, for altering with self-adjusting arrangements the temperature of air in rooms, etc., and for refreshing it, to be called "Self-adjusting Thermalterer and Air refresher."

No. 73 of 1893.—William Crowder, of Bombay, European inhabitant, Merchant, for a flexible steel wire shackle and tether.

No. 74 of 1893.—Isaac Ber Gunzburg, Engineer, of 91 Fontanka, St. Petersburg, Russia, for improvements in railway carriages.

No. 75 of 1893.—Herbert Alfred Lucas Barry, of Stanley House, London Road, Forest Hill, in the County of Kent, England, Engineer, for an improved drill brace.

No. 76 of 1893.—William Jackson, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, Scotland, Engineer, for improvements in air-heating stoves more especially intended for use with machinery or apparatus for drying tea.

No. 77 of 1893.—William Evarts Richards, Patent Agent, of 203 Broadway, in the City, County and State of New York, United States of America, for a device for partitioning drawers and similar structures.

No. 78 of 1893.—The London Metallurgical Company, Limited, of London, England, for improvements relating to the coating of articles with a new metallic alloy by electro-deposition.

No. 79 of 1893.—Alfred George Woodward Reid, Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation, Ludhiana, for raising and holding at every required height the gates used for regulating the admission of water into the minor distribution channels on irrigation canals.

No. 722 P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 347 of 1891.—Eugen Reverdy, of No. 14 am Markt, Bremen, in the Empire of Germany, Factory Manager, for a new or improved machine for sorting hulled grain from unhulled grain and chaff. (Filed 7th March 1893.)

No. 73 of 1892.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, Civil Engineer and Patent Agent, 5 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, for an improved huller for rice, coffee and grain, and for scouring and cleaning rice, wheat, and every description of grain. (Filed 1st March 1893.)

No. 190 of 1892.—P. Donaldson, Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, residing at the Presidency Jail Quarters, for a hygienic latrine pan and water flush for natives of India. (Filed 28th February 1893.)

No. 229 of 1892.—Henry Stainforth, of 11 Middleton Row, Calcutta, Merchant's Assistant, for a punkah twitch. (Filed 4th March 1893.)

No. 235 of 1892.—Beaumont Richard Harrington, Civil Engineer, of No. 1 Wood Street, Calcutta, for a smoke annihilator. (Filed 27th February 1893.)

241 of 1892.—Henry Stainforth, of 11 Middleton Row, Calcutta, Merchant's Assistant for an improved punkah. (Filed 4th March 1893.)

No. 318 of 1892.—Julius Evinof, of the Australia Hotel, Castlereagh Street, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Doctor of Medicine, for improved means for locking nuts on bolts. (Filed 7th March 1893.)

No. 723 P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 16 of 1888.—John Charles William Stanley, of 5 Dewhurst Road, West Kensington Park, Gentleman, and Leonard Butler Wrightson, of John Street, E. C., Merchant, both in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in tea chests, boxes or the like, applicable for containing other goods or articles. (From 1st March 1893 to 28th February 1894.)

No. 25 of 1888.—Charles Ewing, Civil Engineer, of 56 Barrackpore, in the Province of Bengal, for an improvement in the construction of the drunken eccentric illustrated in drawings Nos. 11 and 12 filed with, and referred to in, the specification of his invention for pulling punkahs, register No. 208 of 1887. (From 8th March 1893 to 7th March 1894.)

No. 155 of 1888.—Ludwig Mond, Manufacturing Chemist, of Northwich in the County of Chester, and Dr. Carl Langer, Ph. D., of Hampstead, N. W., in the County of Middlesex both in the Kingdom of England, for improve-

ments in gas batteries. (From 10th April 1893 to 9th April 1894.)

No. 17 of 1889.—James Thorne, Merchant, of London, England, for improvements relating to lamps or lanterns for railway and other purposes. (From 20th March 1893 to 19th March 1894.)

No. 61 of 1889.—John Brown, of London, England, Engineer, for improvements in tea rolling machinery. (From 10th September 1893 to 9th September 1894.)

No. 148 of 1889.—Charles Joseph Van Depoele, residing at No. 57 Center Street, in the City of Lynn, County of Essex and State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in carbon contacts or commutator brushes for use with dynamo-electric generators and electro-dynamic motors. (From 10th July 1893 to 9th July 1894.)

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 28th February, 1893.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.			
Balance of 15th February, 1893	55,200	12,33,493	21,76,000	3,45,07,800	15,84,25,600	3,97,00,400	1,85,54,800	25,45,98,093	36,000	2,24,700	62,41,600	65,02,300	1,34,800	31,200	26,13,21,593
Add—															
Amount of trans- ferred to in London	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans- ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans- ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 28th February, 1893	...	...	...	...	3,60,000	1,000	...	3,61,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,61,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 28th February, 1893		...	...	50,000	...	16,500	...	66,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 28th February, 1893	...	...	...	2,31,600	7,27,700	3,04,900	11,000	13,25,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,25,200
	55,200	12,33,493	21,76,000	3,48,39,400	15,95,13,300	4,00,22,800	1,85,65,800	25,63,50,793	36,000	2,24,700	62,41,600	65,02,300	1,34,800	31,200	26,30,74,293
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	4,59,100	4,69,200	1,12,600	1,64,000	12,04,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,04,900
Balance on 28th February, 1893	55,200	12,33,493	21,76,000	3,43,80,300	15,90,44,100	3,99,10,200	1,84,01,800	25,51,45,893	36,000	2,24,700	62,41,600	65,02,300	1,34,800	31,200	26,18,69,393

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Dec., 1892, enfaced from India 8,100 lakhs; re-transferred from London 6,809 lakhs.
" 1st Jan., 1893 " 15th Jan., 1893, ditto 11 " ditto 13 "
" 16th " " 31st " " ditto 8 " ditto 26 "
" 1st Feb. " 15th Feb. " ditto 3 " ditto 14 "
" 16th " " 28th " " ditto 17 " ditto 12 "

8,139 lakhs. 6,874 lakhs.
6,874 "

Balance against India . 1,265 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 7th March, 1893.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Mr. R. Weddle .	Dibrugarh . . .	31st December, 1892 .	Officiating Judge, Assam Valley District, 3rd February, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was Chief Accountant, Assam Railway and Trading Co. No application for letters of administration.
,, John Huddlestone Nowill.	Nagur . . .	20th January, 1893 .	Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, 2nd February, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was a clerk in the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, B. N. Railway. No application for letters of administration.
Mr. J. W. Birch .	Mainpuri . .	20th September, 1892	Judge, Mainpuri, 6th February, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was a resident at Alipur in the Khera Police Circle. No application for letters of administration.
Mussammat Dalloo .	Fattehpuria, Kaga Nayanagar.	16th January, 1893 .	Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, 9th February, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was the wife of Dhomra, Native Christian. No application for letters of administration.
Mrs. Theresa Rennick	Fatehgarh . .	August, 1889 .	District Judge, Agra, 11th February, 1893.	Intestate. The nephew of deceased has filed an application for grant of letters of administration.
,, Rosina Smith .	Meerut . . .	June, 1890 .	District Judge, Agra, 11th February, 1893.	Intestate. The nephew of the deceased has filed an application for grant of letters of administration.
Mr. A. Waltez . .	Allahabad . .	26th January, 1893 .	District Judge, Allahabad, 9th March, 1893.	Intestate. No application for letters of administration.
,, E. Walker . .	Rangoon . . .	11th February, 1893 .	Registrar, Recorder's Court, Rangoon, 16th February, 1893.	Intestate. No application for letters of administration.
,, William Wilson .	Meerut . . .	7th April, 1892 .	District Judge, Meerut, 21st February, 1893.	Will left. The deceased was a pensioner, formerly Quarter Master Sergeant, 3rd Native Infantry. The executor, Mr. C. E. B. MacCutchan, has applied for probate.
William Conrad Hamilton.	London . . .	16th December, 1892 .	District Judge, Simla, 3rd March, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was a Major General, late of Simla, in the Punjab. No application for letters of administration.
Mr. J. S. Lines . .	Naini Tal District .	3rd February, 1893 .	Officiating Commissioner, Haldwain, 6th March, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was proprietor of Kyomont farm in the Naini Tal district. No application for letters of administration.

F. COLLIS-SANDES,
Offg. Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA;
The 17th March, 1893.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th March, 1893.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	93,02,091	12	8			
Public Deposits at Branches	89,39,396	11	8	1,82,41,488	8	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,49,74,206	4	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,49,552	15	2
Sundries				31,03,732	13	2
RUPEES				10,14,68,980	9	3

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				57,62,452	0	0
Other authorized Investments				56,77,953	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,29,66,011	6	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,00,99,591	5	10
Bills discounted and purchased				2,61,00,504	0	1
Balances with other Banks				13,29,417	12	6
Bullion				9,19,294	0	4
Dead Stock				12,47,347	9	2
Stamps				10,580	14	6
Sundries				19,76,495	0	11
				6,60,89,647	9	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,14,01,066	9	1			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,39,78,266	6	5	3,53,79,332	15	6
RUPEES				10,14,68,980	9	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 10th March, 1893.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 40·2.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 15th March, 1893.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 8th March, 1893	21,38,633	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	15,85,439	37,24,072
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	4,62,228	
Ditto ditto Government	2,830	4,65,058
		41,89,130
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	3,42,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	3,42,000
Balance on the evening of the 15th March, 1893	...	38,47,130
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held in account of the Currency Department	24,96,232	
Ditto ditto Government	13,50,898	38,47,130
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	..

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 16th March, 1893.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(i) The following revised rules for the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination have been substituted for those given in pages 204—205 of the University Calendar for 1892.—

1. Five Studentships of R1,600 a year each, to be called the Premchand Roychand Studentships, shall be maintained on the interest of the endowment.

2. Any graduate of the University of Calcutta, who has been admitted to the degree of Master or Doctor in any Faculty, shall be eligible for only one of these Studentships during twelve years from the time that he passed the Entrance examination.

3. Each Studentship shall be tenable, in the first instance, for two years, during which the Student will be expected to carry on some special investigation or work in the subject or subjects in which the Studentship was awarded. The Studentship shall be extended for a further period of three years, provided the Student satisfies the Syndicate that he has carried out such investigation or work, and he continues it during this further period. At the end of each year after the first year, the Student shall submit to the Syndicate a report of the work in which he has been engaged during that year.

4. One election shall be made annually after examination, provided any one candidate be declared by the Examiners to be entitled to a Studentship. Should the Examiners in any year report that no candidate has, in their opinion,

shewn sufficient proficiency to entitle him to a Studentship, it shall be competent to the Syndicate to award the vacant Studentship in any subsequent year.

5. The Studentship shall be awarded in alternate years in Literary and Scientific subjects.

The Literary subjects shall be as follows :—

(1) One of the following languages :—

English. Greek.
Sanskrit. Latin.
Arabic.

(2) Comparative Philology, Paleography, and Epigraphy with reference to the language taken up.

(3) Logic and Mental Philosophy, including History of Philosophy, both European and Indian.

(4) Natural Theology and Moral Philosophy, including History of Philosophy, both European and Indian.

(5) History, Political Economy, and Political Philosophy.

The Scientific subjects shall be as follows :—

(1) Pure Mathematics.
(2) Mixed Mathematics.
(3) Inorganic Chemistry and Chemical Technology.
(4) Organic Chemistry.
(5) Electricity, Magnetism and Sound (to be treated both mathematically and experimentally).
(6) Heat, Molecular Physics, and Physical Optics (to be treated both mathematically and experimentally).
(7) Botany.
(8) Physiology and Zoology.
(9) Geology and Mineralogy.

No candidate shall be allowed to take up more than two subjects.

6. The Syndicate shall have power to define, from time to time, in consultation with experts, the limits of the several subjects, with a view to specialization, as far as possible.

7. Candidates must give notice six months before the examination, of their intention to appear, and must, at the time of giving such notice, state in writing the subject or subjects they intend to take up, and pay a fee of R32 to the Registrar.

Every candidate must also state, as definitely as possible, the subject or part of a subject in which he intends, if elected to a Studentship, to carry on special investigations, with a view to retain the Studentship during the second term of three years; and the ex-mination will be so framed as to test the extent of his knowledge in that subject or part of a subject. A candidate may also state what contribution, if any, he has made to the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined.

8. The names of the Premchand Roychand Students, past and present, shall be printed in the Calendar after the names of the Fellows.

Rules for the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination passed by the Syndicate.

1. The examination shall be held in the month of November, and two papers shall be given each day.

2. In each of the subjects for examination, four three-hour papers shall be set.

3. The number of questions set in each paper shall be at least twice as many as are required to be answered to secure full marks.

4. Each paper shall carry 100 marks.

5. In subjects 3 and 4 of the Scientific course, two theoretical papers shall be set.

In each of the Scientific subjects 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, three theoretical papers shall be set.

6. In subjects 3 and 4 of the Scientific course, the practical examination shall carry 200 marks.

In each of the Scientific subjects 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, the practical examination shall carry 100 marks.

The number of days over which the practical examination shall extend, will be fixed by the Examiner in consultation with the Syndicate.

7. Only marks in excess of 30 in each paper shall be counted towards the total, and each mark above 70 shall count as 2 marks towards the total.

8. The Examiners shall meet together before the examination in order to compare their questions, and after the examination in order to draw up a report (to be printed in the University Minutes), declaring the name of the candidate whom they consider entitled to the Studentship.

The above rules will come into effect at the examination of 1894.

(ii) The undermentioned candidates have passed the Tagore Law Examination held by Mr. Arthur Caspersz, Tagore Law Professor for 1893, on the Law of Estoppel in British India :—

In Order of Merit.

1. Thakur, Akshaykumar.
2. Ta, Jadunath.
3. Bandyopadhyay, Haripada.
4. Ray, Lalitmohan.

On the results of the Examination the Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore gold and silver medals have been awarded to Akshaykumar Thakur and Jadunath Ta, respectively.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 14th March, 1893.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th March, 1893.

No. 32.—Mr. M. J. Brind, Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for twenty months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th March, 1893.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 9th March, 1893.

No. 1309.—Lieutenant, J. Pinney, of the Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for 90 days from the 22nd March, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1311.—Captain A. B. Mayne, of the Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for 60 days from the 11th May, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

C. E. ROSS,

Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Sibi, the 8th March, 1893.

No. 378-*F. C.*—Under the provision of paragraph 89, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX, and with the sanction of the Government of India, Khan Bahadur Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel is appointed an Honorary Lieutenant in the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The 10th March, 1893.

No. 405-*F. C.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872) as amended by Section 1 of Act II of 1891, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to grant a license to the Reverend George Irwin Stone of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Quetta to solemnize marriages within the limits of British Baluchistan.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain,*

First Assistant.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 9th March, 1893.

No. 52.—Mr. T. T. Robyns, Assistant Commissioner, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is granted 12 months' furlough under Article 371, Section II, Chapter XIV of the Civil Service Regulations.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th March, 1893.

No. 3-*A.*—Lieutenant H. F. Thuillier, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 18, on the 11th February, 1893.

The 14th March, 1893.

No. 4-*A.*—Lieutenant E. D. Swinton, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, chapter II, paragraph 18, on the 3rd March, 1893.

R. T. R. LAURENCE, *Captain, R.E.,*

for *Director-General of Military Works.*

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 13th March, 1893.

No. 3—Major G. F. Wilson, R E., Deputy Manager in class I, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted furlough for eight months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

G. F. O. BOUGHEY, *Lieut.-Col., R E.,*

Manager, N. W. Railway.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th March, 1893.

No. 15.—Mr. W. C. Boyce, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the North Western Railway.

No. 16.—Mr. A. E. Adie, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 14th March, 1893.

No. 17.—Mr. G. S. E. Rice, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 4th January, 1893, *vice* Mr. A. W. U. Pope.

No. 18.—Lieutenant V. Murray, R. E., Assistant Traffic Superintendent, class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 8th February, 1893.

The 16th March, 1893.

No. 19.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 87, dated the 6th March, 1893, Lieutenant W. E. Manser, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is posted to the North Western Railway.

The 17th March, 1893.

No. 20.—Mr. E. T. Faulkner, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is transferred from the Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla Railway Survey to the North Western Railway.

HORACE BELL,
Offg. Director General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on or about the 1st May, 1892, a treasure containing R45 was found at Kolarapatti village, in Pollachi Taluk, Coimbatore District, by one Vélan, son of Palani, a resident of the village, buried by the side of a lane in the above village.

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agents, before the Collector of Coimbatore, at his office at 2 P.M. on Tuesday, the 5th September, 1893, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

J. STURROCK,
Collector of Coimbatore.

COIMBATORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 4th March, 1893.

NOTICE.

Under Section 5, clause (A) of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that on or about the 12th May, 1892, a treasure consisting of (30) thirty gold coins of the value of R13-11 was found in the patta land of one Govindasawmi Naidu, in the village of Hosúr, Hosúr Taluk, Salem District.

2. All persons claiming the above treasure or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent, before the Collector of Salem, on Wednesday, the 2nd August, 1893, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the Act.

G. STOKES,
Collector of Salem.

SALEM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th March, 1893.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the following gravestones having fallen into a ruinous condition will be dealt with under Rule XIX (of Home Department No. 103, dated Simla, 20th June, 1885), at the next ensuing repairs, unless communications be received from relatives beforehand :—

Masonry Monuments erected to—

I.

William Henry, son of Captain and Mrs. Blanshard, 29th May, 1893.

II.

Ensign John E. Mee, 38th Native Infantry, 10th June, 1839.

III.

Ensign Henry Ralfe, 38th Native Infantry, 1837.

IV.

Richard Caulfield, Sergeant-Major, Sappers and Miners, 25th February, 1833.

V.

Robert Hardinge, Sergeant, Sappers and Miners, 1833.

VI.

George Barrow, 26th Light Infantry, 1833.

VII.

Charlotte, wife of Major R. McMullen, 17th Native Infantry, 22nd January, 1855.

VIII.

Susan, wife of Captain W. Ramsey, M.B., 26th May, 1837.

IX.

Elizabeth, wife of Dixon Elliott, Drummer, 13th Native Infantry.

X.

Amelia Frances, daughter of Sergeant-Major Phipps, 14th March, 1839.

XI.

Thomas, infant son of Palpin, Quarter Master Sergeant, 16th Native Infantry, 2nd May, 1836.

H. W. BUSH,
Chaplain.

RAJPUR, DELHI,
The 11th March, 1893.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th March, 1893.

No. 15673.—Babu Purna Chandra Mustawfi, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 23 days, with effect from the 1st March, 1893, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders :—

Mr. H. Tulloch, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.
Babu Heramba Chandra Mukerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

The 17th March, 1893.

No. 15726.—Babu Hem Nath Basu is appointed to be a Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, with effect from the 1st February, 1893, *vice* Mr. W. R. Monks, promoted to the 3rd grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 14th March, 1893.

Berth & Co.
Bullard, King & Co
Cox & Co. (Saddlers, etc)
Croft, J. R., Esq.
Dannenberg, H. A., Esq.
Deacon Clark, Esq., C. E.
Gonne, Croft & Co.
Grossmith, W., Esq.
Paul, Edward & Co.
Price, G.
Rogers, Turner, Esq.
Roome, H. C., Esq., Secretary, Australian Homes Committee.
Shaw, F. M. , Esq.
Sherston & B. Taylor Messrs.
Sunday Times.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Ainsworth, Mrs.
Aldham, C. J., Mr.
Allen, C. H.
Archibald, Douglas.
Armstrong, Mrs.
Attias, Guilo, Sig.
Augustine, S. M.
Bechler & Co.
Beckett, Miss.
Bell, J. Hyslop.
Bernhard, B.
Berkonie, Fany, Esq
Blanleuil, Henri.
Bock, Mrs. M. A.
Bradley, John.
Burt, Cecil.
Burt, Henry, Mr.
Callins, Mrs. R. A.
Casanovis, G.
Charipher, M.
Clark, Revd. F. E.
Collingwood, Mrs.
Crawford, H. E.
Crawley, John G.
Curtis, A. C.
D'Arc, Miss M.
Deamrolais, S. R. L.
Dowling, R.
Doyle, Mrs. J.
Deyong, H. Den Heer.
Douglas, G. P. Home.
Dronet, Francis.
Ewing, W. R.
Farrell, Mrs. M., care of J. B. Boyle, Esq
Faulconer, H. V.
Forster, Miss.
Foster, H. E.
Fox, W. R. C.
Fraser, Mrs. Ellen F.
Gardiner, W. J.
Garrett, E. L.
Gordon, Mrs. Douglas.
Grant, Archibald.
Graydon, N. A.
Gray, Mrs. L.
Green, J T.
Griffin, F.
Hamilton, E.
Harwood, H.
Harris, H.
Henry, E. R., Esq.
Hosken, Mrs.
Hunter, C. H.
Jacous, Miss.
Jahel, B. G.
Jenkins, A., Esq.
Kerr, Miss K.
Kidd, Dr. C. E.
Knox, E. F., Lt.
Laing, James.
Lalor, Mrs.
Lampard, J.
Lawrence, Lincoln.
Lawler, Mrs. M.
Lawson, E., Corpl.
Lea, J. W.
Lea, J. A.
Lindley, John, Esq.
Lowe, A. M.
Lynch, C. P.
Lyons, B.
Maclan, F. H.
Matta Arpad.
Main, J.
McCartney, Mrs. J.
McKay, Hector, Mr.
McMullen, W. M.
Medd, G. H.
Miller-Every, Tom, Mr.
Montgomerie, M.
Morton, Misses.
Moon, E. R. P.
Moses, Wm., Mr.
Murphy, C. E.
Murphy, M. F.
Nellock, Mrs. Marie.
O'Donnell, Capt. A. C.
Otton, S. D.
Pavi, Charles.
Peatling, I. H.
Pien, Jose.
Piatt, F., Esq.
Pryce, A. E.
Pyle, Mrs. H. C.
Pyle, Mrs. C. J.
Reed, S.
Remfry, Mrs. J.
Richard, Guilio
Roberts, H.
Roberts, Capt. R. T.
Ross, J., Esq.
Ryan, H. McAnly.
Semon, Richard, Dr.
Shaw, Mrs.
Skinner, G. E. C.
Smith, L. J.
Smidt, H.
Smith, T. D.
Smith, Crawford.
Smith, W. B., Esq.
Simmons, M.
Spanna, Alfred.
Staines, R. G
Tomaso, Mr. Morchetto.
Townsend, R. A.
Traban, Mrs.
Walker, H R.
Walker, H. deR.
Walker, H.
Walshe, M. A. P.
Walcott, Mr.
Warren, C.
Webb, E. T.
Weichert, W.
Wichmann, Baron.
Wilcox, James.
Wilson, Dr. Geo. A.
Winn, R. G. A.
White, C. W., Esq.
Whitelock, F. A., Esq.
Zouche, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Faliot, Esq.
Fohys, Miss.
Eex, W. R. C.
Kelly, M. J. S.
O'Shaughnessy, R.
Payr, L. V.
Staines, R. G.
Walker, Henry.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexander, H. A.
Abas Ale Khan.
Arden, S., Miss.
Abramovici, Dr.
Awrook, Ramchandra.
Brown, J. D.
Bertin, A.
Byland, S. V., Lt.
Blanchard, H. W.
Bahlk, C., Revd.
Bowen, R.
Boshicachariar, C.
Barbour, E., Dr.
Beljan Bahadur Sing.
Bowman, J. C.
Baird, Mrs.
Buroocha, J. P.
Bond, E., Mrs.
Clerke, L. H.
Coyne, J. S.
Croush, T.
Copleston, F. S., Mrs.
Campball, L. M. S., Miss.
DRozario, E.
Delastie, H. L.
Duranand, D., Mr.
Dhunjiboy, E. Borocha.
Dalip Singh.
Duffy, A. C.
Damoy, C.
English.
Erskin, W. K.
Furgusson, A. A.
Faulkner, W. A.
Fairbassk, W.
Frurer, Mrs.
Forrer, G.
Frankfort, Land.
Forster, Miss.
Fabian, G.
Ferozesha, N. L.
Fraser.
Guinness, R. S.
Gusnness, M. X.
Grunberg, J.
Gemmell, J.
Ghertiur, L.
Gungadeen, D. P.
Harwood, H.
Hamilton, Miss.
Hardy, W.E., Surg. Capt.
Hill, C. H.
Harris, H. T.
Harris, C. W.
Hunter, E., Mrs.
Hasnandas.
Hastings, W., Revd.
Hutton, Mrs.
Hardt, H.
Higgins, F. W.
Ino, N., Miss.
Ino, George.
Jainish, Dr.
J. Poonooawing.
Jones, W. W.
Juch, Carl.
Jawahiram.
John, A.
Kulsoom Bee.
Kempster, F. J., Lt.-Col.
Kokin, H.
Lingard, Geor.
Lesily, L. F.
Levescy, T.
Lugard, E. J.
Level, P.
Marinburk, J.
Mantutte, A.
Meredith, F.
Merowalli, W.
Manshankar Javashankar.
Maxwell, H. St. Pheoj.
Maxcarenhas, A.
Mortan, C. J.
Mirzbash, R.
Morse, T. S. B.
Munshi Moharogo Lall.
Maimustan, J.
Muzavin, E. T.
Mconachi, H.
Pugh, T.
Palondi, M. H. K.
Phillips, H.
Pehlwanian, G.
Peshtonji Patel.
Ralstone, C., Mrs.
Robertson, Miss.
Rogowske, A.
Rosenbag, L.
Renneck, R. A., Col.
Reid, W. H.
Ruthurfurd, J., Col.
Roberts, R. T.
Rogaby, L.
Strut, H. A., Commr.
Sugolese, C.
Schroder, O.
Spanion, A., Mr.
Smith, J.
Sodd, H.
Solburg, P. C.
Satesse Narayenram.
Stoddard, J. L.
Stainner, B.
Spanglier, E.
Stewart, Mrs.
Simpson, T.
Short, H. E.
Tiechler, K.
Trux, J.
Terroomal, C.
Turnbull, M. G., Genl.
Teveotdale, J. R.
Tebaldi, Mr.
Turunbull, W. S.
Tiffi, E.
Termuljee, R. Maker.
Turumayma, S.
Twel, D., Miss.
Thornton, F. T.
Twidie, J.
Whitehead, Mrs.
Watts, Miss.
Waller, Mrs.
Wright, A. E.
Walker, H. R.
Wetter, R., Dr.
White, G., Sir
Whitehouse, Dr.
Walther, H. R.
Wright, F.
Wilson, T.
Wilkinson, S.
Waller, R. M.
Whatrob, H.
Webster, Col.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 13th March, 1893.

Balt, Gunner.
John, S. M.
Smith, C. J.

The 18th March, 1893.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1893.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	22nd March	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	21st ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands China, and Japan.	18th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	18th ,,	Ditto.
Colombo and the Australasian Colonies.	24th ,,	*Viá* Bombay and Tuticorin.
Madras and Colombo . . .	22nd ,,	Per P & O. Str. *Khedive*.
Straits, China, and Japan . .	21st ,,	Per Steamer *Lightning*.
Rangoon and Moulmein .	21st ,,	Per Steamer *Ethiopia*.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	24th ,,	Per Steamer *Purnea*.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	22nd ,,	Per Steamer *Kasara*.
Europe,, *viá* Marselles . .	18th ,,	Per P. & O Co.'s extra Steamer *Peninsular* from Bombay.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

Articles marked per P. and O. Steamer *Peninsular* from Bombay will be forwarded.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1893.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Result of votes on the proposals submitted in Circular No. 5, dated 25th November, 1892.

SUBJECT.	Yes.	No.
1. Whether rules 54 and 55 shall be altered as proposed.	823	53
2. Whether the amounts of excess surplus, now standing at credit of subscribers, shall be applied in adding to the prospective pensions as proposed.	840	83
3. Whether the amounts of excess surplus, which have reverted to the Fund on the death of subscribers, shall be applied to increasing the pensions of nominees with effect from 1st May, 1893, as proposed.	825	82

Result of votes on the proposal submitted in Circular No. 6, dated 30th November, 1892.

SUBJECT.	Yes.	No.
Whether Mrs. J. S. Rogers shall be admitted to pension as recommended in the Circular.	980	81

By Order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,

Secretary.

CALCUTTA,

The 10th March, 1893.

THE HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

Resolution passed by the Subscribers to the Hindu Family Annuity Fund at their meeting held on the 28th January, 1893.

That the Directors be authorised to draw in the manner laid down in Rule 65 Rupees (21,437) twenty-one thousand four hundred and thirty-seven only during the year 1893-94 from the Deposit Account with the Government of India to meet the expenditure provided for in the Budget Estimate of the year.

ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY,
M.A., B.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.,

Chairman.

RAMAPRASANNA GHOSH, M.A., B.L.,

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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Selected Committee on the Bill to amend the Inland Emigration Act, 1882, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th March, 1893 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Inland Emigration Act, 1882, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 430, dated 20th February, 1893 [Paper No 1].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 268T., dated 20th February, 1893 [Paper No. 2]
From Under Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1303, dated 21st February, 1893, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
Telegram from Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 101, dated 24th February, 1893 [Paper No. 4].
From Chief Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 485, dated 24th February, 1893 [Paper No. 5].
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 790, dated 25th February, 1893, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1022, dated 13th March, 1893, and enclosure [Papers No. 7].
From Secretary, Indian Association, dated 10th March, 1893 [Paper No. 8].

2. *Section 4 of the Bill (as now revised)*.—After considering the remarks of the Indian Tea Association we have thought it advisable to omit section 5 of the Bill as introduced, which empowered the Local Government to exempt individual estates from the operation of the Act. We have amended section 4 so as to empower the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, to exempt any labour-district or specified portion of a labour-district. This section, as it now stands, will not prevent the exemption of individual estates in special cases, but it gives prominence to what we believe to be the intention of the Government of India, namely, that in withdrawing portions of labour-districts from the Act, regard should be had to the circumstances of specified and compact areas in a labour-district rather than to those of individual estates.

3. *Section 5 of the Bill*.—Having regard to the objections urged by persons interested in the tea industry, and strongly supported by the Chief Commissioner of Assam in his

letter of the 12th August, 1892, we have raised the maximum period of contract from three to four years, as the majority of us are not satisfied that a three-years' term is sufficient to recoup the employer the expenses incurred in importing the labourer and maintaining him during the period of his acclimatization in the labour-districts.

The necessary consequential changes have been made in other sections of the Bill.

We have also provided that the labourer shall receive wages at a higher rate during the fourth year of the term of his contract.

4. *Section 7 of the Bill.*—We have inserted a general provision empowering the Local Government in the recruiting districts as well as in the labour-districts to cancel a labour-contract in cases in which the labourer has been illegally or fraudulently recruited. Provision has also been made for the repatriation in such cases of the labourer and of his relatives and dependents (if any).

5. *Section 8 of the Bill.*—Having regard to section 18 of the Act, which renders a contractor liable for the acts and defaults of his sub-contractor, we think it desirable that no sub-contractor should be licensed to act on behalf of more than one contractor. We have amended section 16 of the Act accordingly.

6. *Section 10 of the Bill.*—It seems to us reasonable that in cases in which a labour-contract is cancelled under section 84 of the Act at the instance of the employer or his representative, the Superintendent should have power, if he thinks it necessary, to award compensation to the labourer. We have amended section 84 of the Act accordingly.

7. *Section 11 of the Bill.*—We propose to retain section 86 of the Act in a modified form, in order to make it clear that the rules in Chapter V of the Act do not apply to the transport by sea of labourers and emigrants from the Madras Presidency, which will, we understand, be regulated by the rules of the Native Passenger Ships Act.

8. *Section 12 of the Bill.*—We think it desirable that the rules framed by the Chief Commissioner of Assam under (proposed) section 112B of the Act to regulate the execution of labour-contracts at Dhubri should be made after previous publication. We have inserted words to this effect in the section. The previous publication will, we understand, be made in the manner provided for in the General Clauses Act, I of 1887.

9. *Sections 16 and 17 of the Bill.*—We have omitted the words "or otherwise," as suggested by the Indian Tea Association, and have provided that a District Magistrate may summon a Committee under section 128 of the Act, and that the Local Government may direct such a Committee to be summoned, on the report of an Inspector, Magistrate or Medical Officer.

10. *Section 19 of the Bill.*—It seems to us desirable that the unanimous finding of a Committee should be final. We have accordingly restricted the power of the Local Government to declare under (proposed) section 129A of the Act that an estate or a portion of an estate is unfit for the residence of labourers to cases in which the finding of the Committee has not been unanimous.

11. *Section 25 of the Bill.*—We have revised the wording of (proposed) section 142C of the Act in accordance with the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner of Assam so as to make it clear that only such emigrants as have gone up to the labour-districts for the purpose of labouring on any estate, and their dependents (if any), may be repatriated at the charge of the Inland Labour Transport Fund.

12. *Section 34 of the Bill.*—We have adopted the suggestion made by the Chief Commissioner of Assam with reference to (proposed) section 182B of the Act that periods of imprisonment under the ordinary law should only be endorseable as an addition to the term of the labour-contract when the labourer is sentenced to such imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years.

13. We have also made certain other additions and modifications in the Bill as introduced which need not be referred to in detail, as they are either mere changes in drafting or changes on points of minor importance not materially affecting the measure.

14. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	14th January, 1893.
Fort Saint George Gazette	31st January, 1893.
Calcutta Gazette	25th January, 1893.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	20th January, 1893.
Central Provinces Gazette	28th January, 1893.
Assam Gazette	28th January, 1893.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Telugu	21st February, 1893.
Bengal	Bengali	14th February, 1893.
	Hindi	21st February, 1893.
	Uriya	23rd February, 1893.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	Urdu	18th February, 1893.

15. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.

ALEX. EDW. MILLER.

JAS. L. MACKAY.

RASHBEHARY GHOSE.*

P. CHENTSAL RAO.†

C. C. STEVENS.‡

J. BUCKINGHAM.§

The 16th March, 1893.

* In addition to the two points mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao, with whom I agree both as regards the age limit and the maximum term of labour-contracts, I would insist on the local registration of all labourers whose contracts are enforceable under the Inland Emigration Act.

† I append a note on the two points on which I differ.

‡ I concur in the dissent of the Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose.

§ The only two points I feel bound to take strong exception to are the reduction of the term of contract to four years and the amendment of section 9, under which contracts executed between employer and Native direct are restricted to one year.

NOTE.

THERE are two points in the Bill to which I take exception, and they are (1) the non-alteration of section 11 of the Emigration Act, which creates an exception to the general law of majority for contractual purposes, and (2) the period of maximum duration of a labour-contract laid down in section 9 of the Bill.

First.—As to the age, section 11 of the Contract Act as modified by section 3 of Act IX of 1875 fixes the age of competency to contract at 18 years; but section 11 of the Emigration Act lowers that age to 16. If in the case of ordinary contracts, whose breach is attended only by civil liability, the law, acting in the interests of the individual, requires in the contractor the physical and mental development attained at the age of 18 years, it seems to me that in the case of contracts involving criminal liability and expatriation from home and surroundings, undertaken by classes of a low order of intelligence, the age limit should be increased and not lowered. When, again, it is remembered that the Indian labourer's lot is a life-long dependence for the means of subsistence on the persistence of his bodily powers, that his best period of growth is between the years of 16 and 20 and that his physical development is arrested and stunted by hard and continuous manual labour during this period of his life in marshy and feverish climates, it is clear that there are considerations which should induce a paternal Legislature to hesitate before sanctioning the emigration of boys of 16 and 17 to estates and plantations in jungly situations of excessive rainfall. Again, it is well known that the class from which recruiters are drawn leave much to be desired on the score of character, and that, in their anxiety to secure for their employers the maximum of labourers within the minimum of time, many recruiters are not over-scrupulous in regard to the age of the recruits, and what with the uncertainty which the question of the accurate determination of age presents even to the medical experts, it frequently happens that boys and girls even under the statutory age are decoyed and sent to work on the plantations. These statements are supported by the Deputy Commissioner of Chhattisgarh, who gives in his report some typical cases to illustrate the manner in which unscrupulous recuiters abuse their powers. I think I have said enough to show that an alteration raising the limit of age prescribed by section 11 is urgently called for in the circumstances of the case. I would propose to leave the age to be governed by the ordinary law and repeal section 11 of the Act. There is nothing in this proposal to militate against the interests of the employers, because it is obviously to their advantage to be served by able-bodied men able to cope with wind and weather, rather than by striplings of 16 and 17, who may break down under the stress of continuous plantation labour.

2. In regard to the maximum duration of a labour-contract, the Bill proposed three years, which was the period fixed by law before the Act, I of 1882, and this reversion to the old state of things has met with almost universal approval. In fact, it is the one point in which all the official authorities consulted are unanimously agreed. Even the Select Committee is equally divided on this point, and it is only a narrow majority of the Committee that have agreed to raise the limit to four years. The only argument that was forwarded during the discussion in favour of the limitation being raised to four, was that the reduction of the period to three years, coupled with the provision of section 142, enabling the labourer to redeem his liberty, is calculated to inflict pecuniary loss upon the employers. This statement deserves some examination. It assumes that in a *large* number of cases the labourers are only too ready to unfetter themselves of their contract even at the expense of amounts which must to persons in their condition of life be nothing less than small fortunes. Such an assumption, if true, is a sad commentary on the lot of the labourer in the plantations, and any argument based on such an assumption ought not to be entertained for a moment by the Legislature of this country. Apart, however, from the side-light thus thrown on the conditions of coolie life in the tea-gardens, it is worth one's while to consider whether the statement is tenable even from the employer's point of view. Admitting the average initial cost of procuring a labourer is Rs. 90 (it was stated to be something above Rs. 60 by the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis in the debate on the Bill of 1882, and facilities for communication have since vastly improved), and distributing this sum over the period of the contract, the employer will pay during each of the three years Rs. 30 in addition to the wage fixed per annum. This I consider is highly favourable to the employer, considering the expensiveness of living and the almost prohibitive cost of securing local labour in places like Assam. At the end of each year of labour, therefore, the labourer will work out one-third of the initial cost of recruiting. If, therefore, the labourer redeems immediately after his arrival at the garden, the employer gets Rs. 108 or Rs. 18, more than his preliminary cost. If the labourer redeems after working out one year of the contract and Rs. 30 of the initial cost, the employer receives Rs. 96, which again is Rs. 36 more than the balance of the recruiting expense he is entitled to. And, in cases where the labourer redeems after working out two years of the contract and Rs. 60 of the cost of recruiting, the employer will receive Rs. 60, which again is Rs. 30 more than the balance of recruiting cost at the end of the second year. If these principles and calculations are correct, it is clear that the employer is always a gainer at whatever stage of the contract the labourer chooses to exercise his privilege of redemption. It has always to be remembered that, but for the Emigration Act and its penal provisions, including the extraordinary one of arming a private individual and interested party with the powers of arresting without a warrant, employers, if left to their own resources and the remedies of the civil law, would find immediately that recruiting is a much more costly and frequently ruinous affair than it now is. On the other hand, if the coolies receive fair treatment, there is nothing to prevent the renewal of their contract, and good employers having nothing to fear even if the maximum duration be reduced to two years. As the Additional Commissioner, Mr. Wace, remarks, "If an employer cannot induce a labourer after the third year to renew his contract, he scarcely deserves to retain the hold which the present limit of five years gives him."

For the foregoing reasons, I am of opinion that the term of the contract should not exceed three years.

P. CHENTSAL RAO.

No. II.

A Bill to amend the Inland Emigration Act, 1882.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Inland Emigration Act, 1882; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Inland Emigration Act, 1893; and

(*2*) it shall come into force at once.

Substitution of new section for section 1, Act I of 1882.

2. For section 1 of the said Inland Emigration Act, 1882, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Short title.

"This Act may be called the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882.

Local extent.

"It extends—

(*a*) to the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Assam, and to the district of Ganjam; and

(*b*) to such other portions of the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council as the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may, by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette, from time to time, direct.

Commencement.

"It shall come into force—

(*i*) in the territories mentioned in clause (*a*) of this section at once; and

(*ii*) in any territories to which it may be extended by a notification under clause (*b*) of this section on such day as may be specified in that behalf in such notification."

Amendments of section 3

3. (*1*) In section 3 of the said Act, in the definition of the expression "the labour-districts," the words "Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill Tracts," and "Khasi Hills" are hereby repealed.

(*2*) In the same section of the said Act, in the definition of the word "emigrate," the words "not being a labour-district" are hereby repealed; and for the words "Chief Commissioner of Oudh" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces, or from any portion of the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, in which this Act may, for the time being, be in force.

(3) In the same section of the said Act, in the definition of the word "dependent" for the word "means" the word "includes" shall be substituted.

Amendments of section 4.

4. In section 4 of the said Act, after the word "labour-district" *where it first* occurs, the words "or *specified area thereof", and after the same word, where it afterwards occurs, the words "or area" shall be respectively inserted.*

Amendment of section 9.

5. For the penultimate paragraph of section 9 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"No such contract shall be made for a term exceeding *four* years or, if the contract is entered into under the provisions of section 111 of this Act, for a term exceeding one year, commencing from the date of its execution; or shall stipulate for a less rate of monthly wages for a completed daily task regulated in accordance with the provisions of this Act than five rupees in the case of a man and four rupees in the case of a woman, *for the first three years of the term of the contract, and six rupees in the case of a man and five rupees in the case of a woman for the fourth year of such term.*"

Addition of new section after section 9.

6. After the same section of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"In absence of specific obligation, underground labour not obligatory."

"9A. Unless the contract contains a specific obligation to this effect, no labourer shall be bound by any labour-contract entered into under this Act to undertake any work involving *underground* labour *in mines*."

Addition of new sections after section 11.

7. *After section 11 of the said Act the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—*

Power of Local Government to cancel contract for wrongful recruitment.

"*11A.* If the Local Government, after such enquiry as it thinks sufficient, is of opinion that any labourer was recruited or conveyed to a labour-district, or compelled or induced to enter into a labour-contract, by any coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation, or that any such irregularity has occurred in connection with his recruitment or the execution of his contract as makes it just to rescind his contract, the Local Government may, by an order in writing, direct the labour-contract of such labourer to be cancelled.

"On receipt of any such order by the Local Government, the *Superintendent*, Inspector or Magistrate shall cancel the contract referred to, and shall thereupon make an endorsement that it has been so cancelled on the labourer's copy of the contract or, if the same be not forthcoming, shall give to the labourer a certificate to that effect.

"*11B. When the labour-contract of any labourer is or has been cancelled under the last foregoing section, the Local Government may, at its discretion and on the application of the labourer concerned, cancel the labour-contracts of any labourers, being the wife, husband, father, mother, son or daughter of the labourer whose labour-contract is or has been cancelled, who may have entered into a labour-contract at the same place with the same employer or, in the case of labour contracts cancelled in the labour-districts, may be employed on any estate belonging to the same employer.*

Power to cancel contract of labourer related to labourer whose contract is cancelled.

"*11C. Subject to any orders which the Local Government may issue in this behalf, the Superintendent, Inspector or Magistrate may send back to his native district any labourer, together with his dependents (if any) whose contract has been cancelled under section 11A, and may recover the whole or any part of the expenses incurred in so sending him back as follows, namely:—*

Repatriation of labourers whose contracts cancelled for wrongful recruitment.

(a) when the contract has been cancelled before the labourer has reached the labour-districts, in accordance with the provisions of section 49 or section 79, as the case may be, as if it were a sum recoverable under one of those sections;

(b) when the contract has been cancelled in a labour-district, from the employer on whose estate the labourer was under contract to labour, as if it were an arrear of wages.

"*11D. In any case in which a labourer is sent back to his native district under the provisions of the last foregoing section, the Superintendent, Inspector or Magistrate may provide an escort or make such other arrangements as may appear to him to be necessary for ensuring that such labourer is actually conveyed to such district. Any expenditure incurred in providing such escort or making such arrangements may be recovered as part of the amount expended in sending such labourer back to his native district.*"

Escort for repatriated labourer.

8. *For section 16 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—*

Substitution of new section for section 16.

"*16. No sub-contractor shall be licensed to act on behalf of more than one contractor.*"

Sub-contractor only to represent one contractor.

9. After section 42 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Addition of new sections after section 42.

"42A. If the employer with whom any labourer intends to contract or the agent of such employer has given notice to the Superintendent that before any labour-contract is entered into by him or on his behalf with any labourer, the labourer shall be examined by a competent medical man and certified by him to be in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to reside and labour for hire in the labour-district in which the estate of such employer is situate, the Superintendent shall not permit such labourer to execute a labour-contract until such certificate from such medical man as aforesaid has been produced and shown to him.

Employer may require medical certificate as to fitness to labour previous to contract.

"42B. If the employer or his agent has directed that such examination shall be made by any medical officer in the service of Government, such officer making the examination shall be entitled to receive from such employer or his agent such a fee not exceeding eight annas for each labourer so examined as the Local Government may fix."

Medical officer entitled to fee.

10. *In section 84 of the said Act, after the word "registered" the words "and such further sum (if any) by way of compensation as the Superintendent thinks reasonable" shall be inserted.*

Amendment of section 84.

11. *In* section 86 of the said Act *all the words after the word "labour-districts" are* hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 86.

12. For sections 111 and 112 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of new sections for sections 111 and 112.

"111. Any employer may enter into a labour-contract for any term not exceeding one year commencing from the date of the execution of the contract with any native of India within the labour-district in which the estate on which such native contracts to labour is situated. When any employer has executed any such contract with any such native within a labour-district, he shall, within one month from the date of the execution of such contract, forward it in duplicate to the Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate is situated. On receipt of the contract so forwarded, the Inspector shall enter an abstract thereof in a register to be kept by him for the purpose, and shall then give one copy of the contract to the labourer and the other copy to his employer.

Labour-contracts executed in labour-districts between employer and native direct.

Registration of such contracts.

"111A. When, for the first time after the registration of any such contract with a labourer, the Inspector visits the estate on which such labourer is employed, the employer shall cause such labourer to appear before the Inspector for the purpose of having his contract verified, and such labourer may thereupon apply to the Inspector to cancel the contract;

Verification and cancellation of such contracts.

and, if he shows cause sufficient in the opinion of the Inspector to justify the cancellation, the Inspector *shall* cancel the contract, and shall thereupon make an endorsement that it has been cancelled on the labourer's copy of the contract, or, if such copy be not forthcoming, shall give to the labourer a certificate to that effect.

"111B. The Inspector or Magistrate may at any time, either on the application of the employer or the labourer or of his own motion, require the employer to cause any labourer who has entered into a contract under section 111 and is employed upon any estate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Inspector or Magistrate to appear before him for the purpose of having his contract verified; and, if such labourer applies to the Inspector or Magistrate to cancel his contract and shows cause sufficient in the opinion of the Inspector or Magistrate to justify such cancellation, the Inspector or Magistrate *shall* cancel the contract as provided in the last preceding section.

Power of Inspector or Magistrate to require labourer who has executed such contract to appear before him.

"112. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 111, any employer may enter into a labour-contract with any native of India in a labour-district for any term not exceeding *four* years commencing from the date of the execution of the contract if he appears either in person or by agent with such native before the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the estate upon which such native is about to contract to labour is situated.

Labour-contracts executed within labour-districts before Inspector or Magistrate.

"Such Inspector or Magistrate shall thereupon explain the labour-contract to such native and shall, if satisfied, that he is competent to enter into and understands the same, call upon him and the employer or his agent to execute it in his presence; and, if they execute it, shall attest such execution with his signature.

"An abstract of every such labour-contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Inspector or Magistrate for the purpose; and one copy of such contract shall then be given to the labourer and the other copy to his employer or his agent.

"In respect of every labour-contract an abstract whereof is registered under section 111 or under this section, the employer who executes such contract in person or by agent shall pay to the Inspector or Magistrate such fee, not exceeding one rupee, as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

"112A. For the purposes of the last preceding section an estate situated in any one of the following districts of the Assam Valley Division, namely, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur, shall be deemed to be also situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Inspector and Magistrate resident at the civil station of Dhubri in the Goalpara District; and, subject to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, contracts to labour on any estate in any of the labour-districts above named may be executed and registered before the Inspector or Magistrate at Dhubri in accordance with the provision of the last preceding section.

Execution of labour-contract before Inspector or Magistrate of Dhubri.

"112B. The Local Government may *after previous publication* make rules consistent with this Act with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely:—

Power of Local Government to frame rules in connection with the execution of labour-contracts at Dhubri.

(*a*) the execution and registration of contracts under section 112A before the Inspector or Magistrate at Dhubri;

(*b*) the medical examination at Dhubri by the Civil Surgeon or other competent medical man of labourers and persons intending to become labourers and their dependents;

(*c*) the conditions under which depôts, rest-houses, and other places may be established and maintained at Dhubri for the reception and lodging of labourers and persons intending to become labourers and their dependents; the sanitation and management of such depôts, rest-houses and other places; the arrangements for food, water and conservancy therein; the clothing and necessary utensils to be supplied to persons lodged therein, and the hospital accommodation for and medical treatment of such persons;

(*d*) the control and inspection by officers of Government of such depôts, rest-houses and other places; and

(*e*) the registers to be kept, and the reports and returns to be made, by the persons in charge of such depôts, rest-houses and other places."

13. *For* section 114 of the said Act the *following shall be substituted, namely*:—

Substitution of new section for section 114.

"*114. Any Inspector or Magistrate or any person authorised by either of them in writing in this behalf may at any time enter and inspect all lands and houses wholly or partially used by or for labourers, or by or for any other natives of India employed on any estate, and may require that all such labourers or natives, or any particular class or classes or individual or individuals of them, shall be brought before him, and that a copy of the labour-contract of any labourer shall be produced, and may make any inquiries which he thinks proper touching the condition or treatment of such labourers or other natives or any of them, and the employer shall be bound to comply with such requisition and to answer such inquiries to the best of his ability.*"

Powers of Inspector or Magistrate to inspect lands and houses and make requisitions and inquiries.

Amendment of section 115

14. In section 115 of the said Act, for the words "whole number of days in the current month," the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"number of working days in the current month. The number of working days in any month shall be ascertained by deducting the number of Sundays from the whole number of days in the month."

Amendment of section 121.

15. For the last sentence of section 121 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"The Inspector shall from time to time, when visiting the estate, on the application of the employer, and may also at any other time on the application of either the employer or the labourer, endorse on the labourer's labour-contract, after such enquiry as may be necessary, the number of days so to be added to the term thereof:

"Provided that an employer who omits to apply for the endorsement of such days on any labourer's labour-contract, when the Inspector is actually visiting the estate, shall, in the absence of sufficient reasons to the contrary shown to the satisfaction of the Inspector, be debarred from applying afterwards for such endorsement in so far as days of absence which occurred prior to the date of the Inspector's last visit are concerned."

Amendment of section 128.

16. Between the first and second paragraphs of section 128 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"The Magistrate of the District may also of his own motion summon such a Committee, if, either from his own observation or *upon the report of an Inspector, Magistrate or Medical Officer*, he is of opinion that any estate or portion of an estate is, for any of the reasons aforesaid, unfit for the residence of labourers or of any particular class of labourers."

Addition of new section after section 128.

17. After the same section of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Local Government may order Committee.

"128A. If it appears to the Local Government *upon the report of an Inspector, Magistrate or Medical Officer*—

(*a*) that any estate or portion of an estate is for any of the reasons given in the last preceding section unfit for the residence of labourers or of any particular class of labourers, or

(*b*) that the percentage of mortality of labourers or of any particular class of labourers employed on any estate or on any portion of an estate is such as would justify the institution of an inquiry by a medical officer under section 130 of this Act,

the Local Government may direct the Magistrate of the District to summon a Committee under the last preceding section; and the Magistrate of the District shall forthwith proceed to summon a Committee accordingly."

Addition to section 129.

18. To the last paragraph of section 129 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"Where the finding relates to the whole of any estate and the employer has no other estate in the same labour-district on which the labourer may be employed, the Inspector shall cancel the labour-contract of such labourer, and shall thereupon make an endorsement that it has been cancelled on the labourer's copy of the contract, or, if such copy be not forthcoming, shall give to the labourer a certificate to that effect."

Addition of new section after section 129.

19. After section 129 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Local Government may pass orders on proceedings of Committee.

"129A. The Local Government may call for the proceedings of any Committee summoned under section 128, or section 128A of this Act, and, *if the finding of such Committee is not unanimous, the Local Government may* record any finding thereon which such Committee was competent to record, and such finding shall have the same effect as the finding of a Committee under section 129."

Amendments of section 130.

20. *In* section 130 of the said Act, after the words "Local Government" each time they occur the words "or the Magistrate of the District" *shall be inserted, and to the same section the following shall be added, namely:—*

"*Provided that, when the mortality among any particular class of labourers employed on an estate or any specified portion of an estate exceeds the percentage specified in this section, the Local Government or Magistrate of the District may direct an inquiry under this section limited to such particular class of labourers.*"

Amendments of section 132.

21. (*1*) In section 132 of the said Act, for the words "and that such estate or portion is thereby rendered" the words "or that such estate or portion is" shall be substituted.

(*2*) In the same section, *for the words following* the word "labourers" the *first time it occurs down to and including the same word the second* time it occurs, the words "*or of any particular class of labourers, it may make a declaration in writing to that effect*" *shall be substituted.*

Amendments of section 133.

22. *For* section 133 of the said Act, *the following shall be substituted:—*

Power to certify fitness of estate or portion found or declared to be unfit.

133. If it at any time appears to the Inspector that any estate or smaller area, which has been found or declared under any of the preceding

provisions to be unfit for the residence of labourers or of any particular class of labourers, has become fit for the residence of such labourers or class of labourers, as the case may be, he shall, with the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the district in which such estate or area is situate, give a certificate to that effect signed by him. Thereupon all such labourers as are mentioned or referred to in the last paragraph of section 129, and whose contracts have not been cancelled by the Inspector under that section, shall again be bound to labour on the estate or area, as the case may be, to which the certificate relates for the unexpired periods (if any) of their respective contracts."

Addition of new section after section 140.

23. After section 140 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely :—

Power to cancel contract of labourer related to labourer whose contract is cancelled or determined.

"140A. When the labour-contract of any labourer is or has been cancelled or determined under section 111A, 111B, 122 or 140, the Inspector or Magistrate, as the case may be, may, at his discretion, and on the application of the labourers concerned, cancel the labour-contract of any labourer employed on any estate belonging to the same employer being *a* wife, husband, father, mother, son or daughter of the labourer whose labour-contract is or has been so cancelled or determined."

Amendment of section 142.

24. In the last paragraph of section 142 of the said Act, for the words "third, fourth and fifth years" the words "third *and fourth* years" shall be substituted.

Addition of new sections after section 142.

25. After section 142 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely :—

Power to equalize terms of contract in case of husband and wife.

"142A. In any case in which the contract of a labourer determines at a different time from that of any other labourer who is the wife or husband of such labourer, the Inspector or Magistrate may, on the joint application of such labourers, equalise the terms of their respective contracts, *and may for this purpose add to the term of the contract which expires first and deduct from the term of the contract which expires last in such proportions as may appear to him to be equitable.*

"Every such addition or deduction from the term of any contract shall be certified by such Inspector or Magistrate on the back of both the employer's and the labourer's copies of the contract, or, if the same be not forthcoming, by writing under the Inspector or Magistrate's hand, copies of which shall be delivered to the employer and the labourer.

J.—Repatriation of labourers and others.

Repatriation of labourers whose contract is determined under section 122.

"142B. If any labourer, not being a native of the labour-districts, whose contract is determined under section 122, desires to be sent back to his native district, the Inspector may, instead of awarding a sum as receivable by such labourer from his employer, as provided by that section, order the employer to deposit such amount, whether in excess of the three months' wages awardable under that section or otherwise, as shall, in the Inspector's opinion, be sufficient to cover the entire expenses of sending the labourer to such district. Such amount shall be deposited by the employer in the Inspector's office and shall be expended by the Inspector in sending the labourer back to his native district.

"On failure of the employer to deposit such amount within twenty-four hours in accordance with any such order, the Inspector may pay the same, and any amount so paid shall be recoverable from the employer as if it were an arrear of wages.

Repatriation of immigrants not under contract who are physically incapacitated.

"142C. If any person, being a native of India but not being a labourer, *who has emigrated from his native district to a labour-district for the purpose of labouring for hire in any estate situate therein, or being a dependent of any person who has so emigrated,* has no means of subsistence and is, in the opinion of the Inspector or Magistrate, permanently incapacitated from earning his livelihood in a labour-district, the Inspector or Magistrate may, on the application of such person, send him back *together with his dependents (if any)* to his native district, and may, subject to the control of the Local Government, charge the expenses incurred in so doing to the Inland Labour Transport Fund.

Repatriation of labourers wrongfully recruited.

"142D. Subject to any orders which the Local Government may issue in this behalf, the Inspector or Magistrate may send back to his native district any labourer, together with his dependents (if any), whose contract has been cancelled under section 111A *or* 111B on the ground of coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation, or of any irregularity in connection with his recruitment or the execution of his contract, and may recover, as if it were an arrear of wages, from the employer on whose estate such labourer was under contract to labour, the whole or any part of the expenses incurred in so sending him back.

Repatriation of persons not under contract wrongfully recruited.

"142E. If it appears to the Inspector or Magistrate, on complaint made before him or otherwise, that there is reason to suppose that any native of India, not being a labourer, has been induced by any coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation to emigrate to a labour-district, the Inspector or Magistrate shall call upon the employer on whose behalf such person was made or induced to emigrate, or to whose estate he is being or has been conveyed, or, if the employer cannot be communicated with without undue delay, upon his agent or any one accompanying such person or conveying him to any labour-district or estate, to appear before the Inspector or Magistrate and show cause why such person should not be sent back to his native district.

"If the Inspector or Magistrate is of opinion after such enquiry as he thinks sufficient that such person was engaged or compelled or induced to emigrate by any such coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation, as would justify his being sent back to his native district, the Inspector or Magistrate shall record a finding to this effect and shall send such person, if he so desires, together with

any other persons dependent on him (if any) back to his native district

"Subject to any orders which the Local Government may issue in this behalf, the whole or any part of the amount expended in sending a person back to his native district under this section may be recovered as if it were an arrear of wages from the employer on whose behalf such person was induced to emigrate or to whose estate he was being or had been conveyed; or if the employer is not known, or if there is no such employer, by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person accompanying such person or conveying him to any labour-district or estate.

Arrangements may be made for escorting persons ordered to be repatriated.

"142F. In any case in which a labourer or other person is sent back to his native district under the provisions of section 142D or section 142E, the Inspector or Magistrate may provide an escort or make such other arrangements as may appear to him to be necessary for ensuring that such labourer or person is actually conveyed to such district Any expenditure incurred in providing such escort or making such arrangements may be recovered as part of the amount expended in sending such labourer or other person back to his native district"

Amendment of sections 143 and 145.

26. To section 143 of the said Act the words "In addition to any other power to make rules conferred by this Act" shall be prefixed; and in section 145 of the said Act for the word "hereunder" the words "under this Act" shall be substituted.

Addition to section 151

27. *For section 151 of the said Act the following shall be substituted:—*

Garden-sardár failing to report himself, &c.

"151. Whoever being a garden-sardár,

fails, within fourteen days after his arrival in the local area within which he is authorized to enter into contracts under this Act, to report himself to the local agent (if any) specified in his certificate, or

fails without sufficient cause to return to his employer within the time specified in his certificate, or

fails to account for the money advanced to him by his employer for the purpose of engaging labourers, and

whoever being a garden-sardár or a person appointed under section fifty or section seventy-three to accompany labourers to a labour-district wilfully abandons any labourer or his dependent on the way to such district, or

removes or attempts to remove any person to a labour-district before he has been registered as provided by section sixty-six, or

induces or attempts to induce any person to go to a labour-district or to leave the local area specified in the certificate of such sardár before he has been so registered, or aids or attempts to aid him in proceeding to a labour-district or in leaving any such local area before he has been so registered,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both."

Substitution of new section for section 152.

28. For section 152 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Garden-sardar making over labourers to contractors, *or committing like offences.*

"152. Any garden-sardar who makes over to any contractor, sub-contractor or recruiter, or to the garden-sardar or local agent of any employer other than the employer by whom his certificate was granted or, without authority from his employer, to any other person, any persons whom he has engaged or intends to engage as labourers, or

places any such person in a contractor's depôt or in the place of accommodation provided by a recruiter in accordance with the provisions of section 27, or

allows any persons engaged as labourers by any contractor or sub-contractor or recruiter to share the accommodation provided by him under section 57.

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with both; and his certificate may be impounded by the convicting Magistrate

"Any Magistrate impounding a certificate under this section shall send it for cancellation to the Magistrate by whom it was countersigned."

Amendment of section 164.

29. In section 164 of the said Act, after the word "inquiry" the words "or omits to comply with any requisition" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 170.

30. In the second paragraph of section 170 of the said Act, after the words "any Inspector who receives any such statement shall" the words "if the employer so desires" be inserted, and to the same section the following shall be added, namely —

"The Inspector may also at any time other than that of his visit to the estate on the application of either the employer or the labourer, after due enquiry, endorse such days of absence on, and add them to the term of, the labour-contract: Provided that an employer who omits to apply for the endorsement of such days on any labourer's labour-contract when the Inspector is actually visiting the estate shall be debarred, in the absence of sufficient reasons to the contrary shown to the satisfaction of the Inspector, from applying afterwards for such endorsement so far as days of absence reported in statements sent to the Inspector previous to the date of his last visit are concerned."

Addition of new section after section 171.

31. After section 171 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Statement of deserters.

"171A. Every employer may on or before the fifteenth day of each month send to the Inspector a statement in writing in such form as the Local Government may prescribe containing the names of all or any of his labourers who have deserted from his service during the preceding month, or who, having deserted at any previous time, have been absent during the preceding month, or who, having deserted during the month or previously, have been arrested or have returned to his service during the preceding month."

32. For section 173 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of new section for section 173.

"173. The police-officer in charge of such station shall, on the appearance of the parties, take down in writing the statements of the labourer arrested and of the person arresting the labourer.

Procedure at police-station.

"If the labourer admits the contract and does not claim to be forwarded to a Magistrate, the police-officer may permit the person arresting the labourer to convey him to the estate on which he is under contract to labour, and shall then transmit the statements recorded and a report of his proceedings to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the police-station is situated.

"If the labourer does not admit the contract or claims to be forwarded to the Magistrate, or if, for any reason, it appears to the police-officer desirable that he should be so forwarded, the police-officer shall forthwith send such labourer, together with the statements recorded as aforesaid and a report of his proceedings, to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the police-station is situated.

"If the estate on which the labourer is under contract to labour is not situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate referred to in the last two preceding paragraphs, such Magistrate shall forward the statements and report received by him from the police to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate is situate. He shall also, when the labourer has been sent to him by the police, either forward the labourer to, or take security for his appearance before, such Magistrate.

"On receipt of such statements and report, the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate lies may, after making such inquiry as he considers desirable into the case, pass such order in accordance with law as he thinks proper. For the purpose of any such inquiry such Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, in any case in which the labourer arrested has not been sent to, or appeared before, him require the labourer to appear before him."

Additions to section 175.

33. *In section 175 of the said Act—*

(*a*) *after the words "one month" the words "or with fine which may extend to twenty rupees or with both,"*

(*b*) *after the words "two months" the words "or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or with both," and*

(*c*) *after the words "three months" the words "or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with both,"*

shall be added respectively.

34. For section 182 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of new sections for section 182.

"182. When any labourer is convicted under section 171 of absence from labour or is sentenced to imprisonment for an offence under this Act, the Magistrate so convicting or sentencing him shall endorse on the employer's copy of the labour-contract the period during which such labourer is convicted under the section aforesaid of being absent from his labour or the term for which he is sentenced to imprisonment, or both, as the case may be.

Endorsement on contract of period of unlawful absence or imprisonment for offence against Act.

"182A. When any labourer is convicted under section 175 of desertion from his employer's service, the Magistrate convicting him shall, on the application of the employer or his agent, endorse on the employer's copy of the labour-contract (in addition to the term of imprisonment to which the labourer may be sentenced for such desertion), the period during which the Magistrate finds that the labourer was absent from his labour in contravention of his contract owing to such desertion:

Endorsement on contract of period of desertion or imprisonment for desertion.

"Provided that no such endorsement shall be made in any case in which *the labour-contract has been cancelled under the provisions of section 177 or in any case in which* the original term of the labour-contract has expired on the date of the conviction, *and* more than three years have elapsed from the date of the labourer's desertion to that of his arrest:

"Provided also that the employer has duly reported the particulars of the desertion in the monthly statement provided for in section 171A.

"182B. When any labourer is sentenced to imprisonment for any *time not exceeding three years for any* offence other than an offence under this Act, the Court or Magistrate so sentencing him shall, *if* the employer or his agent *shall so request*, endorse on the employer's copy of the labour-contract the period for which the labourer is sentenced to imprisonment, or, if such period exceeds the unexpired term of the labour-contract on the date of the sentence, so much of such period as is equal to such unexpired term.

Endorsement on contract of period of any other imprisonment

"182C. The periods endorsed under the three last preceding sections shall be added to the term for which the labourer contracted to serve; and such labourer shall not be deemed to have performed his labour-contract till he has served for the term specified therein in addition to the periods so endorsed."

Periods endorsed to be added to term of contract.

35. After section 183 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Addition of new section after section 183.

"183A. Whoever, being bound under section 111 to forward any labour-contract to the Inspector, or under section 111B to cause any labourer to appear before the Inspector or Magistrate, wilfully omits or neglects so to forward such labour-contract to the Inspector at or within the time specified, or to cause such labourer to appear before the Inspector or Magistrate within a reasonable time, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees."

Failure to forward contract under section 111 or to cause labourer to appear under section 111B.

36. In section 192 of the said Act, after the words "leave allowances" the words "for meeting the cost of sending labourers and other persons back to their native districts" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 192.

37. (1) In the schedule to the said Act opposite the word "labour" where it first occurs, the following note shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendments of schedule.

"* State nature of labour, if the labourer is to be required to work under the ground.

(2) In the same schedule, for the portion which follows the tabular statement, headed "Form of Description of Labourer," the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"[*Endorsement to be filled up by Registering Officer before whom the contract is executed.*]

I hereby certify that, before the said *A B* signed this contract, I personally explained it to him.

Dated at } Signed ________
This *day of* } *Registering Officer or Inspector or Magistrate.*

[*Endorsements on labourer's copy of contract, to be filled up when the contract is determined or cancelled.*]

I hereby certify that the foregoing contract has been determined by effluxion of time.

Dated at } *Signature of Employer*
This *day of* } *or Inspector.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing contract has been cancelled under the provisions of section of Act .

Dated at } *Signature of Inspector*
This *day of* } *or Magistrate.*"

38. Act XXII of 1891 (*an Act to extend the Inland Emigration Act, 1882,*) is hereby repealed.

Repeal of Act XXII of 1891.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1893.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 AND 56 VICT., CAP. 14.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 9th March, 1893.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, KT., Q.C.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir C. B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose.
The Hon'ble Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Fazulbhai Vishram.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens.
The Hon'ble J. Buckingham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble DR. LETHBRIDGE and the Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN took their seats as Additional Members of Council.

QUESTIONS.

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said that he had been requested to read the question proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Rattigan, who was not present in Council. The question was as follows:—

Whether the attention of the Government has been directed to the conflicting Full Bench Rulings of the Calcutta High Court (reported in I. L. R. 18 Cal. 372) and of the Chief Court of the Punjab (a printed copy of which is placed on the table), respectively, on the subject of the amenability of military officers to be sued for debts under four hundred rupees in amount; and whether in view of this serious conflict of judicial opinion in regard to the true interpretation of the existing law, which it is undesirable should continue, and of the extreme hardship which merchants in the Punjab will suffer if the construction adopted by the Chief Court of the Punjab—according to which a military officer, who is frequently stationed at a place where no Small Cause Court exists, cannot be sued for a debt under four hundred rupees in amount except in a Small Cause Court having local jurisdiction in the place where he may happen to reside, and which is not open to any revision by way of appeal—is maintained, the Government proposes to take any measures to remove this conflict of opinion and to remedy the hardship referred to.

The Hon'ble LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BRACKENBURY replied:—"Until the notice of the Hon'ble Mr. Rattigan's question was received, the Government of India had not heard of the decision of the Punjab Chief Court referred to by the Hon'ble Member, as it had not up to that time been published in the Punjab Record or any other recognised law report received by the Government. But the Government of India had reason to believe that the same view as that taken by the Punjab Chief Court was acted upon at Bombay, and was aware of the full Bench ruling of the Calcutta High Court reported in I. L. R. 18 Cal. 372, to which the Hon'ble Member has also referred.

"The question is one of the construction of the Army (Annual) Act, which is an Act of the Imperial Legislature. This is a matter entirely for the Courts, and it may be hoped that a future Army (Annual) Act will place the intention of Parliament beyond doubt. The Government of India has already called the attention of the Secretary of State to the doubt which has arisen as to the meaning of the Act, and will now forward to him the decision of the Chief Court of the Punjab, the Hon'ble Mr. Rattigan's question, and this answer."

The Hon'ble MR. CHENTSAL RAO put the following questions:—

I. I observe that within the last twelve years there has been a surplus of Rx. 11,339,000 in eight years, and a deficit of Rx. 5,297,000 in four years, leaving a net surplus of Rx. 6,042,000. Will the Government of India be pleased to explain how the net surplus has been spent and what portion of it is included in the cash balance at the end of 1892-93?

Surplus.	Rx.	
1881-82	2,582,727	
1882-83	706,633	
1883-84	1,387,496	
1886-87	178,427	
1888-89	37,018	
1889-90	2,612,033	
1890-91	3,688,171	
1892-93	146,600	estimate
Total	11,339,105	
Deficit.	Rx.	
1884-85	386,446	
1885-86	2,801,726	
1887-88	2,028,832	
1891-92	80,000	estimate
Total	5,297,004	
Net surplus	6,042,101	

II. Will the Government of India be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of Europeans (excluding Eurasians) employed in each Province and each Department, excepting the Military, distinguishing Covenanted from Uncovenanted officers; giving also the aggregate amount of salaries drawn by them in a year, say, 1891-92; the salaries being arranged, if possible, in the following groups, *i.e.*, number drawing Rs. 200 and less, over Rs. 200 and up to Rs. 400, over Rs. 400 and up to Rs. 600, over

Rs. 600 and up to Rs. 800, over Rs. 800 and up to Rs. 1,000, from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500, from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000, from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000, and from Rs. 3,000 upwards?

III. Will the Government of India be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the extent to which the Land Improvement Loans Act has been availed of during the last five years, and the amount of bad debts, if any, which have had to be written off as irrecoverable, with any explanation that may exist as to why the Act has not been more largely availed of?

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR replied to the first question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao as follows:—

"1. In addition to the money required to meet ordinary expenditure, the Government of India find funds for the construction of railways and canals and for loans to municipalities, agriculturists and others.

"2. The bulk of the expenditure on the construction of canals and railways and the disbursements on account of loans are not charged against Revenue, and do not affect the surplus or deficit of the year.

"3. Funds for such purposes are ordinarily provided by borrowing, but when there is a surplus of Revenue over Expenditure in any year the cash balance is increased by the amount of that surplus, and the sums that must be borrowed for the public service are correspondingly reduced. Such reductions in the amounts to be borrowed keep down the charge for interest in future years.

"4. Briefly, therefore, the answer to the first portion of the question of the Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao is that the net surplus of the last twelve years has been used in diminution of borrowing by the Government of India.

"5. As the surplus of each year is absorbed in the cash balance, from which funds are drawn as required, it is impossible to say what portion of the net surplus of the last twelve years will remain in the cash balance at the end of 1892-93, but, if a net surplus had not accrued during the last twelve years, the Government of India must either have borrowed more money than they have done or accepted a corresponding reduction in the cash balance."

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR replied to the Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao's second question as follows:—

"To prepare a table of the nature described by the Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao would be a work involving very considerable delay.

"But it so happens that a similar return was prepared a year ago for presentation to Parliament. I lay on the table the return* presented to Parliament, being 'A statement of the numbers and annual salaries of officers on active service in India on the 31st March, 1890.'

"I also lay on the table two statements† showing the distribution by Provinces of the officers (other than military) included in the return presented to Parliament.

"Although these tables do not draw all the distinctions which the Hon'ble Member desires, and although the classification of salaries is different from that which he suggests, they give substantially the information he asks for, and I hope it will not be considered necessary to undertake the preparation of an entirely new set of tables."

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS replied to the third question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao as follows:—

"As requested, a statement‡ has been prepared showing the loans granted in the several provinces under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, during the five years ending with 1890-91, and also the extent to which instalments which had become due were remitted in those years. The total advances have

* *Vide* Appendix A.
† *Vide* Appendices B and C.
‡ *Vide* Appendix D.

risen during these five years from R4,68,000 to R8,56,000, or by over 80 per cent. The average remissions amount to R1,170 per annum, but, in the absence of any information as to the instalments which fell due during each year, I cannot tell what proportion of the debts can be regarded as irrecoverable. It is, however, safe to say that there are very few bad debts.

"I am sorry that I am unable at present to give any later figures. The Hon'ble Member's question does not include advances made under the cognate Act of 1884, the Agriculturists' Loans Act; the only statistics as yet available for 1891-92 give the two classes of loans in combination, and it is impossible just now to separate them. Moreover, they cover a period of 17 months, and, as they have been taken from the famine reports, they are confined to those provinces which suffered from drought. They have, however, been added to the statement, as they show generally that the two Acts were employed in 1891-92 to an extent hitherto unknown. To make this clear I have had another statement* prepared showing advances made under the Act of 1884. Taking both Acts together, about 12¾ lakhs represent the average sum advanced per annum, but in 1890-91 the aggregate sum had risen to 20½ lakhs. But during 1891-92 and the first five months of the following year—the period of 17 months already mentioned—no less than 48 lakhs were distributed as loans in seven provinces, Madras alone accounting for about 30 lakhs—principally for the construction of wells. I think I may venture to say that similar large advances are likely to be made available again, if required, in times of famine.

"The Hon'ble Member asks also why the Act has not been more largely availed of. The exact figures given only carry us up to March, 1891, or 7½ years from the date on which the Act came into force. It is true that the Act of 1883 was not an altogether novel measure: it replaced an Act of 1871: but the earlier Act had proved ineffective, and I believe it was condemned by the Famine Commission. After 1883 fresh rules had to be made and promulgated: my hon'ble friend must be well aware that it takes a considerable time for any new set of rules to reach and be understood by illiterate villagers. The extent to which loans can be given is not unlimited: it is bounded by the allotments which our financial position enables us to make to the several provinces. Bearing these facts in mind, the progress made has not been discouraging, and it may reasonably be anticipated that in future every allotment which the Government of India can afford will be fully worked up to. There is reason to believe that some of the original rules were needlessly cumbrous and elaborate, and under them nearly every application had to be referred to some high district official for sanction. Where this was the case, they have undergone amendment, and I think I may venture to claim that they are now in every province as simple and elastic as is consistent with the proper scrutiny of the security tendered and with the safety of the public money for which the Government is responsible to the general tax-payer. The only other explanation which has come to notice of the backwardness of the people to apply for loans under the Act is their preference for the local money-lender, to whose ways they are habituated, who lives among them, to whom they must resort for loans not covered by either of the Acts, and whose high rate of interest enables him to be more lenient in exacting punctual repayment of his capital. It has been represented too, and I am afraid only too truly, that the acceptance of a State loan often brings on the cultivator the hostility of the money-lender which he cannot venture to incur. The question of establishing agricultural banks to render the raiyats independent of the money-lender has been carefully considered, but the measure was found fraught with danger to the general tax-payer and to involve the creation of such enormous establishments as to be quite impracticable."

LAND ACQUISITION ACT, 1870, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

* *Vide* Appendix E.

PARTITION BILL.

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Law of Partition be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

His Honour the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL moved that the following be added to section 2 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, as sub-sections (*2*) to (*4*), namely:—

"(*2*) When the Court has directed a sale under this section, it shall cause a valuation to be made of the property in such manner as it may think fit, and shall after due enquiry pass an order approving or modifying the valuation. An appeal shall lie from an order approving a valuation of the property to the next superior Court.

"(*3*) The cost of such valuation shall be paid out of the proceeds of the property when sold.

"(*4*) When a valuation has been made under this section and a sale of any particular share or shares is afterwards directed under section 3 or section 4, no fresh valuation of such share or shares shall be made under those sections, but the value of such share or shares shall, for the purposes of such sale, be determined with reference to the valuation so already made as aforesaid."

He said:—"This amendment is the last of several suggestions which I have communicated to the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill, some of which have been accepted by him and embodied in the subsequent amendments which he is about to move, and some of which he has shown to me good reasons for considering not to be necessary. I confess that, although holding the view that the Bill as a whole is a valuable one, and one which it is necessary should be passed, I have entertained considerable anxiety as to the manner in which it may be used, especially in outlying mufassal stations, and the effect with which it may be worked by the stronger shareholders as against the weaker shareholders in undivided property. The Bengal Government in its reply on the Bill as first drawn up urged that some compensation should be given to those shareholders who were compelled to see their property sold, on the ground that it was in the nature of a compulsory sale. It is true that the second clause of the Bill prescribes that the Court shall hold that it is for the convenience and advantage of the shareholders that the sale should be carried out; and it is further obvious that it would be extremely difficult to provide a fund out of which compensation should be paid to these shareholders, and therefore we did not think it right to press that suggestion; but at the same time we were strongly impressed by the feeling that, in sales of this kind, conducted as they are in the outlying districts, there is great danger that injustice may be done and that a property may be sold for something considerably below its value. I have lately had before me, under very careful consideration, an extremely important letter from the High Court which was addressed to the Bengal Government on the subject of the proposed amendment of the Certificate Act and the sale law; and, with the permission of the Council, I will read two extracts from that letter as explaining the nature of the views which had influenced me in bringing forward this amendment. This letter, I may explain, is with reference to the amendment of the Certificate Act, under which a certificate has the effect of a decree of a Civil Court, and sales take place in execution of the decree. In paragraph 15 of their letter of the 29th August, 1891, the High Court wrote—

'Whatever system may be adopted, and however carefully that system may be administered, there will occur cases in which properties are sold very much under their real value, and even on the assumption that in such instances nobody has been to blame except the judgment-debtor himself, who, therefore, suffers by reason of his own negligence, still it seems a frightful penalty to impose on a man for his neglect to pay a trifling sum that his estate should be sold for a fraction of its value and he himself reduced to ruin. Extremely hard cases of this nature have occurred under the existing law. The Judges recommend that a provision should be introduced, analogous to that contained in the Bengal Tenancy Act with regard to sales for arrears of rent, by which a debtor

whose property has been sold should always be at liberty to come before the Court and pay the amount of the demand, or so much of it as remains unsatisfied, together with a penalty, or, if the whole of the demand has been satisfied, to pay simply the penalty and the amount of the purchase-money with interest, and thereupon to have the sale set aside. This the Judges would allow him to claim as of right without any inquiry into the circumstances. It seems to them that by this provision Government could not possibly be a loser; the purchaser could sustain no serious injury; and extreme hardship would be avoided in individual cases.'

"Then in paragraph 19, turning to the cognate question of the sale law, they wrote —

'On the other hand, the Judges recommend that, while taking away the power of bringing a civil suit, the Legislature should give to the owner of an estate sold for arrears of land-revenue a right similar to that which now exists in the case of an estate sold for rent, and which they have recommended in paragraph 15 of this letter with regard to estates sold for the recovery of public demands other than land-revenue. They would allow the person whose estate has been sold to appear before the Collector within a fixed time, to pay the amount due to Government together with a penalty, and the amount of the purchase-money with interest; and thereupon the Collector should be empowered, and it should be his duty, to set aside the sale, his order having the same effect in this respect as the decree of a Civil Court. This proposal, if adopted, could in no case entail any loss of revenue, or any delay in its realization. It would tend to secure prices at revenue-sales corresponding more nearly than now with the value of the land sold; for, instead of having to face the possibility of costly and complicated litigation on the part of the person whose land is sold, the worst that a purchaser would have to fear would be the return of his purchase-money with interest. And it would provide a remedy against the extreme hardship that occurs from time to time when properties are sold at revenue-sales for a small fraction of their value, and the owners are brought to ruin.'

"Looking to the great experience of the High Court, and to the high authority with which they write, it seemed to me important to bring this utterance of theirs to the notice of the Council, and I had intended to propose an amendment to carry out their views as to giving a power of redemption; but the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill proposes to introduce a separate amendment to the Civil Procedure Code which will meet that particular case and will allow the particular shareholder who is bought out to redeem his property within a limited time. But still we have the fact brought to our notice that, in cases of this kind, extreme hardship does often occur, and I was anxious that in the preparation of this Bill every possible care should be taken to avoid such hardship. One of the simplest and clearest methods of avoiding hardship is that a reserve price should be put upon the estate, and that it should not be allowed to be sold by auction in a way which is said sometimes to occur under what we may call 'a conspiracy of silence'—in the absence of those most interested in the sale of the property, and when it would not be likely to fetch an adequate price. A proposal to meet this case has been made by the Hon'ble Mover and will be introduced subsequently.

"But no explanation is there given as to how the reserved price is to be decided on, and it is for this, among other things, that my amendment provides. Moreover, in section 3 the case is put where a shareholder who is not one of those who applies for a partition desires to purchase, and in that case a valuation has to be made; and in section 4, where a transferee who is not an original shareholder desires to effect a partition, one of the remaining shareholders has the power to buy on valuation; that is to say, the law has provided for two cases in which a valuation should be made by the Court. It is also going to provide that there shall always be a reserve price put upon the sale. It seemed to me, therefore, that it would simplify the Act and make the procedure plainer if it was laid down in the first place in section 2 that in all cases a valuation should be made under the order of the Court. Then, when the shareholder applies to purchase, the valuation is already made, and it would not be necessary to have a second valuation on his application; and, in the other case, when the transferee desires to have the property sold, one of the original shareholders has the opportunity of using the same valuation: and, thirdly, on that valuation might be based the reserve price, which the Judge need not disclose, but which he would frame in his own mind and communicate to the auctioneer so as to avoid the chance of the estate being sold very much below its value.

"I put this suggestion to the Council as it seems to me to be a simplification of the law as proposed. I admit that the three sections taken together for the most part cover the matters which it seems necessary to cover, but I submit that it will be a more simple and less complicated procedure that the valuation should be made in the first place as a matter of course under the ordinary rules, and that it should be referred to afterwards in the subsequent sections; and that the cost of the valuation should be costs in the case, paid out of the sale of the property, rather than that it should be made specially on the application of the shareholder, and that if the valuation turned out larger than he expected, so that he is unable to buy this property, he should be saddled with the cost of doing what it seems to me the Court should do in all cases for the sake of the whole body of the shareholders."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER said:—"I entirely sympathise with the Lieutenant-Governor in his desire to secure that no sale should take place at an under-valuation; but I have had a great deal of experience in the sale of property,—both of property belonging to lunatics and that sold in the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery,—and I am satisfied that nothing would tend more to spoil the sale of property than that the official valuation of it should be known before the sale. I can tell you exactly how it works in England, and I think that it would work much the same way in India. Property is set up for sale by auction. A number of men want to buy it cheaply. If they know what the reserve price is, any one of them would bid up to the reserve price but not beyond it. I have seen that over and over again. They bid just enough to show that they are interested, in the hope that the property will be bought in, and then they come running into chambers with an offer. and say 'Now, I will give you the reserve price as nobody else has done it' I have seen on one occasion myself, when no bid came within £100 of the reserve price, no less than five or six applicants came next morning to offer to give me the minimum price for the property; and greatly to their astonishment, instead of letting them purchase it amongst themselves or giving it to the first applicant, I put it up to a sort of irregular auction then and there and got £400 over and above the price fixed for it. So that I am most desirous that, whatever is done, the valuation of the property should be kept a secret until after the sale is over, and the principal objection I have to His Honour's suggestion is that it provides that an order should be made approving the valuation which will make it possible for everybody who has access to the records of the Court to know precisely what that valuation is. It is quite true that where it has been necessary in the interests of shareholders to provide that where the property is not to be sold to any other but a shareholder, a valuation must be made; because there is no other way in which you can give a right of pre-emption, but such valuation will have been asked for by the applicant at his own risk of what it may amount to; and I confess that, if a shareholder chooses to say, 'Value this share, because I want to buy it,' I think he should be unable afterwards to withdraw from the application without paying all the costs thereby incurred, and I should be sorry to give him an opportunity of obtaining any such valuation on speculation. Therefore, although, considering that as the Bill originally stood there was no provision made for a reserve price—I can quite understand the motives which induced His Honour to propose this valuation now—I should very much prefer that the reserve price should be fixed in the ordinary way by a Judge without any order, or without any one knowing what it is, or even what it is like. If a property is to be sold, there should be no contest over the valuation, no previous hearing in Court, no possibility of appeal as to the amount before any order for sale is actually made, all of which would no doubt add to the cost of litigation and tend, I am afraid, to impair the excellent amendment of the law which is proposed by this Bill. I would myself have proposed some such clause as the Hon'ble Mover has now proposed with regard to reserve price, if I had not taken it for granted that the Court would do that of its own motion, as the Courts in England do; but, as I understand that, under the existing practice in execution sales, this would not be done, I quite agree that it is necessary to provide for the case; but I think that a reserve price will be sufficient to prevent any risk of sale at undervalue; and moreover it is

to be remembered that for properties through the country generally this Bill will probably have very little operation. If you have property to be divided through the country generally, it will consist mainly of land, and there is seldom any difficulty in making a partition in specie, while the parties to whom the property belongs generally prefer a partition in specie to a sale and partition in money. It is only when you come to a town, where there are small bits of property divided into perhaps ten or fifteen different shares, and which would be incapable of being enjoyed separately, that the value of a sale instead of a partition comes to be recognised; or when you have a dwelling-house, such that if divided into separate tenements none of them could be beneficially enjoyed, it is evident that his share of the purchase-money would be much better for each shareholder than his share of the house. But, under any circumstances, I think the owners would be sufficiently protected, and the Court would have more power over the sale, by taking the ordinary course of a sale by auction with a sale reserve price below which the auctioneer is instructed not to go, than by having a valuation fixed by order beforehand which everybody knows and as to which everybody is quite determined that, whatever else he may bid, it will not be so high as that."

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE said:—"I regret I am unable to see my way to accept the amendment of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. His Honour admits that the amendments which stand in my name cover the same ground, or very nearly the same ground, as the amendment proposed by him. But His Honour claims for his amendment the merit of simplicity. I am sorry I cannot agree with His Honour. I have objections to the substance as well as to the form of the proposed amendment, but as these objections run into one another I do not think they can be usefully kept distinct. I propose, therefore, to deal with my objections to His Honour's proposal in the order which suggests itself to me as the most convenient. The first clause of the amendment runs thus:—

'When the Court has directed a sale under this section, it shall cause a valuation to be made of the property in such manner as it may think fit, and shall after due enquiry pass an order approving or modifying the valuation. An appeal shall lie from an order approving a valuation of the property to the next superior Court.'

"Now this clause, while emphasising perhaps somewhat unnecessarily the duty of the Court to make due inquiry, not only leaves the Court no discretion in any case whatever to make the valuation itself, but compels it either to approve or modify the valuation when it has been made through some other agency; but why should not the Court have the power in a proper case to cancel the valuation altogether and direct a fresh valuation? The last part of the clause again gives a right of appeal to the parties from an order approving a valuation but not from an order modifying a valuation. It then goes on to say that the appeal shall lie to the next superior Court. Now, although the expression 'superior Court' has a technical meaning in England, it has no such meaning in this country. Assuming, however, as the use of the word 'next' before the words 'superior Court' would seem to show, that the words mean the Court immediately superior in grade to the primary Court, my objection is that the provision would have the effect of altering the whole law in this country as regards the forum of appeal. Take, for instance, a suit in the Court of the Subordinate Judge in which the amount at stake exceeds Rs. 5,000. The appeal in a suit like this would lie to the High Court. But, if you take the classification of the different Courts as you find it in our Statute-book, the Court of the District Judge is the next superior Court to that of the Subordinate Judge. Then, again, the clause does not tell us whether there is to be only one appeal or two appeals—one in the nature of a first appeal and the other what is known as a second appeal. I come now to the next clause, which runs thus:—

'The cost of such valuation shall be paid out of the proceeds of the property when sold.'

"The first question that occurs to me with reference to this clause is what is to happen if the property—by which I suppose the whole property is meant—is not ultimately sold. Under the proposed law it might not be at all

necessary in a great many cases to sell the whole property, as some of the shares might be bought up in the manner provided in sections 3 and 4 of the Bill. How would the costs be paid in such a case? But there is another and perhaps a stronger objection which would readily occur to those who have any experience in such matters. A provision like the one under notice would encourage the temptation to indulge in the practice of what is known as 'making costs.' Only declare that the costs shall in all cases be payable out of the estate, and the parties would find themselves under a strong inducement to make frivolous opposition. The general rule is to leave all questions of costs to the discretion of the Court, except in rare cases, such, for instance, as those contained in section 3 of the Bill. It has been said by the Hon'ble Mover of the proposed amendment that, as in a great number of cases the Court would be obliged to value some of the shares in the property, you would not put the parties to any unnecessary expense by insisting upon a valuation of the whole. It would be simply a question of arithmetic. You would have only to multiply by so many times the value of an undivided share. But we must remember that a particular share might be subject to an encumbrance while the other shares might be unencumbered, and the Court under the proposed amendment would be bound to take an account of such encumbrances in every case, although in the end the account might be absolutely useless to the parties. Then, again, it has been said that the valuation would be useful for the purpose of settling the reserve price in those cases in which the shares are not bought up under sections 3 and 4. But is it really necessary to provide such an elaborate machinery with preliminary rights of appeal or appeals merely for the purpose of fixing a reserve bidding? Give the parties a right of appeal or of excepting to the valuation, and they would be sure to avail themselves of it to the utmost extent, however fruitless in the end the result might be. I venture, therefore, to think that the proposed amendment, instead of having the merit of simplicity as compared with the amendment which I am going to move, would give rise to a great many difficulties, causing unnecessary expense and delay to the parties."

The Hon'ble MR. CHENTSAL RAO said that while the Lieutenant-Governor's amendment was much to be commended, the objections to phraseology of it which had been pointed out by the Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose possessed considerable weight.

As the point was one which had not been fully considered by the Select Committee, if it was open to him to do so, he would beg leave to suggest that the Bill be referred back to the Committee for the purpose of reconsidering the question and submitting a further report.

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said that he had not intended to speak, but, as the Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao had spoken out of his turn, he could only plead his irregularity as an excuse for—with His Excellency the President's permission—committing another.

He felt that, apart entirely from questions of phraseology, which, as the Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao said, were matters which could be easily set right—if there was any difficulty about phraseology—by a reference to the Select Committee, the question really was whether it was desirable to have those valuations made in every instance where there was an order for sale, or to leave them to be made in the particular instances where a shareholder wished to buy at a valuation.

He could not help feeling that the views expressed by Dr. Rashbehary Ghose upon this point seemed to be sound. If, whenever an order to sell was made, the Court was obliged to cause a valuation to be made, that would entail a commission for local investigation. The result would be that the parties would plunge into litigation; a report would be made, exceptions would be put in which would be argued before the Judge, and finally there would be a right of appeal to another Court. One could not help feeling that all this expense and delay was to be avoided if possible. The proposal made by Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, that the valuation should only take place when necessary, and that in every other case there should be an upset price fixed by the

Judge, would seem to be a very much cheaper, more expeditious and more desirable method of dealing with the question.

He thought himself that the Court could be fairly trusted to fix some reasonable upset price, and would be supplied by the parties with ample materials.

With reference to what had been said about secresy, he feared that, with regard to the upset price and valuation, there was no possibility of anything of that kind. The nature of the proceedings was such as to render secresy out of the question.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS said:—"The substantial difference between the two amendments on the paper seems to be that His Honour desires to have a formal appraisement in every case, while the hon'ble and learned Member in charge of the Bill, admitting the desirability of commencing with an upset price, would leave the Court to fix such initial bid as it pleases, and not require a formal valuation unless it is proposed to sell a share only and to exclude public competition.

"In my judgment Dr. Rashbehary Ghose's amendment will sufficiently answer the real purpose which His Honour has in view, and I am prepared to vote for it. I do not think these are cases in which the property is at all likely to be knocked down at a price much below its real value. I agree with Sir Griffith Evans that it is more likely that, owing to the anxiety of each shareholder to retain the family house in which he has been accustomed to live, it will fetch a fancy value.

"His Honour's amendment is not quite consistent with the sections which follow, but I will not go into the question of phraseology, as any defects can easily be cured by re-committing the Bill to the Select Committee.

"It seems to me that the determination of an upset price does not at all require an accurate appraisement of the property, and that any one, be he a shareholder or not, who hinders the ordinary procedure of a sale by public auction and causes the expense of such an appraisement, may well be required to pay the costs if after all he refuses to pay the full estimated value."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER said that before the vote was put he wished, with the permission of the Council, to say one word as to the objection which had been taken to the phraseology of the amendments. Although on the point of substance he had already given his opinion, he wished to explain that the phraseology was his. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had explained to him what he wanted done, and he had put it into the language in which he thought it would best carry out the intention. If in any respect, therefore, the language was open to criticism, that criticism should fall upon him and not upon his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I should like to make one or two remarks before the votes are taken. With regard to the objections which have been taken to the wording of the amendment, it seems to me that the amendment is only open to those objections because it has attempted to go into questions which the sections of the Bill as they now stand have slurred over. The valuation must be made under sections 3 and 4, and although my hon'ble friend Sir Philip Hutchins has said that an absolute formal valuation need not be made if a reserve price is fixed, yet I would ask you to remember the manner in which practically this business will be conducted in the mufassal stations. Take, for instance, a case of a large pucka house standing in the country, far from the head-quarter station, and belonging to several shareholders at bitter feud with each other. The Munsif has never seen it, and the only possible way in which he can put on a reserve price is by sending the Civil Court amin to value it. Now the Civil Court amin is not, as a rule, a trustworthy officer, and the High Court have declared their desire that some measure should be taken to improve the condition and status of the Civil Court amins and the manner in which their work is carried out; and that question is still under the consideration of the Bengal Government. It was because I felt great distrust of the mode in which the valuation might be made, and of the manner in which

the reserve price might be put upon an estate by a Court which had no personal knowledge of its value, and under circumstances in which there was every possible probability of temptations being offered to commit a fraud, that it seemed to me desirable that the valuation should be carried out in a formal and definite manner, and that provision should be made for contesting that valuation if it is an improper one. In fact, whether the law expressly makes provision for such proceedings or not, they will have to be carried out, and the Hon'ble Mover's Bill will not be improved by ignoring them.

"Again, with regard to Sir Griffith Evans' opinion that such property would always sell at a high value, I would only ask you to remember what the High Court has said in the letter I have just read, as to the frequency of sales much below the real value of the property. Now, if there was any property which it might be supposed would have fetched a high value, it is a permanently-settled estate in the province of Bengal; and yet I understand that hardly any appeal against a sale comes to the Board of Revenue in which the plea has not been put forward that the estate has been sold for a tenth of its value; and the High Court have asserted in this letter, which I have read, that occasionally there is truth in these allegations, and that property is sold below its value. And, if it is granted that property of this kind is often sold under value, surely there is still greater probability that property in the nature of house-property, for which in a country village there would be no competition, would be sold for an extremely nominal value. It is for this reason that I am anxious that all care should be taken in effecting the valuation and securing the rights of the weaker shareholders, whose position, I fear, may be somewhat imperilled by the passing of this Bill."

The question being put, the Council divided—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn.	The Hon'ble Dr. Lethbridge.
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham.	The Hon'ble Mr. Stevens.
The Hon'ble Fazulbhai Vishram.	The Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans.
The Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao.	The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackay.
	The Hon'ble Sir Charles Pritchard.
	The Hon'ble General Brackenbury.
	The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller.
	The Hon'ble Sir David Barbour.
	The Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins.
	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

So the amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE moved that the following amendments be made in the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, namely :—

1. That for section 4 the following be substituted, namely :—

"4. (1) Where a share of a dwelling-house belonging to an undivided family has been transferred to a person who is not a member of such family and such transferee sues for partition, the Court shall, if any member of the family being a shareholder shall undertake to buy the share of such transferee, make a valuation of such share in such manner as it thinks fit and direct the sale of such share to such shareholder and may give all necessary and proper directions in that behalf.

Partition suit by transferee of share in dwelling-house.

"(2) If, in any case described in sub-section (1), two or more members of the family being such shareholders severally undertake to buy such share, the Court shall follow the procedure prescribed by sub-section (2) of the last foregoing section."

2. That in section 5, for the words " or an undertaking to buy given " the words " or an undertaking, or application for leave to buy, may be given or made " be substituted ; and that after the word " undertaking ", in line 8, the words " or application " be inserted.

3. That the following be inserted in section 6 as sub-section (1), namely :—

"(1) Every sale under section 2 shall be subject to a reserved bidding, and the amount of such bidding shall be fixed by the Court in such manner as it may think fit and may be varied from time to time.

4. That the present sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of the same section be re-numbered (*2*) and (*3*); and that in sub-section (*2*) as so re-numbered for the words "On any sale under this Act" the words "On any such sale" be substituted.

5. That the words "Save as hereinbefore provided" be inserted at the beginning of section 7.

He said that, with the exception of two of the amendments, the rest were all purely verbal, and he did not think it necessary to trouble the Council with merely verbal amendments. One of these two comparatively important amendments was contained in section 4, in which it was proposed to add the words "being a shareholder" after the words "any member of the family". He was indebted for the suggestion to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Under the section, as it originally stood, it might have been argued that the privilege was not confined to those members only of the family who still retained an interest in the family dwelling-house, but might be claimed even by a person who, although he might continue to be a member of the family, had ceased to have anything whatever to do with the family house. The section now made it quite clear that the privilege could only be exercised by a member of the family who still owned a share in the property.

The next amendment of any importance was the addition which it was proposed to make to section 6. That addition had been already discussed, and it was unnecessary for him to say anything about it, as it seemed to be generally acceptable to Hon'ble Members. But he ought to explain why nothing of this kind found a place in the Bill as it was submitted by the Select Committee. Section 6 of the Bill provides that, in the case of property sold under a decree in Bombay, Madras or Bengal, the Court should observe the procedure governing Registrars' sales in the High Courts, and they all knew that in the case of a sale by a Registrar of the High Court there must be a reserve price in the conditions of sale. As regards the mufassal, rules must be made by the High Court, and it was taken for granted that the High Court, under the authority conferred upon it by this section, would make rules on the lines of those regulating Registrars' sales.

He had, however, no objection to insert a section in the Bill expressly giving the right to the parties to claim a sale only at a reserved price.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE moved that the Bill, as now amended, be passed. He said:—"In introducing the measure last year I pointed out the defective state of the present law relating to partition, and explained the manner in which it might be improved by giving the Court, in some exceptional cases, and under proper safeguards, a right to sell the property and to distribute the proceeds. It is unnecessary to repeat what I said on that occasion, and I propose now to deal only with some criticisms which have been levelled against the Bill, as, notwithstanding the favourable reception it has generally met with, the measure has not altogether escaped adverse comment. Nobody, I am glad to say, has seriously suggested that the present law is not susceptible of improvement, and the hostile criticisms directed against the Bill, which may be roughly divided into two categories, in a great measure neutralise one another. It has been said, on the one hand, that the numerous restrictions imposed on the Court are useless, if not mischievous, and that, where a partition cannot be properly made without injury to the property, the action of the Court ought to be left perfectly unfettered and not made dependent on the consent of any of the parties. On the other hand, it has been said that the power of sale is not adequately hedged round, and a suggestion has been made that compensation ought to be paid to the coparceners who are unwilling to part with their shares. To those critics who oppose some of the restrictions as altogether unnecessary, I should say that for obvious reasons sweeping innovations in matters of so much delicacy are always to be deprecated, and that we cannot proceed too cautiously. To those who object to the Bill as not sufficiently safeguarding the interests of the weaker share-

holders, I would beg to point out, even at the risk of repetition, that it would be impossible for a powerful member under colour of this law to oppress the weaker shareholders, as the Court would never be able to direct a sale simply at the request of some of the parties, however large their interests might be. It must be satisfied that no partition by metes and bounds can be reasonably made, and also that a sale would be more beneficial not for one or even the larger number of the parties but for all the shareholders. It must also be remembered that, even when all the conditions essential to the exercise of the power exist, the Court would still have a discretion to direct or to refuse a sale—a discretion to be exercised, like all judicial discretion, on a consideration of the whole of the circumstances of the case. A request for sale made out of spite or from vexatious or other indirect motives would, I am sure, never be listened to by any Court of Justice, while the provision with regard to fixing a reserve price just introduced into the Bill would prevent the property from being sold at an inadequate price.

"I will now deal with the question of compensation which has been raised in the course of the discussion on the Bill, and it is the more necessary that I should do so as I find that some of my remarks in presenting the Report of the Select Committee have been misunderstood. I am reported to have said on that occasion—and no doubt correctly reported—that there can be no compulsory sales under this law. Now, I was then dealing with the recommendation of the Local Government, which I understood was based on the suggestion of the British Indian Association, that an additional 20 per cent. should be paid to the shareholder who is compelled to part with his share for the valuation price under section 3 of the Bill. That section, however, deals with the sale of the shares only of those who request a sale in favour of the other shareholders. The proposal of the Association therefore seemed to me to be based upon a misconception, and in saying that the Bill does not authorize a compulsory sale I evidently meant a forced sale by one shareholder to another. Indeed, if I might be permitted to say so, it never occurred to me that any question of compensation for disturbance, to use a familiar expression of the present day, could possibly arise in the case of a sale under section 2, which can only be directed when it is for the benefit of all the parties.

"I have now dealt at some length with the various criticisms which have been directed against the measure—criticisms for which I cannot say I was altogether unprepared. Whenever any change is proposed, whether in the sphere of legislation or in other spheres, there is sure to be some opposition. Some warning voice is sure to be raised when one ventures into untrodden paths, and we are invariably thankful for it, although sometimes compelled to disregard the warning. I am, however, glad to be able in the present instance in some measure to re-assure those who are always 'perplexed by fear of change.' Although the experience of the working of a particular law gained in other countries might sometimes be a very misleading guide, there is in the present case no reason to fear that the cautious innovation we are now making would be attended with any mischievous results, for we are not happily without some experience of the operation of a somewhat similar but far more trenchant law in this very country. In Chandernagore, and I believe also in the other French possessions in India, the far more drastic provision of the Code Napoleon has been long in force; and I am not aware, notwithstanding my enquiries on the subject. that the Hindu and Muhammadan citizens of the Republic have ever complained of its working. It has certainly not disintegrated joint families. It has not enabled the opulent members of a family to oppress their poorer relations. But it certainly has had the effect of preserving much property from ruin and of considerably reducing legal expenses. I do not wish to be understood as promising any very wide-reaching benefits from the operation of the present measure. Indeed, it would be rash, if not unbecoming, on my part to do so. But of one thing I am confident, and that is that, if the law is properly worked, as I have not the least doubt it will be worked, my countrymen will not find their patrimony converted into lawyers' bills and the estate divided not among those who are entitled to it, but among those who are called on to assist them in its division.

"In conclusion, I have a word to say to those who seem to fear that the measure under discussion might possibly lead to the disintegration of the joint

family, of which idyllic pictures have been sometimes drawn. I have nothing but the most fervent sympathy with those who cherish the institution, and will not therefore pause to enquire whether the portraits have net been occasionally painted without the shadows. I would only remind these gentlemen that suits for partition are by no means uncommon among coparceners, and that such suits are often fought with a bitterness which has become proverbial, ending not seldom in the ruin of the family. Those who think that any reasonable facilities given to coparceners for severing their interests would tend to the dissolution of the joint family system forget that a great lawsuit is a great evil, and that a protracted partition action is 'protracted woe.' Such men also greatly overrate the operation of positive law on society and betray a very imperfect appreciation of the strength and delicacy of the fibres and the play and interaction of the subtle forces which hold together the different members of that remarkable organization known as the joint Hindu family."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER said :—" I should not wish to intervene again in this matter, but I want to take this opportunity of counteracting, if I can, what seems to be a very widely-spread misapprehension as to the object and effect of this Bill. I will take the liberty of reading two paragraphs, both very short, from a well-known newspaper which has taken a great interest in this matter. They are as follows :—

'The case against the Partition Bill now pending before the Viceroy's Legislative Council admits of being very briefly put. The right to claim partition is valuable, and the Bill takes it away, without sufficient reason, from a body of men who deserve special care and are of peculiar use to Government. That is all that we have to say against the revenue-officers.

" Then after some argument on the point it says :—

" The whole policy of the present landlord and tenant law in Bengal may be said to be to raise ordinary cultivators to the position of landowners, in the hope of extending the economical and moral advantages which it has secured to those who occupy it, * * * * and it may fairly be asked whether one of the most important rights of a class so valuable is to be taken away, in order that the Courts may be relieved of occasional embarrassment. Fairly viewed, we think that the security of tenure of the smaller landlords in these and other provinces may be found to be more important than the case of a few revenue-officers.

" Now, I should be very sorry that the idea should get about, first, that this Bill in any way takes away the right of claiming a partition. It does nothing of the kind. Every owner of an undivided share has always had a right to claim a partition, and he has still that right. All the Bill says is this, that where the persons interested think that a partition would be more beneficially made by selling the property and dividing the money than by dividing the property in specie, and where the Court agrees with them, then the partition will take place in that particular form. And as for the statement that this is a Bill to contribute to the ease of the revenue-officers, the revenue-officers have nothing whatever to say to it, and, so far as the collection of revenue is concerned, it would require a completely different proceeding, and one which is very well known, to effect any change in connection with revenue. I am told that the paper has itself corrected this mistake. I can only say thay I have not seen the correction in the *Statesman;* but I wish it particularly to be understood that we in no way propose to limit the right to partition of any one who asks for it, nor do we in any way limit the power of the Court to grant it."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BILL TO LEGALIZE EXECUTION IN BRITISH INDIA OF CAPITAL SENTENCES PASSED BY BRITISH COURTS IN FOREIGN TERRITORY.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to legalize in certain cases the execution within British India of capital sentences which have been passed by British Courts exercising in, or with respect to, foreign territory jurisdiction which the Governor General in Council has in such territory be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER also moved that the following section be added to the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, namely:—

"3. The tribunals mentioned in the proviso to section 19 of the Prisoners Act, 1871, shall be deemed to be British Courts for the purposes of this Act:

Certain tribunals to be deemed British Courts under Act.

"Provided that every warrant issued under this Act by any such Court shall be signed by that one of the presiding Judges thereof who is the 'officer of Government' mentioned in such proviso."

He said:—"When this Bill was before the Select Committee there were a good many proposals for amending the Prisoners Act of 1871 in connection with it, but the Select Committee came to the conclusion, and I think rightly, that this was a separate matter of its own and that the desired amendments in the Prisoners Act should be made, if at all, separately; but it has since been pointed out by the Foreign Department that we are legislating for the execution of sentences of certain British Courts, and that there are certain courts which might or might not be considered to be British Courts. These are courts which sit under the authority either of the Governor General in Council or of the Native Chiefs, one of the presiding Judges of which is an officer of Government, and it is obvious that there may very probably be some of these courts acting under the particular circumstances for which this Bill was introduced—that is to say, that such a court may very well sit in a State where there is no proper or convenient arrangement for carrying out a sentence of death: the Foreign Department has asked that we should definitely provide for these cases in this Bill, not that we should alter the Prisoners Act in any respect, but that we should say that, for the purposes of this Act, these courts should be treated as British Courts. That seems to me to be reasonable, and therefore I have consented to the proposal that the section which I have just now read to the Council should be added to the Bill."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER also moved that the Bill, as now amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PETIT BARONETCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER also moved that the Bill for settling the Endowment of the Baronetcy conferred upon Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, of "Petit Hall", in the Island of Bombay, be taken into further consideration. He said:—"It will be in the memory of the Council that this Bill was taken into consideration some three weeks or a month ago, and that it was postponed at the instance of my hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans in order that certain objections which had been taken to sections 11 and 12 of the Bill as they then stood should be referred back to the Government of Bombay. They have been so referred back, and proposals have been made by Sir Dinshaw Petit and accepted by the Government of Bombay which I hope will also be accepted by this Council as a sufficient solution of the difficulty, and I now ask that the Bill be taken into consideration in order that those amendments may be laid before the Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER then moved that the following amendments be made in the Bill, namely:—

1. That the following proviso be added to section 11, namely:—

"Provided always that the total amount of the stocks, funds and securities for the time being subject to the trusts of this Act shall at no time exceed fifty lakhs of rupees."

2. That section 12 be omitted and the following sections re-numbered accordingly, and that the reference to section 17 at the end of section 12 as so re-numbered be altered to section 16.

3. That in section 14, for the words "or any of them", in line 7, the words "concerning the said Mansion-house and premises" be substituted.

He said:—"I will take these amendments not exactly in the order in which I have read them, and will begin with the second of them, namely, that 'section 12 be omitted and the following sections re-numbered accordingly'. Section 12 of the Bill was the one which enabled further lands to be brought into settlement with the consent of the Local Government, and the main opposition was taken to that section. It was the section which my hon'ble friend Dr. Rashbehary Ghose moved should be omitted on a former occasion. Sir Dinshaw Petit is willing that it should be omitted, and I now, with the consent of everybody, propose that it should be excluded altogether from the Bill.

"The third amendment is 'that in section 14, for the words "or any of them" in line 7, the words "concerning the said Mansion-house and premises" be substituted', and is simply consequential upon that omission of section 12 which I have just moved. The reference to "any" of the trusts of this Act was necessary at a time when it was possible that there might be trusts of the Act applying to real estates brought in subsequently which that section was intended to cover. Now that it is clear that real estates are not intended to be brought in subsequently, it is necessary to show that section 14 will apply only to the Mansion-house and premises which are expressly settled by the Bill and not to any other real estate.

"As to section 11, which related to stocks, funds and securities, a compromise has been effected which I hope will be accepted. I myself could never understand the grounds on which the rule against perpetuities (which it will be remembered is merely a Judge-made rule, and not statutory law) was extended to personal estate. It was very properly made to avoid the possible effect of the Statute of Uses on settled estates, and the rule was so framed as to leave the maximum limitations of land under the Statute the same as they had been before the Statute was passed. Why that was extended to money I never could make out. But the rule has been in existence too long, and has been too persistently acted upon, to be shaken now, and it must be taken to be settled law in England, followed in India, and clearly without legislative authority it is no more possible to settle money in perpetuity than it is land. It is now proposed that, instead of giving Sir Dinshaw Petit and his successors the power of adding as much money to this perpetual settlement as they please, a limit should be put whereby the total amount shall not exceed 50 lakhs; that is, something less than double the amount which is immediately to be settled, and I do not think that if there is to be a limit to be put at all that this is an extravagantly high limit, and I hope that the Council will be satisfied that the limit is a sufficient one. You will remember that the odd 21 lakhs or so cannot be settled without the consent of the Local Government."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said that he did not propose to trouble the Council with the question whether it would be desirable to alter the existing law so as to enable the enormous fortunes sometimes accumulated in money and stocks to be tied up for ever. He thought that the general feeling of most people was that it was far better that the fetter of the dead hand should not be allowed to paralyse the living in their dealings with the commercial capital of the world. The question before them really was simply this. There were certain exceptional circumstances in which it had been the practice to tie up property for the purpose of the maintenance of certain dignities, and that class of exception was one which he need not say he in common with others approved of when it was acted upon, as in this case, under proper safeguards; but it had been usual hitherto that the sum should be fixed and should be ascertained and forthcoming at the time when it was settled. Of course, so long as the limit was fixed by legislative power he did not see that there was any insuperable objection to allowing further money to be brought into the settlement, but he wished merely to say that the other had been the usual

rule, and that no case had been shown by Sir Dinshaw Petit why an exception should be made in his case and why further money should be put in, but at the same time, so long as a limit was fixed by legislative authority, he could not see that there was any great objection to it if they choose to do it, the only consideration being that it was not easy to see why an exceptional course should be pursued in this particular instance.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER moved that the Bill, as now amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND INDIAN LIMITATION ACT, 1877, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. He said:—"As mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, land when sold in execution of decree seldom realises in this country anything like a fair price. Various explanations have been given to account for this evil, the wide existence of which cannot be disputed by any one familiar with the practical administration of the execution sections in the law. The uncertainty of the title, which there is generally no proper means of examining, the non-service or irregular service of the notices prescribed by the law, the absence of any reserve price in the conditions of sale, the difficulties frequently thrown in the way of the purchaser when he seeks to obtain possession, the litigation which generally follows the sale, have been variously assigned as creating a state of things hurtful alike to the interests of the debtor and his creditor and furnishing endless opportunities for unlawful gain to speculative purchasers—a class who thrive at the expense both of the honest creditor who is only anxious to recover his debt, and the debtor whose property is frequently sold at an enormous sacrifice, and which it must be confessed he sometimes tries to get back by means which are neither honest nor well-advised. It is true we are sometimes told that the difficulties of a creditor, according to a famous saying of Sir Barnes Peacock, only begin after he has recovered his judgment. But I need hardly say that all judgment-debtors are not dishonest, and that some of them at least are more sinned against than sinning. Improvidence, it is true, is the badge of all their tribe, but there is a general impression, not perhaps wholly unfounded, that they are not seldom made to pay too dearly for their want of foresight and business habits. I need hardly add that the compulsory sale of land for the payment of debts is not generally regarded with much favour by the people, and the way in which it is frequently carried out is certainly not likely to reconcile them to such sales. The moment the hammer falls and the property is knocked down to the highest bidder, the gates—I will not say of justice, but of mercy—are shut on the unfortunate owner. He may not redeem the land at any price, although he can apply to set the sale aside under a provision in the Code which is to him what the straw in the proverb is to the drowning man and is about equally useful. As a partial remedy for this grave evil, the framers of the Bengal Tenancy Act for the first time introduced a provision enabling a tenant to redeem his property by paying into Court within a certain period the amount of the judgment-debt, and in addition a sum equal to five per cent. of the purchase-money to be paid as a bonus to the purchaser. This provision seems to me to be a very equitable one, as the creditor gets his money and the purchaser a bonus of five per cent. on his purchase-money. The Select Committee on the Tenancy Act observe in their report:—

'Applications under section 311 of the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside sales cause expense and annoyance to the decree-holder and auction-purchaser. It is believed that they are often instituted merely with a view to recovering the tenure or holding which had been sold, and it is anticipated that, if a judgment-debtor is allowed to recover

his property by depositing after the sale the amount decreed against him, the number of these applications will be considerably diminished.'

" Experience has amply justified the anticipations of the Select Committee by whom the provision was introduced into the Bengal Tenancy Act, and landlords have been enabled by it to recover their rents and tenants to redeem their holdings when they have been sold at an under-value, and I do not believe that it has had the effect of deterring intending purchasers in any case. It is now proposed to extend this boon to all judgment-debtors, and I do not think I should be wrong in saying also to all execution-creditors, by adding a similar section to the Code of Civil Procedure. This has been done by section 2 of the Bill. Section 3 is only supplementary to the addition made by section 2, and the slight amendment of the Indian Limitation Act in section 4 has been rendered necessary for the purpose of prescribing the period within which the money must be paid in order to entitle the debtor to redeem his property.

" In conclusion I am bound to say that it is a great and unexpected satisfaction to me to find that the learned Judges of the High Court approve of the proposal to extend the provisions of section 174 of the Tenancy Act to other compulsory sales, as appears from the communication read to us by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal."

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS said:—" As I understand, the effect of the proposed Bill will be to give a *locus pœnitentiæ* to a person whose immoveable property has been sold in execution of a decree, and enable him to redeem it within a month by paying off the decree and compensating the purchaser with a bonus of what may be regarded as a year's interest on the purchase-money. I think the Government of India will welcome any measure which has for its object the mitigation of the rigidity of the law of sale for debt and may tend to prevent the dispossession of an indebted agriculturist. The Council are aware that a Commission sat last year to enquire into the working of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and the Government of India are only waiting for the Bombay Government's views on the Commissioners' report to again take up the whole subject. So far as the remedies to be applied have been formulated, they are quite consistent with the proposals now made by Dr. Rashbehary Ghose. Meanwhile it will be a great advantage to us that these proposals should be considered by Local Governments and the public, and that we should be made aware how far they are generally accepted."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 16th March, 1893.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 17 March, 1893.

APPENDIX A.

The Number and Annual Salaries of Officers on Active Service in India on the 31st March, 1890.

	R1,000 to less than R2,500		R2,500 to less than R5,000		R5,000 to less than R10,000		R10,000 to less than R20,000		R20,000 to less than R30,000		R30,000 to less than R40,000		R40,000 to less than R50,000		R50,000 to less than R60,000		R60,000 to less than R80,000		R80,000 to less than R1,00,000		R1,00,000 and upwards.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—																								
Including Military Officers in Civil employ other than those in the Public Works Department.																								
Europeans	935	16,41,067	777	29,59,545	1,207	88,30,850	713	97,53,309	300	72,45,186	125	40,83,975	46	20,34,064	7	3,70,000	13	8,81,760	1	86,000	6	8,16,000	4,128	3,87,09,216
Eurasians	1,085	17,81,776	382	13,38,108	96	6,50,053	8	1,04,626	2	46,5[illegible]0		...		...					...	...	...	...	1,576	39,21,123
Natives	6,203	99,30,766	1,573	56,43,934	421	29,05,967	45	5,82,509	4	95,100	...	...	6	2,70,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,252	1,94,27,376
MILITARY DEPARTMENT (ARMY)—																								
Excluding officers employed with Civil or Public Works Department.																								
Europeans	2,222	34,88,720	1,900	73,61,606	1,699	1,36,98,67[illegible]	749	1,04,43,416	81	19,09,815	9	2,83,198	12	4,01,552			2	1,32,000			1	1,00,000	6,735	3,78,18,448
Eurasians	336	5,27,941	84	2,57,196	22	1,39,928	1	11,427	...	...				...		...		...		...		...	443	9,66,492
Natives	1,367	2[illegible],30,083	134	4,42,002	25	1,64,672	1	2,000	...	...		...		...		...		...				...	1,527	26,48,760
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—																								
Europeans (Civil)	871	15,12,126	461	16,32,067	516	37,56,668	164	20,38,415	6	95,868	2	60,000		...		...							2,020	90,98,144
" (Military)	79	1,44,633	46	1,41,365	3[illegible]	2,06,089	43	6,11,524	19	4,42,202	5	1,64,944		...		...				...			225	17,10,757
Eurasians	988	12,99,869	213	6,75,325	39	2,78,637	4	45,600								...		...				...	1,244	22,99,431
Natives	1,176	17,25,221	188	5,95,461	85	5,37,800	3	33,600								...		...					1,452	25,92,082
FROM INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS—																								
Europeans	15	25,68[illegible]	21	[illegible]	22	1,46,[illegible]	9	1,13,1[illegible]0		...						...							70	3,77,756
Eurasians	[illegible]2	[illegible]	11	40,[illegible]80	3	17,760		...		...				...		...	...			...		...	16	1,0[illegible],950
Natives	[illegible]	4,11,511	[illegible]	1,35,[illegible]	4	25,4[illegible]	1	10,500		...		...				...				...		...	323	5,86,095
TOTAL	[illegible]	2,1[illegible],71,[illegible]6	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,172	3,13,58,430	1,741	23,76[illegible]16	112	98,37,671	141	45,98,117	64	27,[illegible]5,556	7	3,70,000	15	10,13,760	1	86,000	7	9,16,800	8,041	12,05,64,690

APPENDIX B.

Number and Average Salaries of Officers in Active Service in India on the 31st March, 1890. Details by Provinces, Civil Department.

Civil Department, including Military Officers in Civil employ other than those in the Public Works Department	R1,000 to less than R2,500		R2,500 to less than R5,000		R5,000 to less than R10,000		R10,000 to less than R20,000		R20,000 to less than R30,000		R30,000 to less than R40,000		R40,000 to less than R50,000		R50,000 to less than R60,000		R60,000 to less than R80,000		R80,000 to less than R1,00,000		R1,00,000 and upwards	
	No	Amount.	No.	Amount	No	Amount.	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount.
		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R
Europeans—																						
India	95	1,73,712	148	5,72,512	113	8,29,598	85	12,04,463	18	4,25,615	13	4,37,366	10	4,46,004	1	60,000	5	3,84,000			1	2,50,800
Central Provinces	31	49,800	29	1,14,528	73	3,89,520	31	4,37,034	12	2,61,400	4	1,36,600			1	56,000						
Burma	150	2,77,084	101	3,66,600	168	11,72,576	71	9,24,619	25	5,25,200	12	3,82,700							1	86,000		
Assam	11	50,700	18	70,044	39	2,95,497	17	2,08,100	9	1,94,600	1	33,000			1	50,000						
Bengal	139	2,41,168	147	5,15,460	194	13,28,415	123	17,21,821	48	11,55,352	34	11,02,209	9	4,06,000	3	1,50,000	1	72,000			1	1,06,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	101	1,70,225	68	2,38,200	135	10,38,797	91	12,38,373	60	14,52,600	22	7,15,000	5	2,19,000			1	60,000			1	1,06,000
Punjab	66	1,24,056	46	1,74,576	117	8,51,784	90	12,45,660	38	9,15,444	11	3,72,000	6	2,52,000							1	1,06,000
Madras	101	1,78,476	83	3,32,285	164	12,50,688	100	13,33,663	44	11,66,951	11	3,57,100	7	3,12,000	1	54,000	3	1,82,880			1	1,20,000
Bombay	161	2,61,486	76	2,96,664	197	14,84,355	98	13,42,406	43	10,82,024	16	5,18,000	9	3,99,000			3	1,82,880			1	1,28,000
Post Office Department	80	1,15,260	59	2,18,376	27	1,90,260	7	97,200	3	66,000	1	36,000										
TOTAL	935	16,41,967	775	29,59,515	1,207	88,90,789	713	97,53,339	300	72,45,186	125	40,89,975	46	20,34,004	7	3,70,000	13	8,81,760	1	86,000	6	8,16,800
Eurasians—																						
India	183	3,07,908	101	3,64,900	25	1,62,720	3	41,400	1	24,000												
Central Provinces	35	52,140	14	47,904	3	22,200	1	14,400														
Burma	218	3,59,894	49	1,74,828	5	33,300																
Assam	3	4,692	2	6,120																		
Bengal	179	2,97,300	67	2,31,720	25	1,59,504	2	24,000	1	22,500												
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	82	1,31,676	31	1,14,000	7	51,600																
Punjab	46	76,024	18	61,980	8	53,040																
Madras	163	2,68,954	55	1,81,976	11	79,249	1	12,826														
Bombay	76	1,23,036	29	94,760	9	68,640	1	12,000														
Post Office Department	103	1,60,146	16	57,000	3	19,800																
TOTAL	1,088	17,81,776	382	13,38,168	96	6,50,053	8	1,04,626	2	46,500												
Natives—																						
India	366	5,48,117	42	1,48,768	11	77,520	3	37,080														
Central Provinces	206	3,30,154	46	1,53,312	10	70,320	1	12,000														
Burma	687	10,87,430	64	2,28,360	18	1,17,840																
Assam	156	2,35,998	32	1,21,440	8	51,000																
Bengal	1,395	23,23,760	525	19,52,616	138	9,76,752	19	2,49,600	3	67,200			3	1,35,000								
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	760	12,34,745	210	7,50,183	72	4,97,232	4	55,200					1	45,000								
Punjab	530	8,80,851	142	4,79,206	40	2,52,948	4	45,624														
Madras	792	12,50,730	256	8,51,487	43	2,90,563	6	75,802					1	45,000								
Bombay	908	14,79,121	224	8,12,758	75	5,33,932	6	79,663	1	27,900			1	45,000								
Post Office Department	403	5,59,560	32	1,15,104	6	36,960	2	27,600														
TOTAL	6,203	99,30,766	1,573	56,43,074	421	29,05,967	45	5,82,569	4	95,100			6	2,70,000								
Total—																						
India	644	10,29,737	291	10,86,180	149	10,69,838	91	12,82,943	19	4,49,615	13	4,37,366	10	4,46,004	1	60,000	5	3,84,000			1	2,50,800
Central Provinces	272	4,32,094	89	3,15,744	86	4,82,040	33	4,63,434	12	2,61,400	4	1,36,600			1	56,000						
Burma	1,055	17,24,408	214	7,69,788	191	13,23,706	71	9,24,619	25	5,25,200	12	3,82,700							1	86,000		
Assam	170	2,91,390	52	1,97,604	47	3,46,497	17	2,08,100	9	1,94,600	1	33,000			1	50,000						
Bengal	1,713	28,62,234	739	27,20,796	357	24,64,671	144	19,95,421	52	12,45,052	34	11,02,209	12	5,41,000	3	1,50,000	1	72,000			1	1,06,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	943	15,36,646	309	11,32,385	214	15,87,629	95	12,93,573	60	14,52,600	22	7,15,000	6	2,64,000			1	60,000			1	1,06,000
Punjab	642	10,80,931	206	7,19,062	165	11,57,772	94	12,91,284	38	9,15,444	11	3,72,000	6	2,52,000							1	1,06,000
Madras	1,056	16,98,160	394	13,95,728	218	16,20,500	107	14,22,291	44	11,66,951	11	3,57,100	8	3,57,000	1	54,000	3	1,82,880			1	1,20,000
Bombay	1,145	18,63,643	329	12,03,982	281	20,86,927	105	14,31,069	44	11,09,924	16	5,18,000	10	4,44,000			3	1,82,880			1	1,28,000
Post Office Department	586	8,65,266	107	3,90,480	36	2,47,020	9	1,24,800	3	66,000	1	36,000										
GRAND TOTAL	8,226	1,33,54,509	2,730	99,40,747	1,724	1,23,36,600	766	1,04,40,534	306	73,86,786	125	40,89,975	52	23,04,004	7	3,70,000	13	8,81,760	1	86,000	6	8,16,800

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Number and Annual Salaries of Officers on Active Service in India on the 31st March, 1890, paid from Incorporated Local Funds. Details by Provinces, Civil Departments—continued.

Civil Department, including Military Officers in Civil employ other than those in the Public Works Department	R1,000 to less than R2,500		R2,500 to less than R5,000		R5,000 to less than R10,000		R10,000 to less than R2[illegible]		R2[illegible] to less than [illegible]		R[illegible] to less than R[illegible]		R[illegible] to less than R[illegible]		R[illegible] to less than R[illegible]		R[illegible] to less than R[illegible]		R[illegible] to less than R[illegible]		R[illegible] and upwards	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R
Europeans—																						
India																						
Central Provinces																						
Burma																						
Assam																						
Bengal	4	6,120	7	24,600	5	37,200	6	68,400														
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1	1,200	2	8,400			3	45,000														
Punjab	8	15,660	6	20,880	2	11,280																
Madras	1	1,290	7	30,360	11	90,050																
Bombay	1	1,560	2	8,266	1	7,800																
Post Office Department																						
TOTAL	15	25,080	24	92,506	22	1,46,289	9	1,13,400														
Eurasians—																						
India																						
Central Provinces																						
Burma	2	2,400																				
Assam																						
Bengal	1	1,800	2	6,600																		
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5	12,000	4	17,400																		
Punjab	1	1,200	3	10,280																		
Madras	22	32,340	2	6,000	3	17,710																
Bombay	1	1,200																				
Post Office Department																						
TOTAL	32	50,940	11	40,280	3	17,710																
Natives—																						
India																						
Central Provinces	1	1,200																				
Burma	22	32,580	1	3,300																		
Assam	1	1,200																				
Bengal	82	1,11,583	23	84,140	4	25,400	1	10,800														
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	121	1,94,076	11	35,700																		
Punjab	13	16,840	2	5,280																		
Madras	35	51,212	1	2,520																		
Bombay	2	2,220	1	4,444																		
Post Office Department																						
TOTAL	277	4,10,911	39	1,35,384	4	25,400	1	10,800														
TOTAL—																						
India																						
Central Provinces	1	1,200																				
Burma	24	34,980	1	3,300																		
Assam	1	1,200																				
Bengal	87	1,19,503	32	1,15,340	9	62,600	7	79,200														
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	127	2,07,276	17	61,500			3	45,000														
Punjab	22	33,700	11	36,440	2	11,280																
Madras	58	84,752	10	38,880	17	1,07,760																
Bombay	4	4,920	3	12,710	1	7,800																
Post Office Department																						
GRAND TOTAL	324	4,87,531	71	2,68,170	29	1,89,449	10	1,24,200														

APPENDIX C.

Number and Annual Salaries of Officers on Active Service in India on the 31st March, 1890. Details by Provinces, Public Works Department.

Public Works Department.	R1,000 to less than R2,500. No.	Amount.	R2,500 to less than R5,000. No.	Amount.	R5,000 to less than R10,000. No.	Amount.	R10,000 to less than R20,000. No.	Amount.	R20,000 to less than R30,000. No.	Amount.	R30,000 to less than R40,000. No.	Amount.	R40,000 to less than R50,000. No.	Amount.	R50,000 to less than R60,000. No.	Amount.	R60,000 to less than R80,000. No.	Amount.	R80,000 to less than R1,00,000. No.	Amount.	R1,00,000 and upwards. No.	Amount.
		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R
Europeans (Civil)—																						
India	690	11,87,617	264	9,44,096	178	13,53,669	51	6,65,770			1	30,000										
Central Provinces	10	17,112	12	44,110	12	83,090	3	40,800														
Burma	34	57,646	24	83,586	34	2,03,160	13	1,60,200	1	24,000												
Assam	8	14,040	6	21,480	9	66,600	1	11,400														
Bengal	2	3,100	13	45,512	46	3,56,000	11	1,51,764	1	21,600												
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	6	11,400	10	39,000	43	3,04,200	13	1,73,400	1	24,000												
Punjab	13	21,984	20	75,576	59	4,41,960	13	1,69,320														
Madras	15	27,131	16	61,018	40	2,86,680	10	1,29,787														
Bombay	4	8,520	14	46,854	52	3,14,297	10	95,919			1	30,000										
Telegraph Department	89	1,63,086	80	2,65,815	43	2,97,102	39	4,37,875	3	29,268												
Total	671	15,12,126	461	16,32,067	518	37,56,668	164	20,35,415	6	98,868	2	60,000										
Europeans (Military)—																						
India	9	19,090	10	34,140	12	70,324	8	1,19,719	3	66,366	1	32,922										
Central Provinces	3	5,208	1	4,800	..		2	36,574														
Burma	13	19,907	9	28,370	4	26,847	4	45,631	1	24,522												
Assam	...		1	3,000																		
Bengal	3	6,812			1	6,610	4	63,314		...	1	32,922										
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	9	19,301	6	18,840	6	41,829	4	58,563	5	1,21,125												
Punjab	1	2,400	4	13,290	2	15,064	5	66,547	3	69,940	1	32,922										
Madras	19	38,234	8	24,240	7	39,720	10	1,50,252	5	1,17,100												
Bombay	5	7,277	5	9,125	1	5,700	5	61,974	2	43,149	1	30,178										
Telegraph Department	17	26,104	2	5,640			1	18,610		...	1	36,000										
Total	79	1,44,633	46	1,41,365	33	2,06,089	43	6,11,524	19	4,42,202	5	1,64,944										
Eurasians—																						
India	360	5,79,153	61	1,98,001	4	28,800																
Central Provinces	13	21,888	2	5,590	...																	
Burma	42	65,844	15	44,808	4	26,160	1	10,800														
Assam	1	1,050	...																			
Bengal	26	42,900	12	38,220	3	19,200																
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	28	49,800	14	45,960	20	1,51,200	3	34,500														
Punjab	4	7,320	3	9,708	2	12,600																
Madras	39	59,906	19	52,630	5	34,077																
Bombay	13	20,363	3	9,318	...																	
Telegraph Department	462	4,51,465	84	2,70,790	1	6,600																
Total	958	12,94,669	213	6,75,325	39	2,78,637	4	45,600														
Natives—																						
India	402	5,90,054	39	1,28,719	16	1,05,240	1	19,800														
Central Provinces	24	35,952	3	8,760	3	18,000																
Burma	42	64,017	9	29,640	4	27,600																
Assam	29	46,164	6	19,560	4	27,600	1	11,400														
Bengal	142	1,94,184	29	86,568	13	87,000	1	11,400														
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	107	1,87,568	14	51,120	8	49,200																
Punjab	96	1,50,492	24	53,040	9	64,800																
Madras	101	1,41,439	18	57,646	5	34,900																
Bombay	125	1,84,170	40	1,12,948	22	1,18,160																
Telegraph Department	120	1,65,781	6	17,460	1	5,408																
Total	1,178	17,28,921	188	5,95,461	85	5,37,800	3	33,600														
Total—																						
India	1,461	23,65,914	376	13,04,956	210	15,58,033	60	7,99,289	3	66,366	2	62,922										
Central Provinces	50	90,460	18	53,540	15	1,11,000	5	77,474	1	24,000												
Burma	131	2,07,404	57	1,91,404	46	3,43,767	18	2,16,631	1	24,522												
Assam	36	57,684	13	44,010	14	94,200	2	22,800	1	21,600												
Bengal	163	2,46,496	54	1,70,300	63	4,49,500	16	2,25,778	1	24,000	1	32,922										
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	150	2,48,129	44	1,64,920	77	5,46,429	20	2,67,063	5	1,21,125												
Punjab	114	1,82,136	51	1,91,524	72	5,34,429	16	3,35,787	3	69,940	1	32,922										
Madras	174	2,64,800	61	1,95,564	57	3,95,277	20	2,80,039	5	1,17,100	1	30,000										
Bombay	147	2,20,340	62	1,78,265	75	4,38,157	15	1,47,593	5	72,417	1	30,179										
Telegraph Department	686	8,06,436	172	5,59,005	45	3,09,102	40	4,56,485			1	36,000										
GRAND TOTAL	3,116	46,85,449	908	30,44,218	673	47,79,194	214	27,29,139	25	5,41,070	7	2,24,944			...	..	..	...	.	...		...

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the Sums advanced under the **Land Improvement** *Loans Act, XIX of 1883, in each Provinc during the five years 1886-87 to 1890-91, and the remissions of such advances granted during the same period.*

YEAR		PROVINCES												
		Madras.	Bombay.	Sindh	Bengal.	N.-W.P.	Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Assam.	Burma.	Ajmere.	Coorg
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1886-87	Advanced	7 820	58,900	8,630	28,900	49,800	11,900	2,69 800	22,700	9,425		...	400	.
	Remitted	1,030	350	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...
1887-88	Advanced	79 900	28,500	3,250	30,100	1,01,500	26,000	3,07,200	15 100	4,450	250	..	7,500	..
	Remitted	1,100		.	...	...	...	...	.	...	.		.	...
1888-89	Advanced	1,39,900	48,700	3,600	38,300	97 900	23,800	2,28 300	18,600	8,300	.	.	4,200	..
	Remitted	1,060		...	1,300	..	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
1889-90	Advanced	1,35,200	67,000	12,100	80,500	68,800	44,200	2,73,200	35,700	6,550	90	..	3,900	...
	Remitted			...		...	..	200	.	...	..	...	...	...
1890-91	Advanced	2,27,900	1,43,800	12 300	21,300	63,300	42,400	2 40,200	38,800	15,420	...	...	45,400	...
	Remitted	.				..	...	810	..	.	.	..	...	...
April 1891 to August 1892	Loans under Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884 jointly	29,75,000	7,02 000	...	1,43 539	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,26,554	5,17,000	37,300

ABSTRACT.

YEAR.	Total advances.	Total remitted.	REMARKS.
	R	R	
1886-87 .	4,68 245	1 380	
1887-88 .	6 01 750	1 100	
1888-89 .	6 11,000	2,360	
1889-90 .	7,27,240	200	
1890-91 .	8 55 820	810	

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing advances made under the **Agriculturists** *Loans Act during the years 1886-87 to 1890-91, and remissions of such advances granted during the same period.*

		Madras	Bombay	Bengal	N.-W. P.	Oudh.	Punjab	Central Provinces	Burma.	Assam	Berar.	Coorg	Ajmere	TOTAL.
1886-87	Advanced . .	24,500	11,300	8,8[illegible]	1,81,800	52,100	26,500	35,900	..	.	..	...	...	2,41,900
	Remitted . .	..	350	.		.	...	.	...	.		...	..	350
1887-88	Advanced . .	30,600	9,200	17,400	1,31,500	42,700	35,700	26,000	...	..		...	1,100	2,94,200
	Remitted .	70	1,400	100		.	..	..	.	...	..	.	...	1,570
1888-89	Advanced . .	59,200	18,100	1,34,900	1,18,700	59,000	37,200	45,300	5,100	60	.	10,000	4,700	4,87,260
	Remitted . .	...	70	380	...	...	..	.	...	...	.	...	.	450
1889-90	Advanced . .	1,40,500	12,000	2,20,900	1,67,500	1,07,700	38,900	1,07,400	1,15,400	100	..	10,400	2,400	9,19,200
	Remitted . .	...	.	400		.	..	..	..	...	.	...	...	400
1890-91	Advanced .	43,600	21,300	1,56,200	5,20,500*	1,35,300	76,800	89,800	1,64,300	460	...	...	500	12,08,760
	Remitted . .	...	..	1,000	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	1,000

* Represents advances for 18 months owing to the year of report having been changed.

ABSTRACT.

Year.	Advanced	Remitted.
	R	R
1886-87 . . .	2,41,900	350
1887-88 . . .	2,94,200	1,570
1888-89 . . .	4,87,260	450
1889-90 . . .	9,19,200	400
1890-91 . . .	12,08,760	1,000



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

APPROPRIATION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR 1891-92.

BY

STEPHEN JACOB,

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL.

CONTENTS.

APPROPRIATION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 1891-92.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Throughout the report the figures are tens of rupees (Rx. 1=R10), with the last two figures cut off for brevity, thus, 149,7 reads one hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred tens of rupees.

In the Budget Estimates for 1891-92 the total Revenue was estimated at 86,025,3, and the Expenditure chargeable against it at 85,909,7, leaving a small surplus of 115,6. A substantial surplus was secured in each of the two previous years, but as it resulted mainly from temporary causes, no important remission of taxation or other great fiscal reform involving a serious sacrifice of revenue was possible in the Financial Statement of 1891-92. The only important financial measure undertaken in that year was the restoration of the Famine Insurance Grant to the full amount of 1,500,0, and after setting aside this sum for that purpose, the Government of India was able to show a surplus of 115,6 only in the Budget Estimate of the year as mentioned above. The accounts of the year now show a surplus of 467,5. Considering the magnitude of the transactions the difference in the net result is of little importance, but there were remarkable variations from the Budget Estimates under individual heads. The net revenue from Railways showed, apart from the loss due to a fall in the rate of exchange, a remarkable improvement of 1,428,7, chiefly in consequence of unusually heavy exports of wheat and seeds to Europe, and of an exceptionally heavy pilgrim traffic. The net revenue from Opium also showed the large improvement of 831,8, due partly to a rise in the prices obtained at the sales of Bengal opium, partly to larger exports of Malwa opium from Bombay, and partly to a reduction in the expenditure for production in Bengal owing to a poor crop. There were also satisfactory improvements in the revenue under Salt, Stamps, and Excise. These improvements were however nearly swallowed up by an increase of 675,2 in the charges under Exchange, due to the fall in the rate, an increase of 1,055,2 in the net Military expenditure of the year, excluding the effects of the fall in the rate of Exchange, due chiefly to the charges of the Manipur and other frontier expeditions, to the expenditure on the preparations to facilitate mobilisation, and to the purchase of additional transport and ordnance mules and remounts, and by a falling off of 433,5 in the collections of Land Revenue, due to scarcity in some provinces. The actual revenue and expenditure of the year under the different groups are compared in detail in the following paragraphs with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimates.

2. No important changes of classification of revenue and expenditure, requiring special notice here, were made during the year.

3. The following summary gives the Budget and Account figures of 1891-92 to be reviewed in this report, and the details will be found in the statements on pages 134 to 135:—

Receipts.		Revenue and Expenditure.		Outgoings.	
Budget.	Accounts.			Budget.	Accounts
58,926,2	59,517,0	A	Principal Heads of Revenue .	10,035,4	9,547,2
806,4	879,5	B	Interest	3,867,2	4,315,2
2,469,7	2,575,7	C	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,368,1	2,429,2
1,571,3	1,656,2	D	Civil Departments . .	13,976,5	13,853,8
821,4	897,3	E	Miscellaneous . . .	4,972,9	5,046,6
...	...	F	Famine	1,043,0	1,268,3
...	...	G	Construction of Railways .	210,5	163,2
17,872,4	19,938,1	H	Railways	19,374,1	20,253,9
2,160,6	2,272,0	J	Irrigation	2,883,1	2,945,0
597,1	627,1	K	Buildings and Roads . .	6,109,1	6,208,8
800,2	780,4	L	Army Services . . .	21,051,2	22,280,6
		LL	Special Defence Works .	847,0	604,9
		M	Provincial Deficit— . .	—828,4	—240,9
			Imperial Surplus+ . . .	+115,6	+467,5
86,025,3	89,143,3		TOTAL .	86,025,3	89,143,3

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.	Other Transactions.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
+115,6	+467,5	Imperial Surplus above .	...	...
...	...	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works .	3,500,0	3,500,0
1,091,4	3,038,3	Permanent Debt . .	...	...
583,0	899,4	Unfunded Debt . . .	...	...
...	1,480,3	Deposits and Advances .	459,0	...
...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government . .	484,7	488,8
...	...	Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments . .	523,6	465,4
...	...	Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies, Capital Accounts	441,4	1,146,4
19,5	116,1	Remittances . . .	...	...
16,000,0	16,093,8	Secretary of State's Bills .	16,934,4	16,796,5
20,329,6	21,711,3	Cash Balance, April 1st .	...	...
...	...	Ditto, March 31st .	15,796,0	21,409,6
38,139,1	43,806,7	GRAND TOTAL .	38,139,1	43,806,7

Comparison with the year 1890-91.

4. The comparison in respect of revenues with the year 1890-91 is as follows:—

Revenues.	1890-91	1891-92.	Difference. 1891-92, greater (+) or less (—).
Principal Heads of Revenue . . .	58,890,2	59,517,0	+626,8
Interest	931,1	879 5	—51,6
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint . .	2,537,7	2,575,7	+38,0
Civil Departments	1,612,1	1,656,2	+44,1
Miscellaneous	927,1	897,3	—29,8
Railways	17,236,0	19,938,1	+2,702,1
Irrigation	2,172,6	2,272,0	+99,4
Buildings and Roads	649,3	627,1	—22,2
Army Services	785,6	780,4	—5.2
	85,741,7	89,143,3	+3,401,6

5. The important variations under *Principal Heads of Revenue* are the following:—

Land Revenue	—79,4
Opium	+133,2
Salt	+112,8
Stamps	+193,1
Excise	+169,4
Customs	—41,9
	+487,2

There was a heavy falling off in the collections of *Land Revenue* in Madras (422,9), due to the scarcity prevailing there during the year, but this was nearly made good by larger collections in some of the other provinces, notably in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab owing to revision of settlements in some districts, and the collection of suspensions of the previous year. The improvement under *Opium* resulted chiefly from larger exports of Malwa opium. There was an increase also in the prices obtained at the sales of Bengal opium, but the improvement due to this was to some extent counterbalanced by a reduction in the quantity sold in the last three months. *Salt Revenue* showed an increase in

all provinces except Madras, where the revenue in 1890-91 was unusually high, owing to an exceptional increase in the cash sales, the rise in the price of Government Securities having induced salt-purchasers to pay the duty on their salt in cash instead of deferring payment on lodging Government Promissory Notes as security. The steady growth of *Stamp* revenue seemed to have received a temporary check in 1890-91, but the ground lost was more than recovered in 1891-92. The *Excise* revenue showed the normal advance in all provinces, arising chiefly from more efficient administration. The improvement was largest in Bengal. The falling off in *Customs* revenue occurred chiefly in Burma, where the revenue in 1890-91 was exceptionally high, owing to a large export of rice from the province.

6. Under *Interest* there was a falling off of 136,6 in the receipts in England, an unusually large amount having been realised in the previous year from the investment of the cash balances, while on the other hand there was an increase of 85,0 in India, due to an increase of the currency investment, to the grant of additional loans to the Calcutta Port Trust and other public corporations, and to larger realisations from Guaranteed Railways in consequence of their having overdrawn their balances. *Post Office* and *Telegraph* revenue both showed a considerable advance over the previous year, but this was largely counterbalanced by a decline in the *Mint* receipts, which were unusually large in 1890-91 owing to the exceptionally heavy silver coinage of that year. Notwithstanding a special receipt of 41,1 in 1890-91 from the sale of the Royal Lunatic Asylum Estate at Ealing, the receipts of the *Civil Departments* showed an advance in 1891-92 chiefly in Magisterial fines, sale of Jail manufactures, and Cattle Pound receipts. The falling off under *Miscellaneous* occurred chiefly under Gain by exchange, owing to the rate of exchange for remittances for the East Indian Railway, and for revenue stores of Guaranteed Railways having been especially favourable for Government in 1890-91. The improvement under *Railways* was to some extent nominal, being due to the inclusion of the gross traffic receipts of the South Indian Railway for the whole year in 1891-92 against gross receipts for the last three months only, and net receipts for the first nine months in 1890-91, when it was a Guaranteed Railway. But the greater portion of the improvement was due to an exceptionally heavy export traffic of wheat and seeds, to the increased movement of food grains owing to scarcity in certain parts of the country, to a large pilgrim traffic on account of a special fair at Hurdwar and to additions to the open mileages of certain Railways. A further development of irrigation from the Sirhind Canal, a large increase in the irrigated area in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, owing to the seasons having been exceptionally favourable for Canal irrigation, and the recovery of old outstandings in Bengal and the Punjab contributed to the increase in the revenue under *Irrigation.* Under *Buildings and Roads* there was a special receipt in 1890-91 from the sale of the Custom House premises at Calcutta to the East Indian Railway Company.

7. The comparison of the expenditure side is given below. The average rate of Exchange for the Secretary of State's drawings in 1891-92 was 1*s* 4·7333384*d* against 1*s* 6·0893039*d* in 1890-91. As there was a large difference in the rates of Exchange of the two years, the increases under the different heads due to the fall in the rate of Exchange are shown separately:—

	1890-9.	1891-92.	Difference 1891-92, greater + or less — Due to Exchange.	Due to other causes.	Total.
Direct Demands on the Revenues	9,536,0	9,547,2	+ 3,9	+ 7,3	+ 11,2
Interest	4,195,3	4,315,2	+ 283,8	— 163,9	+ 119,9
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,282,6	2,429,2	+ 28,6	+ 118,0	+ 146,6
Civil Departments	13,386,3	13,853,8	+ 48,2	+ 419,3	+ 467,5
Miscellaneous	4,678,5	5,046,6	+ 220,5	+ 147,6	+ 368,1
Famine	600,0	1,268,3	+ 2	+ 668,1	+ 668,3
Construction of Railways	—4,8	163,2	...	+ 168,0	+ 168,0
Railways	17,923,3	20,253,9	+ 607,8	+ 1,722,8	+ 2,330,6
Irrigation	2,742,1	2,945,0	...	+ 202,9	+ 202,9
Buildings and Roads	5,730,9	6,208,8	+ 11,8	+ 466,1	+ 477,9
Army Services	20,690,1	22,280,6	+ 490,2	+ 1,100,3	+ 1,590,5
Special Defence Works	491,8	604,9	+ 22,5	+ 90,6	+ 113,1
	82,252,1	88,916,7	+ 1,717,5	+ 4,947,1	+ 6,664,6

8. The increases due to the fall in the rate of exchange require no further explanation, and it is necessary to explain only the differences shown above as due to other causes.

9. As regards the *Direct Demands on the Revenues* there was a decrease of 319,0 in the opium expenditure due to the smaller outturn of Bengal opium, but this was more than counterbalanced by increases under the other heads, notably under Land Revenue and Forest. The *Interest* charges in 1890-91 included a considerable amount of special expenditure connected with the conversion operations in India, and for interest on the sterling loan which was, in order to take advantage of a favourable market, raised some months before the purchase of the South Indian Railway for which it was required, while those of 1891-92 were reduced by the transfer of a larger portion of the interest charges in India to the Railway Revenue account in consequence of additional capital expenditure on State Railways. This reduction was, however, partially counterbalanced by a large payment on account of discount on the sterling loan raised in England during the year. Under *Post Office, Telegraph*, and *Mint* the Post Office was charged for the first time with the cost of Stationery supplied to it from Central Stores and the printing work done for it at Government Presses, and the extended operations of the departments concerned also led to an increase in their expenditure which would have been met by the increase in their revenue, but for the falling off in the Mint receipts owing to the exceptionally heavy silver coinage of the previous year. In the *Civil Departments* expenditure connected with the Census largely increased the charges of the Scientific and Other Minor Departments, but there was an increase also under most of the other heads. The charges for Law and Justice were higher owing to the appointment of additional Judicial Officers and the transfer of some charges to this head from Land Revenue; the Jail charges were enhanced by an increase in the Jail population and a rise in the price of food-grains, and those under Medical by the transfer of the charges for Local Conservancy Establishments in Madras to this head from Miscellaneous. Under Marine, the contribution paid to the Admiralty was increased during the year, and some new steamers were purchased for Upper Burma and Madras; Education charges also had their normal growth. In the group *Miscellaneous* the increase occurred mainly in the English charges: there was a special payment to Maharajáh Duleep Singh on account of arrears of his pension and the payments of furlough and other allowances in England were higher; the normal growth of the retired list and the payment in England of pensions of the Uncovenanted Service at a minimum rate of exchange, of 1*s*. 9*d* considerably enhanced the Superannuation charges, while the charges under Stationery increased owing to a specially large local purchase at Calcutta. On the other hand, a considerable amount of expenditure was transferred from this to other sections in the accounts. As mentioned in para. 1 the *Famine Insurance* grant was raised during the year to the full amount of 1,500,0 including the net charges on the revenues on account of the Protective Railways, while the grant in the previous year, including the latter, was only 1,082,4. The expenditure under *Construction of Railways, etc.*, is chiefly on account of the Mayavaram-Mutapet and the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railways, the capital expenditure on which is being met from revenue. In the *Railway Revenue Account* there was a large increase in the working expenses of the Railways and in the payments of surplus profits to Companies consequent on the improvement in their earnings and the interest charges were also higher owing to additional capital outlay. Under *Irrigation* extensive repairs became necessary to the Irrawaddy embankments and a large outlay was incurred in the construction of Famine Relief Works in Rajputana and Upper Burma and of a new canal from the Kabul river to Nowshera, while larger grants were made from Provincial Funds for Minor Works in Madras, and the interest charges were enhanced by additional capital outlay. As regards *Buildings and Roads*, a large outlay became necessary on Famine Relief Works in Rajputana and Upper Burma, and the Provincial Governments were enabled by their affluent circumstances to assign larger funds for expenditure on Provincial Buildings and Roads. The large increase in the *Army Expenditure* was due to the special expenditure connected with the Manipur and other frontier expeditions, the cold weather field operations in Upper Burma, the preparations made to facilitate mobilisation, the augmentation of transport, the purchase of additional ordnance mules and remounts, the rise in prices of articles of food for both men and animals, and the reconstitution of some regiments involving extra payments of pensions, bonuses and gratuities to men discharged. There was, on the other hand, a saving in the pay of British troops which

was issued at a rate of exchange of 1*s*. 6¼*d*. in 1891-92 against 1*s*. 5*d*. in the previous year. The increase in the charges for *Special Defence Works* resulted from larger payments in England in connection with the supply of armaments and stores and from the vigorous prosecution of the Rawalpindi Defences and the Wet Basin at the Bombay Dockyard for torpedo boats.

Comparison of Accounts with Budget Estimates of 1891-92.

10. The following figures exhibit the differences in the net accounts, between the Budget and the Actuals, the loss due to the fall in the rate of exchange which was taken in the Budget at 1*s*. 5·25*d*. being shown in a separate column. The comparison of the gross figures has been given before under paragraph 3:—

	Better + Worse— Due to fall in exchange.	Due to other causes.	Net.
Principal Heads of Revenue	— 1,6	+1,080,6	+1,079,0
Interest	— 110,9	— 264,0	— 374,9
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint . .	— 10,9	+ 55,8	+ 44,9
Civil Departments	— 19,1	+ 226,7	+ 207,6
Miscellaneous	— 83,3	+ 85,5	+ 2,2
Famine	— 1	— 225,2	— 225,3
Construction of Railways	...	+ 47,3	+ 47,3
Railways	— 242,8	+1,428,7	+1,185,9
Irrigation	...	+ 49,5	+ 49,5
Buildings and Roads	— 3,5	— 66,2	— 69,7
Army Services	— 194,0	—1,055,2	—1,249,2
Special Defence Works	— 9,0	+ 251,1	+ 242,1
Combined Surplus, Imperial and Provincial	— 675,2	+1,614,6	939,4

11. The net improvement of 1,079,0 under the *Principal Heads of Revenue* is made up of an increase of 590,8 in the revenue and a saving of 488,2 in the expenditure. As explained in paragraph 14 the increase in revenue occurred principally under Opium, Salt, Stamps and Excise counterbalanced by a large falling off in the collections of Land Revenue in Madras due to scarcity; while the saving in expenditure occurred chiefly under Opium, Land Revenue, and Forest, as explained in paragraph 51. The *Interest* charges were higher owing to no provision having been made in the Budget for the discount on the new loan raised in England during the year. As regards *Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint*, there was a large expansion in the traffic of the Telegraph Department and the Post Office also would have shown an improvement but for the debit to the department of the cost of stationery and printing work required by it. The silver coinage operations at the mints were, however, considerably smaller than expected. The improvement under *Civil Departments* was the result partly of larger receipts from Magisterial fines, Cattle Pounds and Dockyards, partly of the non-payment to the Admiralty of a part of the subsidy payable for the India Government Defence Vessels, which were not taken over by the Admiralty during the year, and partly of a large saving under Police owing to the failure to carry into effect the contemplated reorganisation of the Bombay District and Presidency Police, and to a reduction in the Burma Police, partially counterbalanced by the additional expenditure connected with the Lushai police. The improvement under *Miscellaneous* resulted chiefly from some extraordinary receipts which were not foreseen when the Budget was framed. The charge under *Famine Relief and Insurance* represents the balance of the fixed grant after providing for the net charge on the revenues on account of the protective Railways constructed through the Agency of Companies which was smaller than expected owing to a large improvement in the net earnings of the Railways. Under *Construction of Railways* the construction of the Mayavaram-Mutapet Railway was not pushed on as fast as was expected. The improvement in the *Railway Revenue Account* was

derived chiefly from an exceptionally heavy export traffic of wheat and seeds, an unusually large pilgrim traffic, and increased movement of food-grains owing to scarcity in certain parts of the country. Under *Irrigation* there was a large improvement in the net receipts of the Sirhind, Lower Ganges, and Ganges Canals, but this was partially counterbalanced by the extra expenditure on famine relief works in Rajputana and Upper Burma, which involved a large additional expenditure under *Buildings and Roads* also. The increase in the *Army* charges resulted from the special expenditure connected with the Manipur and other frontier expeditions, the cold weather field operations in Upper Burma, the preparations made to facilitate mobilisation, the augmentation of transport, the purchase of additional ordnance mules and remounts, and the rise in the price of food-grains, none of which were foreseen when the Budget was framed. The lapse under *Special Defence Works* was caused by smaller payments in England for armaments and stores, which were not supplied as rapidly as was anticipated. The progress of the works in India also, though better than in the previous year, was not as rapid as was expected.

12. The budget estimated for an excess expenditure of 712,8 on the whole account, but a sum of 828,4 out of the Provincial and Local Expenditure was payable from past accumulations of balances, leaving a net surplus in the Imperial account of 115,6. The accounts close with a surplus of 467,5 in the Imperial account, and a deficit in the Provincial and Local account of 240,9. The net Imperial Revenue has, therefore, been better than the Budget by 467,5 — 115,6 or 351,9, and the Provincial and Local Expenditure by 828,4—240,9 or 587,5. The details of these fluctuations are given below, the sign + meaning better and — worse than the estimate :—

	Revenue Side.			Expenditure Side.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Principal Heads of Revenue	+ 309,1	+ 281,7	+ 590,8	+ 432,2	+ 56,0	+ 488,2
Interest	+ 76,6	— 3,5	+ 73,1	— 452,3	+ 4,3	— 448,0
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	+ 104,9	+ 1,1	+ 106,0	— 62,9	+ 1,8	— 61,1
Civil Departments	+ 19,4	+ 65,5	+ 84,9	+ 143,7	— 21,0	+ 122,7
Miscellaneous	+ 54,4	+ 21,5	+ 75,9	— 131,9	+ 58,2	— 73,7
Famine	...	...	...	— 211,0	— 14,3	— 225,3
Construction of Railways	...	...	...	...	+ 47,3	+ 47,3
Railways	+ 1,984,2	+ 81,5	+ 2,065,7	— 694,1	— 185,7	— 879,8
Irrigation	— 2,6	+ 114,0	+ 111,4	— 45,0	— 16,9	— 61,9
Buildings and Roads	+ 11,7	+ 18,3	+ 30,0	— 177,4	+ 77,7	— 99,7
Army	— 19,8	...	— 19,8	— 1,229,4	...	— 1,229,4
Special Defence Works	...	...	...	+ 242,1	...	+ 242,1
Total	+ 2,537,9	+ 580,1	+ 3,118,0	— 2,186,0	+ 7,4	— 2,178,6
Total Net	+ 351,9	+ 587,5	+ 939,4	...	...	...

13. The improvement in the Provincial Section occurred mainly in the Principal Heads of Revenue and under Irrigation and Buildings and Roads. The notable items making up the difference in the Imperial Section are indicated in the following table:—

IMPERIAL.	Better	Worse.
Loss due to the fall in the rate of Exchange		675,2
Land Revenue net (excluding loss due to the difference in the rate of Exchange)		579,3
Opium " " " " . .	831,8	
Salt " " " " . .	307,8	
Excise " " " " . .	119,4	
Interest " " " " . .		264,8
Telegraph " " " . .	99,6	
Police " " " . .	62,3	
Marine " " " . .	76,0	
Famine Relief " " " . .		210,9
Railways " " " . .	1,532,9	
Irrigation " " " . .		47,6
Buildings and Roads " " " . .		162,2
Army " " " . .		1,055,2
Special Defence Works " " " . .	251,1	
Minor Improvements under other heads " " " . .	66,2	
	3,347,1	2,995,2
Net better .	351,9	

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
58,890,2	REVENUE	58,926,2	59,326,2	59,517,0

14. The actuals exceeded the Budget Estimate by 590,8. There was an improvement of 419,0 under Opium, owing chiefly to the prices realised at the sales of Bengal opium having been higher than anticipated, but partly also to larger exportations of Malwa opium, of 292,7 under Salt, due chiefly to larger issues of salt in Bombay, Bengal, and Sambhar, and of 113,9 and 163.5 under Stamps and Excise, being the normal improvements under those heads. The scarcity in Madras on the other hand diminished the estimated collections of Land Revenue there to the extent of 522,3, which was partly counterbalanced by improvements in some of the other provinces, the net deficiency under the head being 433,5. Compared with 1890-91 there was an improvement of 626,8, to which Opium, Salt, Stamps, and Excise contributed 133,2, 112,8, 193,1, and 169,4, respectively. The falling off under Land Revenue in Madras was nearly counterbalanced by improvements in some of the other provinces, notably in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab.

I.—Land Revenue.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Ordinary Land Revenue.	Accounts .	1890-91 .	97,8	671,3	84,6	942,9	417,2	3,803,2	5,807,[illegible]	2,167,3	4,732,8	3,582,7	22,307,6
	Budget .	1891-92 .	125,7	690,4	143,0	925,0	418,9	3,745,3	6,084,1	2,198,0	4,871,1	3,592,4	22,793,9
	Revised .	1891-92 .	117,7	686,4	93,0	991,1	424,0	3,750,0	6,003,4	2,2-3,	4,260,4	3,597,3	22,150,4
	Accounts .	1891-92 .	127,5	693,2	97,7	992,5	430,8	3,772,6	5,996,8	2,195,0	4,312,5	3,579,4	22,198,0
Assessment of Alienated Lands less Quit Rents.	Accounts .	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	7,5	...	19,1	...	894,7	921,3
	Budget .	1891-92 .	..	...	...	...	...	7,8	...	20,3	...	893,1	921,2
	Revised	1891-92 .	...	...	...	...	..	7,5	...	20,3	...	900,0	927,8
	Accounts	1891-92 .	...	...	...	..	...	7,4	...	21,0	...	899,8	928,2
Capitation Tax (Burma) . .	Accounts .	1890-91	..	...	...	362,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	362,9
	Budget	1891-92	..	...	...	364,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	364,7
	Revised .	1891-92	...	...	...	375,0	..	...	...	...	...	...	375,0
	Accounts	1891-92	..	..	...	374,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	374,7
Sale of Proprietary Right, Sale of Waste Lands, etc., and Receipts for the Improvement of Government Estates.	Accounts	1890-91	1,5	...	6	...	2	41,6	1,4	1,5	1,7	...	48,5
	Budget	1891-92	1,5	...	4	...	5	42,0	1,0	1,3	1,8	...	48,5
	Revised	1891-92	1,7	...	1	...	4	57,8	2,3	2	1,3	...	63,8
	Accounts	1891-92	1,0	...	1	...	4	57,6	1,6	1,6	1,0	...	63,3
Fisheries and other Receipts classed as Miscellaneous Revenue.	Accounts	1890-91	51,1	4,9	530,8	186,9	35,5	29,6	45,5	83,6	116,8	29,2	1,113,9
	Budget .	1891-92	3,8	3,1	511,6	175,3	35,2	29,9	45,7	85,9	106,1	30,3	1,027,2
	Revised .	1891-92	8,1	4,9	513,0	187,3	35,6	29,1	47,5	87,4	105,3	28,8	1,047,0
	Accounts	1891-92	10,2	8,3	4[illegible]4,7	192,3	35,7	30,4	47,1	129,0	109,1	28,0	1,074,8
TOTAL .	Accounts .	1890-91	150,4	676,2	2,108,7		452,9	3,881,9	5,854,7	2,271,5	4,851,3	4,506,6	24,754,2
	Budget	1891-92	131,0	693,8	2,120,0		454,6	3,825,0	6,130,8	2,305,5	4,979,0	4,515,8	25,155,5
	Revised	1891-92	127,5	691,3	2,159,5		460,0	3,845,0	6,053,2	2,331,4	4,376,0	4,526,1	24,570,0
	Accounts	1891-92	138,7	701,5	2,142,0		466,9	3,868,0	6,045,5	2,346,6	4,424,6	4,507,2	24,639,0
Deduct—Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	Accounts .	1890-91	...	...	...		...	...	110,7	46,4	477,6	74,3	709,0
	Budget .	1891-92	...	...	...		...	...	108,3	43,0	506,0	98,9	756,2
	Revised .	1891-92	...	...	...			...	113,1	24,5	481,.	70,7	689,5
	Accounts	1891-92	..	...	..		..	...	114,0	25,1	471,9	61,6	673,2
TOTAL .	Accounts	1890-91	150,4	676,2	2,108,7		452,9	3,881,9	5,744,0	2,225,1	4,373,7	4,432,3	24,045,2
	Budget .	1891-92 .	131,0	693,8	2,120,0		454,6	3,825,0	6,022,5	2,262,5	4,473,0	4,416,9	24,399,3
	Revised .	1891-92 .	127,5	691,3	2,159,5		460,0	3,845,0	5,940,1	2,306,9	3,8[illegible]4,8	4,455,4	23,[illegible]80,5
	Accounts .	1891-92 .	138,7	701,5	2,142,0		466,9	3,868,0	5,930,9	2,321,5	3,950,7	4,445,6	23,965,8

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

15. The most noticeable feature of the receipts under this head was the falling off in Madras due to the scarcity prevailing there during the year.

16. In India the *Ordinary Collections* exceeded the Budget Estimate in Coorg and Beluchistan, but the excess was to a large extent counterbalanced by a falling off in Ajmere-Merwara due to scarcity. The increase in the actuals of 1891-92 over those of the previous year is due to the transfer to this head of the ordinary land revenue collections realised in the Quetta Assigned Tracts and the Bori, Khetran and Zhob Valleys, which with the stamp and excise revenue realised in those tracts were previously shown under special heads under Land Revenue. The improvement in the Central Provinces is due to the rapid progress in the revision of settlements in the province. In Upper Burma the Budget erroneously included a sum of 40,0 under this head instead of under Miscellaneous on account of thathameda. Allowing for this the actuals show a slight decrease due to scanty rainfall in three districts. The improvement compared with the previous year is due partly to the extension of cultivation and partly to the enhancement of the plough tax. The improvement in Lower Burma is due partly to the extension of surveys and settlement which has added more than 4 per cent. to the assessed area, and partly to the high prices of grain, due to the failure of crops in Upper Burma, which enabled larger collections with arrears to be made. In Assam also there was an improvement due to extension of cultivation, progressive enhanced rate of assessments on waste lands and *jungleburi* tenures, and re-measurement and re-classification of lands by the cadastral survey as well as to the assessment of estates on the expiry of the revenue-free terms. In Bengal the actuals of 1890-91 included large arrear collections; and the Budget for 1891-92 was fixed at a lower figure being based on the normal annual demand after allowing for anticipated remissions, but it has been exceeded in the actuals owing to greater punctuality in the payment of the revenue and consequent reduction in the amount of arrears. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the Budget was framed 276,3 higher than the actuals of 1890 91, partly to provide for the realisation of the suspensions rendered necessary in the previous year by the failure of the kharif crops in several districts, and partly to provide for the increase due to the revision of settlements in the districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Jhansi, and Basti. The actuals however, fell short of the estimate owing to collections having been delayed by the kharif harvest which was below the average and to a reduction of assessments due to the revision of settlements in certain deteriorated tracts, chiefly in the Agra and Muttra districts. In the Punjab the actuals have closely followed the Budget Estimate, but have exceeded those of the previous year owing to damage done by locusts having necessitated remissions and suspensions in that year The Revised Estimate was framed too high, sufficient allowance not having been made for the abolition of the Water Advantage Rate on the Bari Doab Canal in the Lahore and Amritsar districts. In Madras the collections were exceptionally low owing to two successive years of scarcity, the year 1890-91 itself unfavourable to agriculture having been succeeded by another year of drought owing to the failure of the monsoons. In Bombay in 1890-91 there were advance collections in Broach, and the season in Sind was also exceptionally favourable for the canal revenue, while in 1891-92 the inundation season was bad and the rainfall was also scanty The deficiency on these accounts was, however nearly counterbalanced by increased receipts from the introduction of revised survey rates and the sale of occupancy rights, by advance collections in some districts and by the collection in some districts of revenue postponed in the previous year, chiefly in consequence of the revenue establishment having been engaged during the collecting season on the census operations.

17. As regards the other heads, the introduction of revised survey rates accounts for the increase in Bombay under *Assessment of Alienated Lands Less Quit Rents*, while the increase under *Capitation Tax* in Lower Burma resulted from the expiry of the periods of exemption granted to immigrants and from the growth of population. Under *Sale of Proprietary Right, etc.*, there was a special receipt of 8,1 in Bengal on account of the sale proceeds of leases under the new waste land lease rules, and the percentage on collections from Government estates set apart for their management and improvement was increased from 10 to 12 since the beginning of the year. Under *Fisheries and Miscellaneous* the falling off in India has been explained above as due to a change in the classification of the revenue realised in certain districts in Beluchistan. The increase in the Central Provinces was due to a special receipt of the capitalised value of remission on account of land acquired for the Indian Midland Railway and to large fines realised from the Mekrai State in the Hoshangabad district. As explained under *Ordinary Revenue*, the Budget Estimate of Upper Burma was really 40,0 higher than shown above. The large falling off was due to a decline in the demand for the thathameda in the districts affected by scarcity and also to the postponement of the payment of 20,0 by the Ruby Mines Company on account of the second instalment of their rent. The decrease in Bombay occurred chiefly in the stone quarry and sand receipts of Local funds.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Land Revenue—*concluded.*

18. The following statements A and B give the usual particulars regarding the distribution of Land Revenue between the Imperial and the Provincial Governments:—

A.—Transactions affecting the Distribution of Land Revenue in 1891-92.

CREDITS + DEBITS — TO PROVINCIAL.

PROVINCES.	Original Assignments under contract.	Subsequent Recurring Transfers.	Special Transfers.	Miscellaneous Adjustments	Inter-Provincial Adjustments.	Total Adjustments.
Central Provinces	—275,9	+ 1,1	...	...	—2,3	—277,1
Burma	+218,4	—8,9	...	...	—18,8	+190,7
Assam	—131,2	+43,4	...	...	—3,7	—91,5
Bengal	—69,0	+49,9	+146,9	+3,7	+6,6	+138,1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—45,4	—102,4	+31,2	...	+20,0	—196,6
Punjab	...	+21,5	+37,8	...	+7,7	+67,0
Madras	+330,1	+70,5	+2	+3,8	+10,1	+414,7
Bombay	+816,7	+67 6	+26,8	+4,1	+7,2	+924,4

B.—Distribution of the Land Revenue in 1891-92.

PROVINCES.	Total Revenues	Proportion assigned to Provincial Governments.	Provincial Share.	Special adjustments noted above.	Revised share.	LAND REVENUE NOT INCLUDED IN THE DIVISION			DISTRIBUTION OF THE LAND REVENUE.			
						Impl	Prov.	Local	Impl.	Prov.	Local.	TOTAL.
Central Provinces	701,5	whole	701,5	—277,1	424,4			...	277,1	424,4	...	701,5
Burma	1,392,0	One third	464,0	+190,7	654,7	582,6	166 0	1,4	1,319,9	820 7	1,4	2,142,0
Assam	466,9	whole	466,9	—91,5	375,4	..	...	...	91,5	375,4	...	466,9
Bengal	3,821,1	One fourth	955,3	+138,1	1,093,4	...	46,9	..	2,727,7	1,140,3	...	3,868,0
N W Provinces and Oudh	5,984,7	One fourth	1,496,2	—196,6	1,299,6		57,7	3,0	4,685,1	1,357,3	3,1	6,045,5
Punjab	2,343,3	·407193	954,2	+67,0	1,021,2	...	...	3,3	1,322,1	1,021,2	3,3	2,346,6
Madras	4,321,7	One fourth	1,080,4	+414,7	1,495,1	...	...	100,9	2,820,6	1,495 1	100,9	4,422,6
Bombay	3,591,4	One fourth	897,8	+924,4	1,822,2	...	899,7	16,1	1,769,2	2,721,9	16,1	4,507,2

19. The special transfers only call for notice. Their details are as follows:—

Bengal.

From Imperial to Provincial.

In recoupment of a moiety of the extra charges met from Provincial revenues for the administration of the South Lushai country	61,3
In recoupment of half the charges incurred on survey and settlement in excess of the contract allowance	22,8
In recoupment of the payment from Provincial revenues on account of the net earnings of the Bengal North-Western Railway Company for the half year ending December 1891, the Provincial revenues having been credited with the earnings of two half-years only, but charged with the payments for three half-years	59,4
Contribution towards the cost of traverse surveys in some Wards' estates met from Provincial revenues	3,4
TOTAL	146,9

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

From Imperial to Provincial.

Contribution towards the additional expenditure involved by the reorganisation of the Police Force	27,5
Contribution towards the compensation paid from Provincial revenues for surrender of the lease of the Ghazipore Tobacco Farm	3,7
TOTAL	31,2

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

Punjab.

From Imperial to Provincial.

Cost of construction of the road through the Gomal Pass	8,1
Cost of construction of certain posts in the Sherani Country	1,5
For transfer of the Derajat Militia to the Civil Department	9,7
Contribution towards the construction of the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar .	20,0
	39,3
Less Transfer from Provincial to Imperial.	
For drainage and water-works at Kohat	*1,5*
	37,8

Madras.

From Imperial to Provincial.

For construction of a bridge over the Vidernum Canal	2

Bombay.

Imperial to Provincial.

Contribution for value of rails supplied to the Hyderabad-Umerkot Railway . . .	25,0
Contribution towards the cost of the commission of enquiry into the working of the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act	2,2
	27,2
Less Provincial to Imperial.	
Interest on value of rails for the Hyderabad-Umerkot Railway	*4*
	26,8

II.—Opium.

1890-91. Accounts.			1891-92. Budget.		1891-92. Revised.		1891-92. Accounts.
5,912,9		Sale of Bengal Opium		5,625,0		5,949,7	5,949,7
1,749,3		Bombay Opium Pass Fees		1,746,0		1,855,1	1,839,3
		Excise Opium—					
	3	India	3		3		2
	22,0	Central Provinces	22,2		23,0		23,5
	1,3	Burma { Upper . . .	1,4		3,0		2,8
	41,9	Burma { Lower . . .	43,0		37,0		38,3
	37,9	Assam	37,6		40,0		39,7
	56,8	Bengal	56,0		57,5		58,6
	47,7	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	47,7		47,7		47,8
	2,9	Punjab	3,2		2,9		2,9
210,8				211,4		211,4	213,8
6,2		Miscellaneous		11,0		9,9	9,6
7,879,2		TOTAL .		7,593,4		8,026,1	8,012,4

20. The average price realised from the sale of Bengal opium in 1891-92 was R1,058 a chest against R1,037 realised in 1890-91 and R1,000 assumed in the Budget. The exports of Malwa opium were considerably larger than anticipated and the Budget Estimate of revenue was exceeded by 93,3.

21. The following table gives the usual statistics of the produce and sales in Bengal and the exports from Bombay. The season in Bengal was again a bad one, the produce being almost exactly the same as in 1890-91.

Year.	BENGAL. Balance in stock on 1st April.	BENGAL. Produce of season.	BENGAL. Chests sold.	BENGAL. Average price per Chest.	BENGAL. Total price.	BOMBAY. Chests.	BOMBAY. Rate.	BOMBAY. Amount.
	Chests.	Chests.		R	R		R	R
1881-82 . .	64,052	49,732	56,400	1,324	7,465,3	31,196	700	2,184,7
1882-83 . .	57,384	51,697	56,400	1,222	6,890,5	36,327	700 & 650	2,395,6
1883-84* . .	52,681	38,214	54,400	1,250	6,803,7	38,586	650	2,508,5
1884-85 . .	36,495	65,993	46,698	1,296	6,052,0	39,039	650	2,537,9
1885-86 . .	55,790	64,925	50,994	1,235	6,296,0	37,677	650	2,449,0
1886-87 . .	69,705	64,500	54,750	1,123	6,147,0	39,745½	650	2,583,4
1887-88 . .	79,455	57,500	57,000	1,059	6,038,0	34,884½	650	2,267,5
1888-89 . .	79,975	69,500	57,000	1,120	6,384,0	30,222½	650	1,964,5
1889-90 . .	92,455	38,305	57,000*	1,136	6,473,6	29,029	650	1,886,9
1890-91 .	73,760	44,760	57,000	1,037	5,912,9	28,591	650 & 600	1,749,3
1891-92 Budget* .			56,250	1,000	5,625,0	29,100	600	1,746,0
1891-92 Revised .			56,250	1,058	5,949,7	30,918½	600	1,855,1
1891-92 Actuals .	61,493	44,522	56,250	1,058	5,949,7	30,654½	600	1,839,3

* Excluding 27 chests issued to the Excise Department.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

II.—Opium—*continued.*

22. As regards excise opium the revenue in the *Central Provinces* was larger owing partly to an increased demand in the Feudatory States, while in *Lower Burma* there was a heavy decline in the sale of the drug The receipts of 1890-91 in *Assam* were abnormally low, a portion of the opium consumed in that year having been laid in by consumers in 1889-90 in view of the enhancement of the duty from R32 to R37 per seer from 1st April 1890. The Budget Estimate for 1891-92 was framed in the anticipation that in consequence of the enhancement of the duty there would not be any further increase in the consumption of the drug, but the anticipation was not realised and some extra opium was taken out by the vendors in the Lakhimpur district in the latter months of the year on account of a rumour that the duty would be further enhanced in 1892-93. The consumption of opium in *Bengal* also was larger than expected. The increase under "Miscellaneous," as compared with the previous year, was due chiefly to the credit for an amount realised in England by the sale of morphia recovered from the wreck of the P. & O. S.S. *Nepal.*

III.—Salt.

			India.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale of Government Salt.	Accounts	1890-91	141,4	..	...	...	219.0	45,9	406.3
	Budget	1891-92	154.3	...	...	..	265.8	47,1	467.2
	Revised	1891-92	125,7	...	...	...	286 5	45.8	458.0
	Accounts	1891-92	128,3	...	...	...	275.5	45,2	449.0
Excise on Local Manufacture.	Accounts	1890-91	1,772,1	9	17.3	...	1.711.4	2.109.4	5.611,1
	Budget	1891-92	1,748.1	1,1	9.8	...	1.560.2	2,043.9	5.363.1
	Revised	1891-92	1.837.6	1.7	20,0	...	1,494.0	2,240,0	5.593 3
	Accounts	1891-92	1,824.9	1.7	23.4	...	1,484.8	2,259,1	5.593.9
Duty on Imported Salt.	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	140,6	2,306 7	4	1.4	2,449.1
	Budget	1891-92	...	...	140.0	2.315.0	4	2,7	2 458.1
	Revised	1891-92	...	...	140.0	2.377.5	4	2,5	2 520.4
	Accounts	1891-92	...	...	135.9	2,393,4	7	15,0	2.545,0
Miscellaneous	Accounts	1890-91	17.0	...	...	12,8	21,0	6,1	56.9
	Budget	1891-92	17.6	...	...	15.0	16 2	6,3	55.1
	Revised	1891-92	16,7	...	...	12,5	13.1	6.7	49.0
	Accounts	1891-92	18,0	...	...	11,1	11.9	7,3	48,3
TOTAL	Accounts	1890-91	1,930,5	158,8		2.319,5	1,951.8	2,162,8	8,523.4
	Budget	1891-92	1,920,0	150,9		2.330.0	1,842.6	2,100,0	8.343 5
	Revised	1891-92	1,980,0	161,7		2.390.0	1,794,0	2,295.0	8,620.7
	Accounts	1891-92	1,971,2	161,0		2,404.5	1,772,9	2,326,6	8,636,2

23. There was an improvement in all the provinces except Madras, the bulk of the improvement having occurred in Bombay. The falling off in Madras was not due to any decline in consumption but to an exceptional increase in the cash sales in 1890-91.

24. In *India* the proceeds of the sale of Government salt fell short of the estimate, chiefly owing to a reduction in the sale price of Sambhar salt, which, however, stimulated the sales and brought in a large increase in the duty. In *Burma* the Budget Estimate of excise duty was low, and the demand for the year was realised in full with arrears. A falling off in the imports during the last three months of the year reduced the import duty as compared with the Budget and the actuals of 1890 91. In *Bengal* the total quantity of salt imported was less than in 1890-91, but a larger quantity paid duty on being taken out of bond. The Budget under "Miscellaneous" anticipated increased receipts from the rent of warehouses in consequence of the construction of the Railway siding and other works in the Sulkea Salt Golahs, but the anticipations were not realised owing to the larger clearances of salt from bond. In *Madras* the falling off was due almost entirely to the abnormally large cash sales in 1890 91, the high price of Government securities having induced many purchasers to give up the credit system in order to realise the high premium obtainable by the sale of the paper that they would otherwise have deposited as security for credit purchases. Although the high price of Government paper and the consequent increase in the cash sales continued during 1891-92, the latter was not sufficient to bring up the figures to the level of 1890-91. The revenue realised in *Bombay* is the largest on record, and even the Revised did not make sufficient allowance for the increase The sales at Kharagoda, Ahmedabad, and the Salt Works near the island of Bombay were exceptionally high. The increase under "Duty on imported salt" is due to the duty on salt imported from the Portuguese territory having been collected as customs duty at the frontier stations instead of as excise duty since the abrogation of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IV.—Stamps.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Court-fee Stamps	Accounts	1890-91	24,2	107,2	18,0	61,8	54,7	1,018,0	505,2	254,1	393,5	296,0	2,733,6
	Budget	1891-92	29,2	110,4	19,6	60,7	58,2	1,046,7	517,4	259,5	404,0	298,2	2,810,5
	Revised	1891-92	28,4	124,2	17,6	62,1	61,7	1,069,2	515,0	262,3	405,0	300,5	2,846,0
	Accounts	1891-92	26,2	121,9	17,4	63,4	59,1	1,095,0	520,3	264,3	410,6	303,5	2,887,7
Commercial and other Stamps.	Accounts	1890-91	22,5	44,2	4,6	39,0	21,8	395,3	160,8	130,5	243,5	187,5	1,255,7
	Budget	1891-92	23,0	45,6	5,0	38,0	21,4	390,0	165,5	129,8	240,7	191,5	1,256,5
	Revised	1891-92	21,4	52,0	6,0	40,2	22,9	408,0	174,5	138,4	247,0	190,0	1,300,4
	Accounts	1891-92	21,4	40,7	6,6	42,9	22,7	406,2	170,8	135,3	250,2	191,5	1,297,3
Fines and Penalties and Miscellaneous.	Accounts	1890-91	5	5	5	1,2	3	10,5	2,0	4,1	8,7	51,4	79,7
	Budget	1891-92	3	5	4	1,3	4	13,3	2,1	3,9	8,7	50,3	81,2
	Revised	1891-92	3	8	6	1,3	4	12,8	2,5	4,3	8,0	49,5	80,5
	Accounts	1891-92	5	9	7	1,4	3	8,8	2,4	4,3	8,0	49,8	77,1
Total	Accounts	1890-91	47,2	151,9	125,1		76,8	1,424,7	674,0	388,7	645,7	534,0	4,069,0
	Budget	1891-92	52,5	162,5	125,0		80,0	1,45?,0	68?,0	393,2	660,0	540,0	4,148,2
	Revised	1891-92	50,1	177,0	127,8		85,0	1,490,0	692,0	405,0	660,0	540,0	4,246,9
	Accounts	1891-92	48,1	169,5	132,4		82,1	1,510,?	693,5	406,9	674,8	544,8	4,262,1

25. The steady growth of the revenue under this head appeared to have received a temporary check in 1890-91, but the ground lost was more than recovered in 1891-92. There was a large improvement in the receipts from the sale of *Court-fee Stamps* in all provinces except Ajmere, Bangalore and Coorg (under India) and Upper Burma due generally to increased litigation. In the Central Provinces it was also due to the Civil Courts having been closed on account of the usual vacation in January and February 1891 instead of in May and June, in order to facilitate the census operations, there having thus been two vacations in 1890-91 and none in 1891-92. The decline in Ajmere and Upper Burma was due to scarcity. Under *Commercial and Other Stamps* also there was an increase representing the normal development of the revenue under the head in all provinces except Ajmere (under India). It is specially attributed to the stimulus given to trade and to money-lending operations in the Central Provinces by the extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, in Assam by the Assam-Bengal Railway and the Manipur transport service, and in Bengal, Punjab, and Madras by the high prices of food-grains. In Burma increased facilities were afforded to the public for procuring stamps. The falling off under *Fines and Penalties, etc*, in Bengal is due to smaller receipts from duty on impressing documents, chiefly for debentures compounded.

V.—Excise.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
License and Distillery Fees and Duties for the sale of Liquors and Drugs.	Accounts	1890-91	81,3	221,2	37,1	231,2	92,0	885,6	453,8	167,1	1,153,9	880,2	4,203,4
	Budget	1891-92	90,4	218,0	40,0	225,0	90,4	893,2	480,7	164,2	1,153,8	860,0	4,215,7
	Revised	1891-92	90,5	232,5	37,2	260,9	97,8	911,0	461,1	173,6	1,170,8	897,0	4,352,4
	Accounts	1891-92	91,1	229,9	38,1	249,1	97,2	945,0	465,7	169,6	1,171,?	905,3	4,302,0
Opium	Accounts	1890-91	2,7	43,2	4,9	139,8	155,7	160,0	57,5	9,7	43,3	111,4	728,2
	Budget	1891-92	2,0	44,0	4,5	138,0	154,0	156,0	57,5	8,1	34,1	122,4	721,8
	Revised	1891-92	2,5	45,9	9,3	124,0	164,1	163,?	57,5	10,8	34,5	114,3	725,9
	Accounts	1891-92	1,4	46,0	9,9	127,5	163,0	167,5	57,7	13,5	39,0	111,5	737,0
Other Receipts	Accounts	1890-91	6	1,8	3	1	...	9	2,2	2	2,6	7,5	16,2
	Budget	1891-92	5	2,0	5	3	...	8	1,8	3	2,1	7,9	16,2
	Revised	1891-92	5	1,0	2	1	1	1,0	1,4	2	4,7	8,7	18,5
	Accounts	1891-92	1,1	1,5	1	1	1	9	9	8	4,0	8,7	18,2
Total	Accounts	1890-91	84,6	266,2	413,4		247,7	1,046,5	513,5	177,0	1,199,8	999,1	4,947,8
	Budget	1891-92	93,5	264,0	408,3		245,0	1,050,0	540,0	172,6	1,190,0	990,3	4,953,7
	Revised	1891-92	93,5	280,0	431,7		262,0	1,095,?	520,0	184,6	1,210,?	1,020,0	5,066,8
	Accounts	1891-92	93,0	277,4	424,8		260,3	1,113,4	524,3	183,9	1,214,0	1,025,5	5,117,2

26. The Excise revenue showed an advance in all provinces, the increase being nowhere very large but being largest in Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces it was not so large as it was expected to be when the Budget was framed.

27. Under *License and Distillery Fees, etc.*, in *India* there was a falling off in Bangalore, but this was more than made up by an increase in the other districts. The increase compared with 1890-91 is due to the Excise receipts in the Quetta Assigned Tracts being now shown under this head instead of under Land Revenue as before. In the *Central Provinces* the revenue has steadily increased since 1888-89. The

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

V.—Excise—*continued.*

increase in 1891-92 is due to higher prices paid for the sale of monopolies owing to the substitution of triennial for annual leases. In *Upper Burma* the license fees for the vend of opium and preparations therefrom did not fetch half as much as was estimated owing to combinations among the Chinese to keep down bids in the auction sales. The falling off was, however, counterbalanced to a great extent by larger receipts from license fees for the sale of liquor and distillery fees. In *Lower Burma* the increase under license and distillery fees was due chiefly to heavy imports of Madras liquor, the receipts from which rose from 11,9 in 1890-91 to 21,1 in 1891-92. There was also an increase in the license fees for the wholesale vend of foreign spirits and for the vend of country fermented liquor and in the duty on distillery liquor, while there was a falling off in the license fees for the retail vend of foreign spirits and for the manufacture and sale of outstill liquor. The improvement in *Assam* is due partly to the enhancement of the rate of duty on flat ganja from R4-8 to R5 per seer from April 1891, partly to the higher upset prices fixed for the shops in the Surma Valley and to the keen competition for the shops in some other districts, and partly to the increased duty realised on Campbelpur rum, the distillery having done a large amount of business during the year. The large improvement in *Bengal* is attributed to fees of outstills and other shops being raised. In the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* there was a considerable falling off in license fees, but this was to some extent counterbalanced by an increase under stillhead duty, both being due to an enhancement in the rate of duty from 1st October 1891. In the *Punjab* the Budget was framed at a figure below the actuals for 1890-91 and was too low. In *Madras* the revenue under this head was unfavourably affected by the scarcity prevailing in most of the districts, and there was a falling off in the consumption of spirits, but this was more than counterbalanced by an improvement due to the successful working of the tree-tax system in the Godavery and Tanjore districts and to the sale of shop licenses for the vend of intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant having been effected at auction instead of as before at fixed rates. In *Bombay* the estimate was framed cautiously in view of changes in the excise administration calculated to diminish the receipts, but it has been exceeded in the actuals by 45,3, notwithstanding a large falling off in some of the districts due to scarcity. The chief causes which led to this improvement are (1) larger receipts from the tree-tax in consequence of an enhancement in the rate of the tax in two districts and the tapping of a larger number of trees in another; (2) recovery of arrears in two districts; (3) larger receipts from stillhead duty in two districts where the rate was raised and where a larger quantity of liquor was issued to the labourers employed on the Tansa Water-works, and (4) larger issues of liquor from the Uran distilleries for supply to Bombay and Karachi.

28. As regards the receipts from *Opium*, a larger demand for it in the Feudatory States enhanced the revenue in the Central Provinces, while the improvement in Upper Burma is ascribed partly to stoppage of smuggling and partly to Government opium taking the place of Shan and Yunan opium. The falling off in Lower Burma is attributed to punishments inflicted on some farmers for illegal practices, having checked their illicit operations and compelled them to reduce their purchases of opium from the treasury to what was actually required. The variations in Assam have been explained under II—Opium. The Budget for Bengal was framed too low, while that for the Punjab did not provide for the duty on Malwa opium imported into the Native States, owing to a misapprehension on the part of the Revenue authorities. The improvement over the previous year is due to the growing demand for Malwa opium and to an increase in the profit derived from the sale of Excise Opium. In Bombay the Estimate was framed too high.

VI.—Provincial Rates.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma, Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
District and Local Rates and Cesses.	Accounts	1890-91	2,1	...	94,7	53,6	...	443,2	215,8	482,4	259,8	1,551,6
	Budget	1891-92	1,8	...	91,9	54,0	...	447,5	218,8	470,2	260,8	1,551,0
	Revised	1891-92	1,8	...	98,5	54,5	...	451,3	217,8	440,1	208,0	1,532,0
	Accounts	1891-92	1,8	...	99,8	54,8	...	451,2	217,6	453,2	266,8	1,545,2
Village Service, Patwari and Chowkidari Cesses.	Accounts	1890-91	3,2	43,1	...	...	...	271,3	126,7	322,7	37,8	804,8
	Budget	1891-92	3,4	45,0	...	...	...	271,7	123,7	33[illegible],4	30,3	814,1
	Revised	1891-92	3,0	45,6	...	...	...	272,5	125,6	303,0	42,0	792,6
	Accounts	1891-92	2,7	47,2	...	...	...	275,1	125,0	290,3	37,3	777,6
Education Cess	Accounts	1890-91	5	14,5	...	...	...	14,5	...	...	...	29,5
	Budget	1891-92	6	14,2	..	...	...	14,6	...	...	..	29,4
	Revised	1891-92	6	14,7	...	...	...	14,6	...	...	...	29,9
	Accounts	1891-92	6	15,1	...	...	...	14,7	...	...	...	30,4
Road Cess	Accounts	1890-91	...	15,9	...	..	379,3	4,6	...	...	...	399,8
	Budget	1891-92	...	15,7	...	...	394,0	4,8	...	...	...	414,5
	Revised	1891-92	...	10,3	...	...	382,5	4,8	...	...	...	403,6
	Accounts	1891-92	...	16,7	...	...	388,1	4,8	...	...	...	410,6

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VI.—Provincial Rates—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma, Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Public Works Cess.	Accounts . 1890-91 .	...	...	...	...	389,4	...	...	5,8	...	395,2
	Budget } 1891-92 .	...	...	...	...	400,0	...	..	6,7	...	406,7
	Revised .	...	...	...	...	396,6	...	...	6,0	...	402,6
	Accounts	...	...	...	...	408,0	...	...	5,8	...	413,8
Famine Insurance, Canals, and Railways.	Accounts . 1890-91 .	...	14,4	...	...	...	167,4	54,0	...	...	235,8
	Budget . } 1891-92 .	...	14,1	...	...	...	169,1	54,7	...	...	237,9
	Revised .	...	14,5	...	...	...	170,3	54,5	...	...	239,3
	Accounts .	...	14,6	...	...	...	170,4	54,4	...	...	239,4
Rate on Wards' Estates.	Accounts . 1890-91	...	2,8	...	...	7,1	...	1,5	...	...	11,4
	Budget . } 1891-92 .	...	2,9	...	...	8,2	...	1,2	...	...	12,3
	Revised .	...	3,1	...	...	7,4	...	2,1	...	...	12,6
	Accounts	...	2,6	...	...	8,0	...	2,0	...	...	12,6
District Post Cess	Accounts . 1890-91	...	3,6	...	...	36,1	3,6	...	...	...	43,3
	Budget . } 1891-92	...	3,6	...	..	38,0	3,7	...	...	...	45,3
	Revised .	...	3,6	...	...	36,5	3,7	...	...	...	43,8
	Accounts .	...	3,8	...	...	36,5	3,7	...	...	...	44,0
Original Rates in Oudh.	Accounts . 1890-91 .	...	...	...	...	...	18,2	...	...	...	18,2
	Budget . } 1891-92 .	...	...	...	...	...	18,3	...	...	...	18,3
	Revised .	...	...	...	...	...	18,3	...	...	...	18,3
	Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	18,4	...	...	...	18,4
Other Miscellaneous Cesses.	Accounts . 1890-91 .	1,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,6
	Budget . } 1891-92 .	1,4	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,4
	Revised .	1,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,8
	Accounts .	1,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,8
TOTAL .	Accounts . 1890-91 .	7,4	94,3	94,7	53,6	811,9	922,8	398,0	810,9	297,6	3,491,2
	Budget . } 1891-92 .	7,2	96,1	91,9	54,0	840,2	929,7	398,4	816,3	297,1	3,530,9
	Revised .	7,2	97,8	98,5	54,5	823,0	935,5	400,0	750,0	310,0	3,476,5
	Accounts .	6,9	100,0	99,8	54,8	850,6	938,3	399,0	749,3	304,1	3,502,8

29. There was a large falling off in Madras compared with both the Budget estimate and the actuals of 1890-91, and there was also a decrease in Ajmere (under India), but there was an improvement in the other provinces.

30. As stated in previous reports, the receipts under this head are largely subject to the same influences as the collections of Land Revenue, and the explanations given for the variations in the amounts of the latter apply generally to the former. There is nothing special to notice here.

VII.—Customs.

		Burma, Lower.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sea Customs.						
Import Duties . . .	Accounts . 1890-91 .	99,4	267,6	123,4	304,0	794,4
	Budget . } 1891-92 .	116,0	271,4	133,1	312,5	833,0
	Revised .	100,0	289,2	110,0	301,4	800,6
	Accounts .	95,2	280,9	121,5	298,9	796,5
Export Duties . . .	Accounts . 1890-91 .	645,7	208,9	40,9	29,4	924,9
	Budget . } 1891-92 .	571,5	193,0	46,4	31,5	842,4
	Revised .	590,0	210,0	36,4	27,2	863,6
	Accounts .	596,1	224,3	34,3	27,2	881,9
Land Customs.						
Land Customs and Miscellaneous	Accounts . 1890-91 .	2,2	5,8	9,5	6,4	23,9
	Budget } 1891-92 .	2,5	5,6	10,9	6,5	25,5
	Revised .	2,0	5,8	8,6	6,4	22,8
	Accounts .	2,0	5,7	8,2	7,0	22,9
TOTAL .	Accounts . 1890-91 .	747,3	482,3	173,8	339,8	1,743,2
	Budget . } 1891-92 .	690,0	470,0	190,4	350,5	1,700,9
	Revised .	692,0	505,0	155,0	335,0	1,687,0
	Accounts .	693,3	510,9	164,0	333,1	1,701,3

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VII.—Customs—*continued.*

31. The result was favourable in Bengal, but in the other provinces there was a falling off, notably in Burma, where, however, it was not quite so large as was allowed for in the Budget.

32. The *Import Duties* exceeded the estimate in Bengal, but fell short of it in the other provinces. There was a decline in the imports of spirits in all provinces except Bombay, but in Bengal the loss of revenue due to this was more than made good by larger imports of arms and ammunition and mineral oil. In Burma and Madras the imports of mineral oil were larger, but there was a falling off in the imports of arms and ammunition, while in Bombay there was a large falling off in the imports of petroleum, counterbalanced to some extent by an increase in the imports of arms and ammunition, fermented liquors and spirits.

33. As regards *Export Duties*, in 1890-91 an exceptionally good rice crop and a large demand from Japan and other eastern countries gave an unusual stimulus to the exports of rice from Burma. This was followed by a falling off in 1891-92, which was augmented by the scarcity in Upper Burma. The falling off was not, however, so great as was anticipated in the Budget. In Bengal the Budget was framed low, in the anticipation that the exports of rice would be affected by a deficiency in the crop. The actuals, however, not only exceeded the anticipation, but also the actuals of the previous year. In Madras and Bombay the exports fell off owing to scarcity. The only remark called for by the figures under *Land Customs* is that there was a falling off in the exports of rice from Madras by land also.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.

1890-91 Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
215,3	India	212,0	213,5	217,6
45,3	Central Provinces	46,0	45,2	44,4
7,8	Burma { Upper	7,8	7,8	7,9
51,6	Burma { Lower	49,5	58,0	59,0
21,5	Assam	22,1	22,1	22,1
423,9	Bengal	420,0	430,0	430,8
223,1	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	221,0	223,0	221,9
118,8	Punjab	118,5	120,0	119,8
164,3	Madras	165,0	170,0	173,6
345,8	Bombay	348,4	355,0	355,7
1,617,4	TOTAL	1,610,3	1,644,6	1,652,8

34. The revenue under this head continues to show a steady increase in most of the provinces, the improvement being ascribed chiefly to revision of assessments and the growing prosperity of the country.

35. As usual the *India* figures include, in addition to the collections made in the districts directly administered by the Government of India, the recoveries in the Non-civil Departments from the salaries of Government officers. The details are given below :—

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
98,5	Civil Department, India	96,9	97,2	100,3
51,5	Military Department	51,4	51,4	51,5
49,1	Public Works Department	47,4	48,8	49,6
2,1	Marine Department	2,1	2,1	2,1
6,5	Post Office Department	6,6	6,5	6,5
7,6	Telegraph Department	7,6	7,5	7,6
215,3	TOTAL AS ABOVE	212,0	213,5	217,6

36. The increase in the Civil Department has occurred chiefly in the general collections and the deductions from interest on Government securities. The decrease in the *Central Provinces* is due to a smaller number of officers having been present on duty on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The improvement in *Bombay* was general, but the chief increase occurred in the tax realised on the surplus profits paid to Railway Companies, which considerably exceeded the estimate owing to the unexpectedly large earnings of the railways. The figures for the other provinces do not call for any special remarks.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IX.—Forest Revenue.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
I													
Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency.	Accounts	1890-91	25,1	8,8	5,8	160,3	4	8,0	65,3	52,4	41,8	169,6	537,5
	Budget	1891-92	37,0	13,5	26,8	160,7	5,2	8,2	81,7	68,5	46,1	186,8	634,5
	Revised	1891-92	33,6	11,1	12,6	188,1	3,9	6,1	80,7	71,5	44,3	181,4	633,3
	Accounts	1891-92	39,3	7,6	9,4	189,6	1,4	4,2	75,3	67,2	38,8	160,1	592,9
II													
Timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers.	Accounts	1890-91	7,0	109,3	154,8	74,7	26,9	61,2	91,7	27,3	132,4	148,6	833,9
	Budget	1891-92	6,8	113,8	135,0	67,7	27,7	66,4	83,4	23,6	128,5	152,7	805,6
	Revised	1891-92	7,6	119,6	111,2	58,3	23,4	70,1	86,0	25,1	131,2	151,3	783,8
	Accounts	1891-92	9,1	123,6	117,1	61,6	26,2	69,5	91,3	29,6	124,3	155,7	808,0
Other Receipts	Accounts	1890-91	1,4	3,2	3,8	32,8	5,4	3,6	6,8	3,7	5,3	10,6	76,6
	Budget	1891-92	6	2,9	3,2	31,6	5,1	3,4	5,4	2,9	5,4	10,5	71,0
	Revised	1891-92	1,7	2,9	6,2	31,8	5,6	5,3	6,6	4,4	4,5	11,7	80,7
	Accounts	1891-92	2,0	4,8	6,3	34,6	6,0	5,3	6,6	5,2	6,3	12,6	89,7
Total	Accounts	1890-91	33,5	121,3	432,2		32,7	72,8	163,8	83,4	179,5	328,8	1,448,0
	Budget	1891-92	44,4	130,2	425,0		38,0	78,0	170,5	95,0	180 0	350,0	1,511,1
	Revised	1891-92	42,9	133,6	408,2		32,9	81,5	173,3	101 0	180,0	344,4	1,497,8
	Accounts	1891-92	50,4	136,0	418,6		33,6	79,0	173,2	102,0	169,4	328,4	1,490,6

37. There was an improvement in most of the Provinces except Upper Burma, Madras and Bombay, where there was a falling off, due more or less to the prevailing scarcity.

38. The improvement in *India* under Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency occurred chiefly in Coorg, owing to larger sales of sandalwood at better prices. The increase, as compared with the previous year, was also due to the cause just mentioned and also to larger sales of timber in the Andamans, though in the latter case the improvement was not so great as had been anticipated in the Budget. There was also a falling off as compared with the Budget owing to the sale of firewood by Government Agency not having been carried out in Baluchistan as was estimated. The improvement over the Revised was due to unexpectedly high prices having been realized in the London market for timber from the Andamans, Large sales of timber on waste lands and arrear recoveries in Coorg and improved returns from grazing fees in Ajmere account for the increase under Timber and other forest produce removed by Consumers and Purchasers. The increase under Other Receipts occurred in Royalty fees in Baluchistan, which were collected this year for the first time and could not therefore be accurately estimated.

39. In the *Central Provinces* there was a falling off in the revenue under the first head, due partly to the want of an officer to supervise operations in respect of a special demand which had been anticipated and partly to the myrabolams collected during the year not having been sold owing to the failure of the contractor. The falling off in the revenue under the first head was, however, more than counterbalanced by an increase under the second head, due to prompt collections of commutation fees and to the abnormal increase in the demand for certain kinds of forest produce, in spite of an unfavourable season.

40. In *Upper Burma* a sum of 12,0 was erroneously included in the Budget under head I instead of under head II, and some of the timber expected to be removed by Government Agency was eventually removed by lessees. The falling off under the second head is thus much more than shown above, and is accounted for by a short outturn occasioned by deficient rainfall, which was, however, partly counterbalanced by the enhancement of the duty on teak, a larger trade in Pyinkadoo sleepers and increased cutch-boiling.

41. In *Lower Burma* there was a rise in the price of timber, and larger sales of timber removed by Government agency were effected in the Pegu Circle. There was, however, a falling off in the Tenasserim Circle, due to the state of the rivers during the latter part of the year having been unfavourable for the floating down of timber. Private extraction of timber decreased in the Pegu Circle, and cutch licenses were stopped in the Thayetmyo Division; the resulting decrease in Revenue was, however, partially counteracted by an increased demand for wood for boat hulls in the Tenasserim Circle, and by the sale of the right to collect kanyin oil in the Mergui District.

42. In *Assam* the falling off in the revenue from timber operations by Government was due partly to an early cessation of the rains and partly to a combination amongst timber traders, while the decrease under head II was due to the Lakhimpur rubber mahals having been sold for 4 against an estimate of 1,7, and certain *sál* forests in the Goalpara Division having been closed.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IX.—Forest Revenue—*continued.*

43. In *Bengal* Departmental operations in timber and firewood were not undertaken to the extent anticipated, but there was a large increase in revenue from timber extracted by private agency, owing partly to the revival of the timber trade in the Sunderbun Division, and partly to a larger demand for timber in the Singbhoom and Jalpaiguri Divisions. There was also an increase in Other Receipts arising chiefly from the compounding of forest offences.

44. In the *North-Western Provinces*, under head I, payments for supplies of timber to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway were not recovered, the supplies not having been completed during the year, and the sales of firewood also declined, but there was an improvment in the receipts from resin operations and from sales of *chir karhis* (beams). The increase over the actuals of the previous year was due to the realisation of arrears for sleepers supplied to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway in previous years. Larger sales of standing and dry timber, a better trade in bamboos, and the recovery of arrears of grazing fees contributed to the increase over the Budget under head II.

45. In the *Punjab* sales of timber realised better prices than in 1890-91 as anticipated in the Budget, but the demand for fuel, both by the Railway and the Public, was not so large as was expected. Under the second head the increase was due partly to recovery from the Public Works Department of the value of trees on lands taken up for a new road and a Railway line, and partly to sales of grazing and grass-cutting leases at higher prices. Larger receipts from drift timber contributed to the increase under Other Receipts

46. In *Madras* the falling off under the first head was due to the substitution of coals for firewood by the Madras Railway, and to the dull state of the red-wood market, and partly to a slackness in the demand for departmentally collected timber in some districts. The unfavourable character of the season accounts for the decrease under the second head, while large confiscations of timber and other produce caused the excess under Other Receipts.

47. In *Bombay* larger supplies of timber and firewood were required in Sind for the North-Western Railway, the Gun Carriage Factory, and the Commissariat Department; but the improvement due to this was more than counterbalanced by a very large falling off in the southern circle owing to the prevalence of famine in some of the districts. The improvement under the second head was the net result of an increase in the receipts from grass and grazing and sale of bamboos in the northern circle, and a decrease in the receipts from firewood and timber in the southern circle due to famine. The increase in Other Receipts was due to recoveries in cases compounded under the Forest Act.

X.—Registration.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Fees for registering Documents.	Accounts	1890-91	1,7	6,3	5	3,3	4,3	118,5	26,1	17,5	99,6	48,3	326,1
	Budget	1891-92	1,6	6,5	5	3,4	4,8	119,2	26,0	17,7	106,5	49,2	335,4
	Revised	1891-92	1,8	6,4	5	3,5	4,5	127,0	27,0	19,1	100,0	50,0	339,8
	Accounts	1891-92	1,7	6,7	6	3,8	4,4	127,7	26,3	19,7	102,3	51,8	345,0
Fees for copies of Registered Documents.	Accounts	1890-91	2	2,6	...	1	...	2,1	9,4	4,5	2,7	8	22,4
	Budget	1891-92	2	2,7	..	1	...	2,5	9,2	4,0	2,6	8	22,7
	Revised	1891-92	2	2,7	...	1	...	2,2	10,0	5,0	2,8	8	23,8
	Accounts	1891-92	2	2,8	.	1	1	2,3	10,0	5,2	2,9	9	24,5
Other Receipts	Accounts	1890-91	1	1,3	...	1	..	3,3	4,0	1,3	6,1	7	16,9
	Budget	1891-92	...	1,5	...	1	...	3,3	4,3	1,0	9	7	11,8
	Revised	1891-92	1	1,4	...	2	...	3,3	4,0	1,5	15,2	1,1	26,8
	Accounts	1891-92	1	1,6	..	2	...	3,4	4,1	1,6	18,2	1,1	30,3
TOTAL	Accounts	1890-91	2,0	10,2	4,0		4,3	123,9	39,5	23,3	108,4	49,8	365,4
	Budget	1891-92	1,8	10,7	4,1		4,8	125,0	39,5	23,3	110,0	50,7	369,9
	Revised	1891-92	2,1	10,5	4,3		4,5	132,5	41,0	25,6	118,0	51,9	390,4
	Accounts	1891-92	2,0	11,1	4,7		4,5	133,4	40,4	26,5	123,4	53,8	399,8

48. The figures for every province indicate a tendency to rise, the increase being largest in Madras and Bengal.

49. The improvement in Bengal is attributed to a larger number of registrations of property, while in Madras it is largely nominal having resulted from the realisation of a large amount on account of search fees in connection with advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts which is counterbalanced by the corresponding charge under Land Revenue; see para. 55. In Bombay the growth of the revenue was helped by the prevalence of scarcity having forced the people to sell or mortgage their property.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF R5,000 AND OVER—			
	India—			
20,0	Oodeypur	20,0	20,0	16,5
9,8	Jodhpur	9,8	9,8	9,8
40,0	Jeypur	40,0	40,0	40,0
18,5	Kotah	18,5	18,5	18,5
12,0	Boondee	12,0	12,0	12,0
8,0	Jhallawar	8,0	8,0	8,0
6,6	Rutlam	6,6	6,6	6,6
10,8	Nizam (Maharatta Chouth)	10,8	10,8	10,8
	Punjab—			
10,0	Mundee	10,0	10,0	10,0
13,1	Kapoorthulla	13,1	13,1	13,1
	Madras—			
78,3	Travancore	78,3	78,3	78,3
245,0	Mysore	245,0	245,0	245,0
20,0	Cochin	20,0	20,0	20,0
	Bombay—			
53,2	Kathiawar	55,3	57,1	55,4
18,7	Kutch	18,7	18,7	18,7
29,0	Baroda State	32,5	37,5	38,4
	CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SPECIAL MILITARY FORCES—			
	India—			
18,2	Bhopal Levy (Bhopal)	18,2	18,2	18,2
19,2	Malwa Contingent (Dewas, Jowrah)	19,2	19,2	19,2
11,5	Erinpura Irregular Force	11,5	11,5	11,5
20,0	Deolee Irregular Force	20,0	20,0	20,0
3,4	Malwa Bheel Corps	3,4	3,4	3,4
	Bombay—			
7,9	Southern Mahratta Horse	8,2	8,2	8,2
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER R5,000—			
21,5	India	21,3	21,1	21,1
24,0	Central Provinces	22,8	20,9	22,6
24,7	Burma	25,7	33,8	34,3
4,5	Punjab	4,7	4,8	5,0
1,6	Madras	1,6	1,6	1,6
6,9	Bombay	6,0	6,0	5,5
	FEES ON SUCCESSION TO NATIVE STATES—			
2,5	India	1,9	3,4	3,4
1,0	Central Provinces	1,0	1,0	5
5	Bombay	9	4	4
222,0	TOTAL INDIA	221,2	222,5	219,0
25,0	" Central Provinces	23,8	21,9	23,1
24,7	" Burma	25,7	33,8	34,3
27,6	" Punjab	27,8	27,9	28,1
344,9	" Madras	344,9	344,9	344,9
116,2	" Bombay	121,6	127,9	126,6
760,4	GRAND TOTAL	765,0	778,9	776,0

50. In India 3,5 of the Oodeypur tribute was not realised during the year. The Budget for the Baroda tribute in Bombay provided for a refund of 5,0 to the Gaekwar on account of certain charges incurred by him in connection with the Gaekwar's Contingent, but the refund was not made, the question not having been settled before the end of the year. A sum of 9 was also realised on account of arrears of 1890-91. As regards the *Tributes under R5,000* the improvement in Burma is due to the collection of arrears. Under *Fees on Succession, etc.*, the whole amount due from the Alirajpur State in Central India instead of a part only, as was anticipated, was realised during the year.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
9,536,0	EXPENDITURE	10,035,4	9,599,3	9,547,2

51. The expenditure in 1891-92 approximated closely to the expenditure in 1890-91. There was a decrease of 319,0 in the Opium expenditure, due to a smaller outturn of Bengal opium, but this was more than counterbalanced by increases under the other heads, notably under Land Revenue (158,5) and Forest (59,8). Compared with the Budget there was a saving of 488,2, of which 412,8 occurred under Opium, owing to the total produce of Bengal opium having been smaller than anticipated, 52,3 under Land Revenue, owing chiefly to smaller expenditure on Surveys and Settlement, and 61,8 under Forest, due chiefly to the usual over-estimate in the Budget and to the greater portion of the large provision made for the reorganisation of the superior staff, and for increased establishments not having been required during the year.

I.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

		India.	Central Provinces.	BURMA.		Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
				Upper.	Lower.							
Land Revenue	Accounts 1890-91	1,0	5	3,7	1,8	2	5,3	4,8	3,6	12,3	16,7	49,0
	Budget 1891-92	4	2	4,0	2,2	6	4,5	4,1	3,2	10,7	16,0	45,9
	Revised 1891-92	7	6	3,2	2,2	5	13,8	5,8	10,5	13,0	16,1	66,4
	Accounts 1891-92	7	7	2,7	2,1	3	8,6	5,9	9,5	18,1	15,9	64,5
Salt	Accounts 1890-91	1,5	...	...	2,9	...	21,0	...	...	7	9,6	35,7
	Budget 1891-92	3,0	...	...	2,5	...	22,5	...	...	9	8,5	37,4
	Revised 1891-92	3,2	...	...	2,5	...	22,5	...	...	1,4	11,5	41,1
	Accounts 1891-92	3,2	...	...	2,2	...	20,1	...	...	1,3	11,3	38,1
Stamps	Accounts 1890-91	4	1,1	4	1,7	5	13,3	9,0	3,5	8,0	8,6	46,5
	Budget 1891-92	4	1,3	4	1,7	5	12,4	9,3	3,7	7,9	9,4	47,0
	Revised 1891-92	4	1,2	4	1,2	5	13,3	9,2	3,5	8,0	10,0	47,7
	Accounts 1891-92	5	1,1	4	8	5	13,3	9,1	3,5	8,1	9,9	47,2
Customs	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	14,0	...	17,5	...	...	3,7	11,0	46,2
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	13,1	...	12,5	...	...	4,1	19,9	49,6
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	...	12,2	...	17,1	...	...	3,7	7,3	40 3
	Accounts 1891-92	..	...	...	12,1	...	23,4	...	...	3,6	7,9	47,0
Assessed Taxes	Accounts 1890-91	7	3	...	2,0	1	4,9	2,4	1,8	1,1	3,2	16,5
	Budget 1891-92	8	3	...	1,6	1	3,9	2,1	1,3	1,3	3,0	14,4
	Revised 1891-92	8	3	...	1,4	2	3,8	2,1	1,4	1,4	2,4	13,8
	Accounts 1891-92	9	2	...	1,7	1	4,4	2,1	1,4	1,5	2,4	14,7
Other Revenue Refunds.	Accounts 1890-91	7	3	4	2	2,5	1,7	3,1	2,0	3,8	26,2	40,9
	Budget 1891-92	...	2	4	6	5	4,7	2,0	3	3,5	24,9	37,1
	Revised 1891-92	1	5	3,6	3	4	2,5	3,1	3,6	3,7	23,1	40,9
	Accounts 1891-92	1	4	3,4	2	3	2,2	3,4	3,5	5,6	23,8	42,9
TOTAL	Accounts 1890-91	4,3	2,2	27,1		3,3	63,7	19,3	10,9	29,6	75,3	235,7
	Budget 1891-92	4,6	2,0	26,5		1,7	60,5	17,5	8,5	28,4	81,7	231,4
	Revised 1891-92	5,2	2,6	27,0		1,6	73,0	20,2	19,0	31,2	70,4	250,2
	Accounts 1891-92	5,4	2,4	25,6		1,2	72,0	20,5	17,9	38,2	71,2	254,4

52. Considering the fluctuating character of the charges under this head, the differences are not large. The only points requiring special notice are the following. In *Burma* some special forest refunds swelled the charges in the current year, while exceptionally high excise refunds, due to the non-settlement of certain leases of opium shops and abnormal forest refunds, augmented the charges in *Assam* in the previous year. In *Bengal* there was a special refund of Land Revenue amounting to 5,2 to the Maharajah of Dumraon, and the Customs refunds were also abnormally high. The Revised provided for a special refund to the Bengal Nagpur Railway, which was afterwards found to be debitable to deposits. In *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* there were some special Land Revenue refunds in the Agra district in consequence of the re-assessment of certain deteriorated tracts in that district, and the increase under other Revenue Refunds was due to specially large Excise refunds. In the *Punjab* the refunds of Land Revenue were unexpectedly inflated by a special payment of 5,2 to the Faridkote State and those on account of other revenue heads by special payments of 3,2 to certain Native States for duty on Malwa opium imported into their territories. In *Madras* there were some large refunds of Land Revenue in the districts of Salem and Cuddapah. In *Bombay* under Salt Refunds there were larger payments of wastage allowances on larger exports of salt, and there was also a special refund of 1,1 at Goa to the purchaser of the stock

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

1.—Refunds and Drawbacks—*continued.*

of salt, at cost price, on the expiration of the treaty, the sale having been disallowed by the British Delegate and Commissioner. The Budget for Customs refunds provided for the repayment of two years' common Customs receipts to the Portuguese Government, but payment for one year was made in 1890-91. The saving on this account was slightly counterbalanced by the refund of duty on spirits of wine supplied to Government departments.

2.—Assignments and Compensations.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	India—			
	Salt and other Compensations—			
96,1	Jodhpur State	96,1	96,1	96,1
68,8	Jeypur State	68,8	68,8	68,8
31,3	Gwalior	31,3	31,3	31,3
15,0	Bhurtpur	15,1	15,1	15,1
12,5	Ulwar	12,5	12,5	12,5
8,0	Bhawalpur	8,0	8,0	8,0
6,0	Dholepur	6,0	6,0	6,0
24,0	Meywar	20,4	16,5	19,9
6,2	Indore	6,2	6,2	6,2
21,5	Jodhpur and Jeypur States under the Sambhar Lake Treaty	21,0	23,2	23,2
23,7	Other Compensations	26,3	26,3	26,0
313,1		311,7	310,0	313,1
	Central Provinces—			
6,4	Compensations	6,6	6,6	6,2
	Assam—			
4,1	Compensations	3,7	3,7	3,1
	Bengal—			
2,0	Salt Compensations payable under convention with the French Government in lieu of salt formerly supplied to them	2,0	2,0	2,0
5,0	Bhooteas for the resumption of the Doars, Assam	5,0	5,0	5,0
21,6	Other Compensations, etc.	21,7	22,0	23,7
28,6		28,7	29,0	30,7
	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—			
22,0	Compensations, etc.	25,0	38,4	37,1
	Punjab—			
15,6	Compensations, etc.	14,5	15,7	15,7
	Madras—			
42,4	Salt Compensations to French Government, etc.	44,4	44,7	43,9
15,0	Compensation to Travancore and Cochin on account of Customs Revenue	15,0	15,0	15,0
23,2	Compensations in lieu of Resumed Lands	22,9	23,5	24,0
26,0	Allowances to Inamdars and other Grantees	28,6	31,0	32,4
6,0	Other Compensations	5,8	5,8	6,6
112,6		116,7	120,0	121,9
	Bombay—			
89,1	Pensions in lieu of Resumed Lands	91,6	92,9	92,2
788,5	Inamdars and other Grantees	787,3	794,6	791,0
40,0	Goa Subsidy	40,0	40,0	40,0
23,9	Goa Salt Pan and Customs Tariff Compensation	27,9	18,4	19,3
66,2	Excise and other Compensations	68,7	65,9	61,6
1,007,7		1,015,5	1,011,8	1,004,1
1,510,1	**Total**	1,522,4	1,535,2	1,531,9

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

2.—Assignments and Compensations—*continued.*

53. In *India* the payments to Meywar in 1890-91 included an advance payment of 3,3, and the variations in the payments to the Jodhpur and Jeypur States under the Sambhar Lake Treaty arise from variations in the amount of salt sold. The saving on the Budget in *Assam* is due to the non-payment to the Manipur Durbar during the year of the Kubo Compensation of 6. The excess over the Budget Estimate in *Bengal* was due to the unexpected payment of some arrears, and that in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* to a special payment of 6,0 on account of the capitalised value of the annual remission of revenue granted to a Sardar and to arrear payments of some malikana charges. In *Madras* some pensions formerly charged to "Territorial and Political Pensions" were in the year under review transferred to this head and shown against "Compensations in lieu of resumed lands," while the Budget Estimate under "Allowances to Inamdars, etc.," proved insufficient owing to the payment of some large arrears. As regards *Bombay* the charges classified as "Pensions in lieu of resumed lands" are really charitable allowances to temples and mosques and are not regularly claimed. The excess over the Budget under "Inamdars, etc.," is the net result of an increase in the adjustments on account of Alienated Land Revenue and of a saving in the cash allowances which fell into arrears. The Budget Estimate provided 11,8 for the Goa Customs tariff compensation which was not paid during the year, while there were extra payments of 3,2 on account of salt pan compensations in Portuguese India. The saving on the Budget Estimate under "Excise and other compensations" was due to the non-payment during the year of the opium compensation due to the Palanpur Durbar and the Excise compensations in the Mahikantha Agency and to the Sangli and Balasinore States.

3.—Land Revenue.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.		Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
				Upper.	Lower.							
Charges of District Administration.	Accounts. 1890-91	25,6	109,9	74,9	77,4	53,8	284,9	675,7	192,0	361,1	287,3	2,142,6
	Budget 1891-92	31,9	119,4	79,5	80,8	57,0	290,9	684,8	191,7	376,9	304,0	2,216,9
	Revised 1891-92	30,5	118,3	78,1	76,6	62,2	286,3	683,1	194,9	381,7	288,4	2,200,1
	Accounts 1891-92	30,0	114,8	77,6	75,5	60,4	291,5	683,6	195,3	389,9	290,9	2,209,5
Survey and Settlement.	Accounts. 1890-91	15,9	43,1	36,6	33,9	14,3	41,7	40,1	59,7	90,4	85,2	460,9
	Budget 1891-92	19,1	45,2	49,9	40,4	23,9	62,2	44,8	65,8	94,3	87,0	533,2
	Revised 1891-92	17,0	37,2	53,0	47,0	16,9	70,9	39,0	64,7	88,0	76,8	510,5
	Accounts 1891-92	15,5	39,5	46,4	47,3	15,1	74,5	37,2	60,6	89,9	77,8	503,8
Land Records and Agriculture.	Accounts. 1890-91	...	4,6	7	13,9	2,1	8,0	7,2	3,5	4,7	6,8	51,5
	Budget 1891-92	2,8	4,8	8	15,2	2,4	7,7	7,8	3,6	7,5	10,6	63,2
	Revised 1891-92	2,5	4,4	8	13,4	1,3	7,8	8,0	3,8	5,9	7,0	54,9
	Accounts 1891-92	2,4	4,5	6	13,5	1,4	8,2	8,3	3,9	5,9	7,5	56,2
Management of Government Estates.	Accounts. 1890-91	...	...	...	...	2	28,5	15,7	1,6	...	...	46,0
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	...	2	30,0	16,2	1,5	...	...	47,9
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	...	...	2	30,0	20,6	1,5	...	...	52,3
	Accounts 1891-92	...	...	...	...	2	37,3	21,6	1,8	...	...	60,9
Commission on Collection.	Accounts. 1890-91	1,7	...	45,3	85,2	22,7	...	5	...	8	2	156,4
	Budget 1891-92	1,4	...	54,8	88,2	21,7	...	6	...	6	1	167,4
	Revised 1891-92	9	1	52,1	91,7	16,4	...	5	...	3	2	162,2
	Accounts 1891-92	8	2	42,9	101,9	17,6	...	4	...	4	2	164,4
Allowances to District and Village Officers.	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,8	123,6	382,6	282,7	798,7
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,0	125,4	426,5	293,6	855,5
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,9	124,1	428,2	287,6	849,8
	Accounts 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,0	125,6	414,3	288,1	837,0
Other Charges	Accounts. 1890-91	18,6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	...	20,0
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,1	...	1,2	...	2,3
	Revised 1891-92	1	—	...	...	...	...	1,4	...	9	—	2,4
	Accounts 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,4	...	9	...	2,3
Total	Accounts 1890-91	61,8	157,6	367,9		93,1	363,1	749,5	380,4	840,5	662,2	3,676,1
	Budget 1891-92	55,2	169,4	409,6		105,2	390,8	765,3	388,0	907,0	695,9	3,886,4
	Revised 1891-92	51,0	160,0	412,7		97,0	395,0	762,5	389,0	905,0	660,0	3,832,2
	Accounts 1891-92	48,7	159,0	405,7		94,7	411,5	761,5	387,2	901,3	664,5	3,834,1

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.		
England	Accounts 1890-91	4	1	5	Total, including England. Accounts 1890-91	3,676,6
	Budget 1891-92	7	3	1,0	Budget 1891-92	3,887,4
	Revised 1891-92	7	3	1,0	Revised 1891-92	3,833,2
	Accounts 1891-92	7	3	1,0	Accounts 1891-92	3,835,1

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

3.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

54. These charges are continually increasing, and the increase is every year more than provided for in the Budget. The figures for the last five years were as follow:—

	Budget.	Actuals.
1887-88	3,668,8	3,486,7
1888-89	3,684,1	3,514,0
1889-90	3,629,1	3,624,2
1890-91	3,713,4	3,676,6
1891-92	3,887,4	3,835,1

From the above it will be seen that the increase in the year under review was larger than usual. The increase occurred chiefly in *Charges of District Administration, Survey and Settlement, and Allowances to District and Village Officers.* The principal variations are explained in detail below in the order of the minor heads.

55. Under *Charges of District Administration* the saving on the Budget under India occurred principally in Baluchistan in the Contingent Charges and in the provision made for Lambardari allowance in Zhob which was not utilised, as the allowance was paid in kind and the net receipt only was credited to Government. The increase over the previous year was due to a change in classification, by which a portion of the expenditure against Quetta Assigned Tracts, which used to be shown under "Other charges," was adjusted under this head. In the Central Provinces the reorganisation of the Commission involved additional expenditure, but this was more than counterbalanced by the saving effected by the gradual introduction of Mr. Neill's scheme for the reorganisation of establishments, and there was also a large saving in the Patwari Fund Charges, due chiefly to patwaries not having been entertained to the extent provided for in the estimate, though they were considerably in excess of the number entertained in the previous year In Lower Burma a larger number of officers were on leave than was expected, and the vacancies were in many instances not filled up owing to officers in the lower grades not having qualified for promotion; there were also savings in the establishment and other charges. In Assam the increase was due to the adjustment under this head of the charges for District Mandals instead of under Commission on collection. It would have been larger, but for a redistribution between Land Revenue and Law and Justice of the charges for the establishments at sub-divisions which led to a smaller amount being charged under this head and a larger amount under Law and Justice. The increase over the previous year in Bengal was due to the formation of the new districts of Palamow and South Lushai Hills. In the North-Western Provinces there was a large saving in the charges for Patwaries and Kanungos, but this was nearly counterbalanced by an increase in the salaries of officers due to probable savings having been over-estimated in the Budget. In the Punjab the increase was distributed over several heads, having occurred chiefly in Deputy Commissioners' and Kanungo establishments, in postage charges, and in travelling allowance of Tehsildars and Naib-Tehsildars. In Madras the provision for travelling allowances, temporary establishments, petty construction and repairs and postage charges was insufficient, while 11,9 were paid on account of fees for searches in Registration Offices (*see* paragraph 49) for which no provision was made in the Budget. The excesses under these heads were, however, partly counterbalanced by the failure to utilise fully the provision of 5,4 on account of one-fifth of the cost of the Additional Sub-Magistrates expected to be appointed for relieving Tehsildars of their Magisterial work (the remaining four-fifths having been taken under 19A—Law and Justice.) In Bombay the Budget provided for the introduction of Kanungo or Circle Inspector's Establishment in three divisions, but it was only partially introduced in one, and large savings also accrued in personal allowances and pay owing to the retirement and absence of officers of the Covenanted Civil Service,

56. The usual details of *Survey and Settlement Charges* are given below:—

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma Upper.	Burma Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. Provinces	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay	TOTAL.
Professional Survey Charges.	Accounts	1890-91	10,5	1	26,2	20,6	10,4	33,3	10,6	3,5	59,0	80,0	254,2
	Budget	1891-92	10,8	1	34,3	20,1	18,6	45,2	14,0	2,3	60,0	80,1	285,5
	Revised	1891-92	10,1	1	37,3	22,2	12,4	47,0	13,3	3,2	53,8	72,0	272,0
	Accounts	1891-92	10,1	1	34,4	21,8	11,9	40,7	10,9	3,1	56,7	71,7	261,4
District Settlement Charges.	Accounts	1890-91	5,4	43,0	10,4	13,3	3,0	8,4	29,5	56,2	31,4	5,2	206,7
	Budget	1891-92	8,3	45,1	15,6	20,3	5,3	17,0	30,8	63,5	34,3	7,5	247,7
	Revised	1891-92	6,9	37,1	15,7	24,8	4,5	23,3	25,7	61,5	34,2	4,8	238,5
	Accounts	1891-92	5,4	39,4	12,0	25,5	3,2	33,8	26,3	57,5	33,2	6,1	242,4

Under *Professional Surveys* the Budget in Assam provided for the employment of two survey parties in the province, but only one was actually employed. The saving in Bengal is due to no cadastral work having been done in Behar during the year, though a sum of 5,8 was provided for it in the Budget. The saving in the North-Western Provinces is due to a smaller share of the charges of the Garhwal party having

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued*.

3.—Land Revenue—*continued*.

been debited to Cadastral surveys and a larger share to Traverse surveys under Scientific and Other Minor Departments in India. The retirement of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the absence on long leave of his successor, accompanied by a reduction in the strength of survey parties due to the contraction of survey operations, account for the savings in Bombay. The Survey Establishments were also reduced in Madras. Under *District Settlement Charges* the saving in India is attributed to smaller operations in Coorg and Baluchistan and to the erroneous inclusion in the Budget of a sum of 1,0 recoverable from private parties. The grants in most of the other provinces also were not fully required, except in Lower Burma, where traverse survey by local agency was done on a larger scale, and in Bengal, where the estimate of the charges for settlement operations in larger Government and temporarily settled estates was framed too low, no programme for the operations having been arranged at the time. They were not sufficiently provided for even in the Revised, as the greater portion of the charges was incurred towards the close of the year.

57. The differences under *Land Records and Agriculture* do not call for any special remarks except in Bombay, where the saving was due partly to the transfer of a grant of 1,0 for the construction of Record-rooms to the Public Works Department, and partly to a delay in the introduction of the District Inspector's Establishment.

58. Under *Management of Government Estates* the excess in Bengal was partly due to an expenditure of 4,1 on sanitary improvements and partly to charges for commission on collection of rents having exceeded the estimate by 4,2. The excess in the North-Western Provinces was due to a special payment of 5,0 to Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co. on account of compensation for the surrender of their lease of the Ghazipur Stud Farm to Government.

59. Charges for *Commission on Collection* fell off in Upper Burma with the collections of Land Revenue and Thathameda, but were larger in Lower Burma owing to larger collections of Land Revenue there. The saving in Assam was nominal, being due as mentioned in paragraph 55 to the transfer of the charges for District Mandals from this head to "Charges of District Administration."

60. Under *Allowances to District and Village Officers* the increase in Madras, consequent on the introduction of the scheme for the revision of village establishments, under which they are paid fixed salaries and recoveries are effected by means of the village cess credited under "VI.—Provincial Rates" was over-estimated. The charges in Bombay consist partly of cash allowances and partly of adjustments on account of the assessment of alienated lands. The variations occurred chiefly in the cash allowances which are irregularly claimed.

61. The *Other Charges* in India during 1890-91 included the charges of the Quetta Assigned Tracts and some other newly acquired districts in Baluchistan, but as mentioned in paragraph 55 they have been classified with effect from 1891-92 under the appropriate major heads as ordinary charges of a British Indian District.

4.—Opium.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	Bengal—			
50,9	Behar Agency Establishment and Contingencies	54,1	48,0	48,1
916,8	" Cultivation and Manufacturing charges	1,012,7	825,1	806,4
72,9	Benares Agency Establishment and Contingencies	74,1	72,4	72,0
1,133,3	" Cultivation and Manufacturing charges	1,125,7	932,7	928,0
2,8	Other Charges	3,4	3,0	2,4
1,2	India	1,3	1,3	1,2
2,4	Bombay	2,6	2,6	2,7
2,180,3	TOTAL	2,273,9	1,885,1	1,860,8
4	England	5	8	7
1	Exchange	2	3	3
2,180,8	GRAND TOTAL	2,274,6	1,886,1	1,861,8

62. The charges on account of *Establishment and Contingencies* of the two Bengal agencies together were 8,1 and 3,7 less than the Budget Estimate and the corresponding charges of 1890-91 respectively; the differences occurred mainly in the commission to Amlahs, which varies with the charges for cultivation. There were also savings in the charges for the purchase of tents in both agencies, and in the payments on account of rewards on confiscations and petty construction and repairs in the Benares agency.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

4.—Opium—*continued.*

63. The details of the *Cultivation and Manufacturing Charges* are given below. The charges being dependent on the produce of opium are liable to heavy fluctuations from year to year:—

	Advances to Cultivators.	Final Payments on delivery of the Crude drug.	Manufacturing Charges.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
1890-91.					
Behar	301,3	562,8	3,9	48,8	916,8
Benares	223,2	842,2	16,7	51,2	1,133.3
TOTAL	524.5	1,405,0	20,6	100,0	2,050,1
1891-92.					
Behar	276.7	476.7	4,2	48,8	806.4
Benares	209,5	666,7	9,3	42,5	928,0
TOTAL	486,2	1,143,4	13,5	91,3	1,734,4

The Budget for 1891-92 was based on the forecasts of produce of the standing crop furnished by the Opium Agents in January and February 1891, the expected production being taken at 91,137 maunds. Owing to unfavourable weather, the actual outturn however amounted to only 82,382¼ maunds against an outturn of 86,826½ maunds in 1890-91. There was thus a saving of 404,0 on the Budget Estimate and of 315,7 compared with the expenditure in 1890-91.

5.—Salt.

			India.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL
Salaries Establishment and Contingencies.	Accounts	1890-91	83,9	1	6	6,8	137,9	105,6	334,9
	Budget	1891-92	92,2	1	9	3,1	146,5	110,6	353,4
	Revised	1891-92	85,6	1	1,0	5,0	153,2	109,6	354,5
	Accounts	1891-92	87,3	1	1,0	5,1	158,8	108,6	360,9
Manufacture and Excavation.	Accounts	1890-91	32,6	...	...	...	...	...	32.6
	Budget	1891-92	34,8	...	...	...	...	...	34.8
	Revised	1891-92	32,9	...	...	...	...	...	32,9
	Accounts	1891-92	28,4	...		...	...	...	28,4
Purchase and Freight.	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	...	31,5	29,5	61,0
	Budget	1891-92	...	...	...	...	43,5	34,4	77.9
	Revised	1891-92	...	...	...	...	34,2	36,4	70,6
	Accounts	1891-92	...	...	...	...	31,9	36,7	68.6
Total India	Accounts	1890-91	116,5	7		6,8	169,4	135,1	428,5
	Budget	1891-92	127,0	1,0		3,1	190,0	145,0	466.1
	Revised	1891-92	118,5	1,1		5,0	187,4	146,0	458,0
	Accounts	1891-92	115,7	1,1		5,1	190,7	145,3	457.9

			Sterling	Exchange	Total.				
England	Accounts	1890-91	4	1	5	Grand Total, including England.	Accounts	1890-91	429,0
	Budget	1891-92	6	2	8		Budget	1891-92	466.9
	Revised	1891-92	1,1	5	1,6		Revised	1891-92	459,6
	Accounts	1891-92	8	3	1,1		Accounts	1891-92	459,0

64. Under *Salaries and Establishment,* the savings on the Budget in India occurred mainly in the Preventive Establishments owing to the full establishment not having been entertained and in the through traffic charges. In Bengal the excess over the Budget is due to an expenditure of 2,1 for the purchase of Kilby's patent scales for weighing salt, for which no provision was made in the Budget. The decrease in comparison with 1890-91 is due to larger expenditure in that year for the purchase of Kilby's scales and to the outlay on the construction of railway sidings in the Sulkea Salt Golahs to connect them with the Railway. In Madras the grants for rewards proved insufficient by 2,7, for freight and other charges for export and import of salt by 8,3, and for petty construction and repairs by 5,2, a special grant of 3,0 having been sanctioned under the last head for the acquisition of a plot of land required for the expansion of salt pans at Neidavasal in the Tanjore District. The excess under freight and other charges was

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

5.—Salt—*continued.*

due to the payment of two years' freight charges at the increased rates now charged, and to an increase in the quantity of salt transported owing to the expansion of fish-curing operations. Compared with the previous year the charges under all heads show an increase in consequence of the extension of the operations of the department. The Bombay actuals show the usual savings on the full sanctioned scale of establishments which was provided for in the Budget, the excess over the previous year being due to the purchase of boats and the creation of a separate salt establishment at Aden. The *Manufacture and excavation charges* at Pachbudra and Sambhar in India and the charges for *Purchase and Freight* in Madras were over-estimated in the Budget. The increase under the latter head in Bombay resulted from the necessity of transporting salt from Goa to Castle Rock, on account of the expiration of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, from the increase in the outturn of salt at Kharagoda and larger removals of it to the Gujarat Agencies and from the increased manufacture of Maurypur salt and its removal to the Sukkur depôt.

6.—Stamps.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N. W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Superintendence Establishment and Contingencies.	Accounts. 1890-91	...	...	..	...	3	6,4	1,2	...	1,9	4,9	14,7
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	...	3	6,9	1,2	...	2,0	4,9	15,3
	Revised 1891-92	.	...	...	...	3	6,4	1,1	. .	2,0	5,3	15,1
	Accounts 1891-92	...	..	...	...	3	7,0	1,1	. .	2,1	5,3	15,8
Charges on Sale of Stamps, including discount.	Accounts. 1890-91	1,5	1,8	3	2,0	1,5	20,9	6,2	10,6	14,5	10,6	69,9
	Budget 1891-92	1,7	1,9	4	1,9	1,6	22,4	6,2	11,0	15,0	10,9	73,0
	Revised 1891-92	1,5	1,9	5	2,1	1,7	22,2	6,4	11,2	14,6	10,8	72,9
	Accounts 1891-92	1,4	1,8	5	2,1	1,6	22,4	6,4	11,5	15,0	11,0	73,7
Stamps supplied from Central Stores.	Accounts. 1890-91	—48,4	2,5	2	9	1,6	21,2	10,2	6,0	.	5,8	...
	Budget 1891-92	—54,0	2,1	2	1,1	2,2	25,4	11,0	6,0	. .	6,0	. .
	Revised 1891-92	—39,4	2,1	3	8	1,5	17,2	8,2	3,5	..	5,8	...
	Accounts 1891-92	—37,0	2,2	2	8	1,2	15,8	7,6	3,4	..	5,8	.
Total	Accounts. 1890-91	—46,9	4,3	3,4		3,4	48,5	17,6	16,6	16,4	21,3	84,6
	Budget 1891-92	—52,3	4,0	3,6		4,1	54,7	18,4	17,0	17,0	21,8	88,3
	Revised 1891-92	—37,9	4,0	3,7		3,5	45,8	15,7	14,7	16,6	21,9	88,0
	Accounts 1891-92	—35,6	4,0	3,6		3,1	45,2	15,1	14,9	17,1	22,1	89,5

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.		
England	Accounts. 1890-91	34,2	11,2	45,4	Total, including England. Accounts. 1890-91	130,0
	Budget 1891-92	31,6	12,5	44,1	Budget 1891-92	132,4
	Revised 1891-92	33,5	14,6	48,1	Revised 1891-92	136,1
	Accounts 1891-92	34,1	14,8		Accounts 1891-92	138,4

65. The only remarks called for are that the deputation of the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, to England in connection with the case of robbery of Stamps *ex* S. S. *Astræa* caused an excess over the Budget under *Superintendence* in Bombay, that the charges for sale of Stamps consist mostly of discount and consequently vary with the Receipts, and that in most of the provinces the charges for stamps supplied from Central stores fell owing to a reduction in the contract rates for the manufacture of stamp paper.

7.—Excise.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	Charges of Collection—			
9	India	1,6	2,2	1,8
5,5	Central Provinces	6,3	5,5	5,3
8	Burma Upper	1,4	1,7	1,6
2,6	Burma Lower	4,0	3,3	3,5
9	Assam	2,9	1,0	8
65,2	Bengal	68,1	66,2	66,6
11,9	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	12,3	14,2	14,2
5,5	Punjab	5,7	5,1	5,1
47,1	Madras	50,0	54,0	56,1
34,6	Bombay	36,3	35,6	35,0
175,0	Total	188,6	188,8	190,0
1	England	1	1	1
...	Exchange	...	...	...
175,1	Total	188,7	188,9	190,1

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

7.—Excise—*continued.*

66. In *India* some arrears of the Government share of the distillery establishment at Bangalore were paid in 1891-92, the amount due for 1890-91 not having been paid in that year. The saving on the Budget in the *Central Provinces* occurred under rewards and under salaries, the appointment of Commissioner of Excise having been held by an acting officer. In *Upper Burma* an additional establishment not provided for in the Budget was sanctioned during the year, while in *Lower Burma* the provision for establishments was not fully required, and there were also savings in the provision for rewards. The Budget in *Assam* provided 1,7 for an inspecting and assessing establishment, which was not entertained, and there were also some savings under contingencies. The saving in *Bengal* occurred chiefly in the salaries of District establishments and in the outlay under rewards and petty construction and repairs. The expenditure, however exceeded that of the previous year owing to additional charges for Distillery Establishment, Travelling Allowances and Rewards. The entertainment of Naib-Tehsildars in distilleries from October 1891 enhanced the charges in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, while in the *Punjab* the abolition of some distilleries diminished the expenditure. In *Madras* there is a combined establishment for the Salt and Excise Departments, and the total charges are divided between the two heads. There has been special expansion in the Excise Department owing to the extension of the Tree Tax system and the establishment of several new Circles in connection therewith. In *Bombay* the entertainment of additional establishments for the new distilleries in Kanara and Ratnagiri augmented the charges in 1891-92 as compared with those of the previous year, but this was more than provided for in the Budget.

8.—Provincial Rates.

1890-91. Accounts		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	ESTABLISHMENT AND OTHER CHARGES—			
4,4	Burma, Lower	4,7	4,9	6,3
3	Assam	3	3	3
42,5	Bengal	39,7	45,0	45,8
7	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	7	7	7
9	Punjab	1,3	7	6
5,2	Bombay	5,1	5,2	5,0
54,0	TOTAL	51,8	56,8	58,7

67. In *Burma* there were larger payments of commission in consequence of larger receipts which were not fully foreseen in either the Budget or the Revised Estimate. The larger expenditure in *Bengal* is due to increased charges for establishments entertained for valuation and re-valuation work, for which no allowance was made in the Budget.

9—Customs.

			Burma, Lower.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Charges at the Principal Ports of Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay.	Accounts	1890-91	10,4	50,1	5,9	31,3	97,7
	Budget	1891-92	10,8	51,1	5,6	32,4	99,9
	Revised	1891-92	10,5	48,5	6,1	31,9	97,0
	Accounts	1891-92	10,4	48,6	6,3	31,9	97,2
Charges at other Ports.	Accounts	1890-91	6,3	4,1	9,7	16,8	36,9
	Budget	1891-92	5,8	3,7	10,6	20,5	40,6
	Revised	1891-92	6,2	4,0	9,6	20,3	40,1
	Accounts	1891-92	6,0	3,3	9,5	20,4	39,2
TOTAL	Accounts	1890-91	16,7	54,2	15,6	48,1	134,6
	Budget	1891-92	16,6	54,8	16,2	52,9	140,5
	Revised	1891-92	16,7	52,5	15,7	52,2	137,1
	Accounts	1891-92	16,4	51,9	15,8	52,3	136,4

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total				
England	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	..	Total, including England.	Accounts	1890-91	134.6
	Budget	1891-92	1	...	1		Budget	1891-92	140.6
	Revised	1891-92	1	...	1		Revised	1891-92	137,2
	Accounts	1891-92	...	...	...		Accounts	1891-92	136,4

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

9.—Customs—*continued.*

68. The saving in the Calcutta Port occurred in the charges for establishments and in the salary of the Collector, the permanent incumbent having been absent on furlough. The absence on leave of the Collector of Customs at Chittagong also diminished the charges of the outports in *Bengal.* The actuals of 1890-91 included a special payment of 4 on account of arrears of personal allowance of the Collector. In *Madras* the Budget did not provide for the local allowance of the Deputy Collector of Sea Customs and the pay of a Warehouse Superintendent and a cooper sanctioned during the year or for the establishment sanctioned in the Chemical Examiner's Office for the purpose of testing the obscuration of imported spirits. The saving in the charges of the outports arose partly from the grant for petty construction and repairs not having been fully utilised, and partly from a reduction in the fees distributed to Customs Officers for work done out of office hours. In *Bombay* a Commissioner of the lower grade held charge of the Department for the greater part of the year and the charges at the Presidency port were consequently reduced. The large excess in the charges of the outports, compared with the previous year, is due to the purchase of a steam launch for the Karachi Preventive Establishment and to the revision of the establishment at Karachi at an increased cost of 1,8.

10.—Assessed Taxes.

1890-91 Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
...	India	...	1	1
2	Central Provinces	1	1	1
1,4	Burma, Lower	1,6	1,6	1,6
1	Assam	2	1	1
17,6	Bengal	19,8	18,0	18,0
1,9	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1,8	1,8	1,8
1,1	Punjab	1,3	1,1	1,1
1,6	Madras	1,6	1,7	1,6
5,4	Bombay	5,2	5,2	5,2
29,3	TOTAL	31,6	29,7	29,6

69. The only point noticeable is that the Budget in Bengal provided for the appointment of a whole-time Income Tax Collector for Calcutta, but the appointment was not made, and the arrangement by which an allowance is paid to another officer for the performance of the work, in addition to his other duties, was continued during the year. The grant for temporary establishment was also not wholly utilized.

11.—Forest Expenditure.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam	Bengal	N. W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
General Direction	Accounts	1890-91	5,7	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,7
	Budget	1891-92	6,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	6,9
	Revised	1891-92	6,4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,4
	Accounts	1891-92	5,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,4
Conservancy and Works—													
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government agency.	Accounts	1890-91	0,8	2,0	4	52,0	8	5,1	33,4	23,8	18,3	70,2	215,8
	Budget	1891-92	16,7	5,2	1,7	63,0	1,5	5,1	40,9	25,7	19,8	74,6	254,2
	Revised	1891-92	12,2	3,4	1,4	61,3	1,8	2,8	37,5	21,3	17,4	84,9	244,0
	Accounts	1891-92	15,6	3,8	3	69,6	8	2,5	33,7	22,2	16,4	75,8	240,7
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers.	Accounts	1890-91	1	9,7	9	1,1	1,3	4,1	3,9	2	7,8	3,8	32,9
	Budget	1891-92	2	12,3	1,8	1,3	6	4,2	4,0	2	8,5	5,3	38,4
	Revised	1891-92	1	11,7	1,9	1,3	1,5	4,1	4,0	2	7,6	4,6	37,0
	Accounts	1891-92	2	12,4	6	1,3	1,5	4,9	4,1	2	7,6	4,2	37,0
Other Charges	Accounts	1890-91	7,8	19,6	7,3	24,6	11,3	9,0	22,1	12,0	38,9	27,1	179,7
	Budget	1891-92	6,9	23,7	10,7	33,6	11,1	12,2	24,5	15,3	39,4	32,5	209,9
	Revised	1891-92	9,1	15,9	10,4	35,1	10,2	10,1	26,8	15,7	48,5	31,7	213,5
	Accounts	1891-92	8,6	21,5	7,6	28,2	10,8	10,7	25,0	13,6	48,0	28,3	202,3

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

II.—Forest Expenditure—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Establishment	Accounts 1890-91.	12,0	42,1	21,5	31,0	13,9	23,1	31,2	29,0	58,9	84,6	347,3
	Bdge 1891-92.	14,6	50,8	27,0	34,8	16,0	25,4	36,4	31,5	66,3	90,6	393,4
	Revised 1891-92.	13,9	47,1	26,3	35,8	13,7	25,0	35,1	29,8	65,0	86,2	377,9
	Accounts 1891-92.	14,0	42,6	25,8	33,4	13,6	24,0	32,4	27,9	59,3	84,4	357,4
TOTAL	Accounts 1890-91.	35,4	73,4	138,8		27,3	41,3	90,6	65,0	123,9	185,7	781,4
	Budget 1891-92.	45,3	92,0	173,9		29,2	46,9	105,8	72,7	134,0	203,0	902,8
	Rsvised 1891-92.	41,7	78,1	173,5		27,2	42,0	103,4	67,0	138,5	207,4	878,8
	Accounts 1891-92.	43,8	80,3	160,8		26,7	42,1	95,2	63,9	131,3	192,7	842,8

		Sterling.	Exchange	TOTAL.			TOTAL.
England	Accounts 1890-91	2,0	7	2,7	Total, including England.	Accounts 1890-91.	784,1
	Budget 1891-92.	2,1	8	2,9		Budget 1891-92.	905,7
	Revised 1891-92.	7	3	1,0		Revised 1891-92.	879,8
	Accounts 1891-92.	7	4	1,1		Accounts 1891-92.	843,9

70. In *India* the smaller pay drawn by an Officiating Inspector General of Forests diminished the charges under "General Direction." Under "Timber, etc., removed by Government agency," the Budget provided for increased extraction of timber in the Andamans, and felling and carting operations in Coorg on a much larger scale. The cyclone in the Andamans however restricted the operations there, while in Coorg the rates for carting timber fell considerably during the year, and in Baluchistan it became impossible to carry out timber and fuel operations to the extent anticipated at a cost which would yield a profit. The increase in Other Charges was due mainly to the extension of roads and tramways in the Andamans, and to the cost of repairing the damages to the buildings done by the cyclone. The actuals of the previous year included a special charge on account of the purchase of elephants. Under "Establishment" the increase over the previous year is due to an increase in the pay of the Forest Officer and the appointment of an additional officer in the Andamans, and to an increase in the general establishment in Coorg as well as in the Forest School Establishment.

71. In the *Central Provinces* charges for removing timber, etc., departmentally showed a saving from the Budget owing to a decline in the demand for timber having necessitated a curtailment of operations in the Southern Circle. The increase over last year was due to an exceptionally large crop of myrabolams in the Northern Circle. The increase over the previous year in the charges connected with removals by private agency occurred chiefly in the printing and binding of license forms and in the increased rate of commission to License Vendors. The savings on the Budget under "Other Charges" was due to smaller expenditure on forest surveys carried out by the Forest Survey Branch. The Revised Estimate under this head did not provide sufficiently for the expenditure on surveys and maintenance of Forest boundaries. The Budget provided for a large increase in the clerical Establishments, which was not however sanctioned during the year, and also made too large provision for Travelling Allowance.

72. In *Upper Burma* the decrease in the revenue was followed by a diminution of the expenditure. The savings under Establishment occurred in the salaries of officers, two of the divisions, in the Western Circle having been under-officered during the year.

73. In *Lower Burma* the charges under "Timber, etc., removed by Government agency" increased owing to a large outturn of teak in the Pegu Circle, which overbalanced the short arrivals of timber in the Tenasserim Circle. On the other hand, there was a decrease in Other Charges due to unfavourable drift operations, non-purchase of elephants, and smaller expenditure on communications and buildings. The Establishment charges were greater than in the previous year, owing to the addition of an officer in the superior grade, and the grant of local allowances which were more than provided for in the Budget.

74. In *Assam* departmental timber work was restricted owing to the stoppage of floating operations on the early cessation of the rains; and larger commission was paid for the collection of Revenue from private consumers. The "other charges" of 1890-91 included the cost of four elephants more than in 1891-92 and a special refund of 1,0 in Luckimpur. In the Budget under Establishment provision was made for the pay of officers who were expected to be transferred from other provinces, but whose transfer was not effected during the year, for certain charges which were adjusted under Conservancy and Works and for additional establishments which were not sanctioned during the year.

75. In *Bengal* the curtailment of departmental operations for the extraction of timber and other produce with a view to encourage private enterprise in that direction led to a saving, while extensive repairs to boats and steamers in the Sunderbuns Division enhanced the charges in connection with timber removed by consumers. The saving under Other Charges was due to the proposed forest settlements in Palamau and the Sunderbuns not being carried out. Under Establishment the special provision of 1,5 for the additional expenditure involved by the reorganisation of the Indian Forest Service was not utilised.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

11.—Forest Expenditure—*concluded.*

76. In the *North-Western Provinces* the savings on the Budget under Conservancy and Work resulted from the curtailment of works in the Oudh Circle and from a smaller delivery of fuel to the Commissariat Department in the Central Circle Compared with the previous year there was a saving in the charges for sleeper and scantling operations in the Oudh Circle, but it was counterbalanced by an increase in the cost of sending by rail large quantities of bamboos in the Central Circles, and by larger departmental timber operations in the School Circle. The increase in Other Charges occurred in buildings and roads and fire conservancy operations in the Oudh and Central Circles. Under Establishment the anticipated reorganization of the lower controlling staff was not sanctioned. There were also savings in temporary establishments, in leave allowances, and in salaries.

77. In the *Punjab* the saving in the charges for the departmental extraction of timber were mainly due to lower rates paid for sleepers, to a curtailment of floating operations in the Chamba Division owing to deficient snowfall, and to smaller deliveries of fuel The savings in other charges occurred chiefly in the Bushahr Division, owing to the anticipated reorganisation of the Indian Forest Service not having taken place and to smaller charges on account of Forest Surveys. The savings would have been greater but for an increased outlay in the Lahore Division on buildings and canals. The savings under Establishment were in consequence of absences on leave and deputation.

78. In *Madras* a decline in the receipts was followed by a decrease in the expenditure under Conservancy and Works. The Budget under Other Charges did not provide for the demarcation of forest reserves in North Arcot and Madura or for the re-employment of reserve watchmen. The savings under Establishment were due to absences on leave and to the provision for the reorganisation of the superior staff not being required.

79. In *Bombay* the larger supplies of timber and firewood made from the Sind Circle required a larger amount of expenditure, but the increase was largely counterbalanced by the saving effected in the Southern Circle in consequence of restricted operations. The Revised was raised in anticipation of larger payments for firewood, including arrears, and for communications, demarcations, and shares of leased forests in the Southern Circle which were not made. The adjustment of the charges on account of the Divisional Forest Officer in charge of Working Plans under Establishment instead of under Other Charges accounts for the saving under the latter head. The provision of 3,0 under Establishment for the reorganisation of the superior staff was not required during the year, and a change in classification by which charges on account of clothing of forest establishments were transferred to Conservancy and Works further reduced the charges under the head.

80 The saving in *England* resulted from no payment having been made during the year on account of Mr. Baden-Powell's work on Land Tenures, etc., for which 1,3 were provided in the Budget.

12.—Registration.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower	Assam.	Bengal	N. W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Superintendence	Accounts 1890-91	...	1,3	...	...	2	5,4	1,4	..	3,3	3,7	15,3
	Budget 1891-92	..	1,4	...	...	2	6,1	1,4	...	3,4	3,8	16,3
	Revised 1891-92	...	1,3	...	...	3	6,1	1,4	...	3,3	3,6	16,0
	Accounts 1891-92	...	1,2	...	...	3	6,2	1,4	...	3,1	3,7	15,9
District Charges	Accounts 1890-91	5	2,9	2	2,0	2,2	57,6	19,0	7,1	64,4	25,5	181,4
	Budget 1891-92	6	3,0	3	1,8	2,4	58,3	18,6	7,2	67,3	26,1	185,6
	Revised 1891-92	6	3,1	3	2 0	2,4	61,4	19,5	8,0	67,1	26,0	190,4
	Accounts 1891-92	6	2,1	3	1,8	2,4	62,1	19,3	8,1	67,9	26,4	192,0
Total.	Accounts 1890-91	5	4,2	2,2		2,4	63,0	20,4	7,1	67,7	29,2	196,7
	Budget 1891-92	6	4,4	2,1		2,6	64,4	20,0	7,2	70,7	29 9	201,9
	Revised 1891-92	6	4,4	2,3		2,7	67,5	20,9	8,0	70,4	29,6	206,4
	Accounts 1891-92	6	4 3	2,1		2,7	68,3	20,7	8,1	71,0	30,1	207,0

81. The expenditure under *Superintendence* in Bengal was specially low in 1890-91 owing to the recovery in that year from the salary of the Inspector General of an advance drawn by him when on leave in England. The saving on the Budget in the Central Provinces in 1891-92 is due to the salary of the officiating Inspector General and of the Officiating Inspector of Registration Offices having been less than the pay of the appointments. The *District Charges* were enhanced by larger payments on account of commission, in consequence of increased revenue in Bengal, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Punjab, Madras and Bombay.

Section B.—INTEREST.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
931,1	RECEIPTS	806,4	882,5	879,5

82. Compared with the previous year there was a fallingoff in the receipts under this head of 51,6, being the net result of a decrease of 136,6 in England, due to the unusually large receipts from the investment of the cash balances in the earlier year, and an increase of 85,0 in India, due chiefly to an increase of the currency investment, to the grant of additional loans to the Calcutta Port Trust and other public Corporations, and to larger realisations from Guaranteed Railways in consequence of their having overdrawn their balances. These last receipts were not allowed for in the Budget, which accounts for more than the whole of the increase of 30,9 in India as compared with the Budget, most of the other heads having been slightly over-estimated. The remainder (42,2) of the increase, as compared with the Budget, occurred in England, where the receipts from the investment of the cash balances, though much smaller than in the previous year, were larger than was estimated.

XII.—Interest.

			India.	Central Provinces.	BURMA. Upper.	BURMA. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
On Loans to Native States.	Accounts .	1890-91 .	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Budget .	1891-92 .	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	9
	Revised .	1891-92 .	5	...	...	1	. .	...	...	...	...	4	1,0
	Accounts .	1891-92 .	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8
To Presidency Corporations.	Accounts .	1890-91 .	...	...	...	...	...	124,7	. .	...	20,1	187,7	332,5
	Budget .	1891-92 .	...	. .	...	...	. .	142,8	...	...	23,7	186,8	353,3
	Revised .	1891-92 .	...	...	...	...	...	141,5	...	...	23,6	186,8	351,9
	Accounts .	1891-92 .	...	...	...	...	...	141,5	...	...	23,6	186,8	351,9
To Municipal and other Public Corporations.	Accounts .	1890-91 .	1,7	9	1	1,7	1	1	9,7	11,3	8	11,3	37,7
	Budget .	1891-92	1,7	1,3	7	1,7	1	4,0	15,5	13,9	8	12,6	52,3
	Revised .	1891-92	1,7	1,6	7	1,6	1	1,8	14,8	11,4	9	12,1	46,7
	Accounts .	1891-92	1,7	1,6	7	1,5	1	1,8	14,8	11,3	9	13,8	48,2
To Landholders and other Notabilities.	Accounts .	1890-91 .	2,1	3	...	...	...	4	5	1,3	1,4	1,6	7,6
	Budget .	1891-92 .	9	3	...	...	...	5	2	1,2	9	1,2	5,2
	Revised .	1891-92 .	5	3	. .	...	...	1,3	4	1,2	9	1,2	5,8
	Accounts .	1891-92 .	4	3	...	...	...	1,0	4	1,2	8	1,3	5,4
On Advances to Cultivators and Advances under Special Laws.	Accounts .	1890-91 .	2	1,3	6	2	...	2,9	6,6	9,2	1,8	4,0	26,8
	Budget .	1891-92	2	1,3	7	1	...	6,2	6,7	9,7	1,8	3,4	30,1
	Revised .	1891-92	1	1,3	1,0	1	...	2,5	7,0	10,0	2,5	3,6	28,7
	Accounts .	1891-92	2	1,6	1,1	2	...	3,1	7,5	10,8	2,4	3,0	29,9
On Currency Investment.	Accounts .	1890-91 .	253,7	. .	...	...	.	.	...	...	..	...	253,7
	Budget .	1891-92 .	288,1	..	...	...	.	.	. .	. .	...	...	288,1
	Revised .	1891-92 .	288,1	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	288,1
	Accounts	1891-92 .	284,8	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	284,8
On Securities of Provincial Funds.	Accounts .	1890-91 .	...	4	...	...	. .	1,6	2,7	8	0,5	6,0	21,0
	Budget .	1891-92 .	...	4	...	...	...	1,4	2,7	8	8 7	5,9	19,9
	Revised .	1891-92 .	...	4	...	...	...	1,4	2,7	8	10,3	5,9	21,5
	Accounts .	1891-92 .	1	4	...	...	...	1,4	2,6	8	10,3	6,0	21,6
On Overdrawn Capital of Guaranteed Railways.	Accounts .	1890-91 .	9,1	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,1
	Budget .	1891-92.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	. .	...	...	..
	Revised .	1891-92.	39,7	.	...	...		..		...	...	...	39,7
	Accounts .	1891-92.	38,3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	. .	38,3
Other Items .	Accounts .	1890-91 .	4,3	...	...	..	...	9,2	...	1	7,4	6	21,6
	Budget .	1891-92 .	6	...	...	...	1	10,4	1	.	3,2	5	14,9
	Revised .	1891-92 .	6	.	...	3	1	10,3	1	...	3,8	6	15,8
	Accounts .	1891-92 .	7		. .	4	1	8,9	1	..	3,9	6	14,7
TOTAL .	Accounts .	1890-91 .	271,7	2,9	2,6		1	138,9	19,5	22,7	41,0	211,2	710,6
	Budget .	1891-92 .	291 9	3,3	3,2		2	165,3	25,2	25,6	39,1	210,9	764,7
	Revised .	1891-92 .	331,2	3,6	3,8		2	158,8	25,0	24,0	42,0	210,6	799,2
	Accounts .	1891-92 .	326,6	3,9	3,9		2	157,7	25,4	24,1	41,9	211,9	795,6

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.		Total including England
England—Investment of Cash Balances, &c.	Accounts .	1890-91 .	166,2	54,3	220,5	Total including England	931,1
	Budget .	1891-92 .	30,0	11,7	41,7		806,4
	Revised .	1891-92 .	58,0	25,3	83,3		882,5
	Accounts .	1891-92 .	58,5	25,4	83,9		879,5

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

XII.—Interest—*continued.*

83. The principal receipts under this head in India arise from the paper currency investment and from loans made by Government to municipalities, and other public bodies, Native States and cultivators, etc. The paper currency investment was raised during 1890-91 and 1891-92 by the purchase of Government Promissory notes of the nominal value of 950,6 and 955,8 respectively. But as the investments were made towards the close of the years no important amount was realised on account of interest on the new notes during the year in which they were purchased. In 1891-92 interest was realised on the investment made in 1890-91, but 3,3 had to be paid out of it on account of the accrued interest on the notes purchased during the year. The receipts from interest on loans to municipalities, etc., are increasing on account of the large advances made in recent years to the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts for the construction of docks, and also on account of the introduction of the Provincial and Local loans scheme described in paragraphs 114 to 118 of the Financial Statement of 1889-90, under which Local Governments have been making large advances to municipalities for constructing water-works and effecting other sanitary improvements. The following statement shows the balances of the different kinds of loans during the last five years :—

	31st March 1888.	31st March 1889.	31st March 1890.	31st March 1891.	31st March 1892.
IMPERIAL ADVANCES AND LOAN ACCOUNT.					
Native States	51,0	23,2	15,2	17,5	17,9
Advances for Ceylon cable	3,7	1,8	...	...	...
Presidency Corporations, including Port Trusts	6,865,7	7,463,8	7,820,3	8,277,1	8,674,1
Mofussil Municipalities	11,5	11,1	15,3	21,2	35,6
Landholders and others	7,6	6,4	6,7	6,0	7,8
District and Local Fund Committees	20,0	25,6	25,7	24,7	24,7
Advances to Cultivators	...	1,7	10,3	21,6	96,8
TOTAL	6,959,5	7,533,6	7,902,5	8,368,1	8,856,9
PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOAN ACCOUNT.					
Mofussil Municipalities	344,7	332,0	472,9	660,7	899,4
Port Funds	118,3	139,5	182,4	236,4	238,4
District and Local Fund Committees	50,3	45,6	40,7	48,2	56,6
Landholders and others	151,3	111,2	104,8	81,5	100,3
Advances under Special laws	156,8	244,2	243,2	228,7	209,6
Advances to Cultivators	..	308,7	370,5	431,4	642,1
TOTAL	821,4	1,181,2	1,414,5	1,680,9	2,146,4
GRAND TOTAL	7,780,9	8,714,8	9,317,0	10,049,0	11,003,3
Interest received	328,9	353,4	375,7	405,2	436,2
Percentage reckoned on balance at end of year	4·227	4·055	4·032	4·032	3·964

84. The interest paid in 1891-92 by the Local Governments to the Government of India on account of the loans held on the Provincial Account amounted to 76,5, while the actual sum realised by them and credited to Provincial Revenues aggregated 79,3. The fluctuations under the different heads are explained in detail below.

85. The recoveries from the *Presidency Corporations* exceeded the actuals of the previous year in Bengal and Madras owing to additional loans having been granted to the Calcutta Port Trust and the Madras Harbour Trust respectively. The small decrease in Bengal compared with the Budget is due to the loan to the Port Trust not having been taken as early as was anticipated. The variations in the recoveries from *Municipal and other Public Corporations* and those on account of *Advances to Cultivators, etc.*, were due chiefly to variations in the amounts or dates of the loans and advances. In Bengal, North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, loans to Municipalities were not granted to the extent anticipated in the Budget, while in Bombay the Ahmedabad Municipality paid the interest due by it in 1892-93 in advance. In Bengal the greater portion of the interest due on the large drainage and embankment advances fell into arrears. As regards the interest on the *Currency Investment* the amount provided in the Budget was actually realised, but 3,3 had to be paid out of it on account of the accrued interest on the new notes purchased during the year, when the total investment was raised from 7 to 8 crores as mentioned in paragraph 83.

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

XII.—Interest—*concluded.*

Under *Securities of Provincial Funds* the increase in Madras was due partly to the realisation of arrears and partly to larger investments than were anticipated on account of the Railway Guarantee Fund in the Tanjore District. The *Interest on Overdrawn Capital* represents the interest on the drawings of the Guaranteed Railways in excess of their balances. The amount in 1891-92 was realised chiefly from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Great Indian Peninsula Railways. Under *Other items* in 1890-91 there was a large receipt in India on account of interest on some advances made to the Bank of Bengal, and in Madras a sum of 3,7 was realised on account of interest on arrears of Peishkash left uncollected from the Ramnad Zemindary at the time the estate was taken over by the Court of Wards.

86. In England a larger amount was realised from the investment of cash balances than was anticipated. The amount realised in 1890-91 on this account was abnormally high owing to the loan required for the purchase of the South Indian Railway having been raised early in the year, in consequence of the favorable state of the money market, and also to the rate of interest obtained on the investment having been unusually high.

Section B.—INTEREST.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
4,195,3	EXPENDITURE	3,867,2	4,334,0	4,315,2

87. The charges for 1891-92 include 364,9 on account of discount on the sterling loan raised in England during the year, for which no provision was made in the Budget, while in 1890-91 the sum paid on account of discount on the sterling loan raised in that year was only 53,7. Omitting these, the charges for 1891-92 show an increase of 83,1 over the Budget, and a decrease of 191,3 from the actuals of 1890-91. The excess over the Budget was due chiefly to the fall in the rate of Exchange. Compared with the previous year also there was a large increase due to this cause, but this was more than counterbalanced by the special expenditure in 1890-91 due to the conversion operations in India and to the interest on the sterling loan having been raised in that year some months before the purchase of the South Indian Railway for which it was required, and by the transfer in 1891-92 of a much larger portion of the interest charges in India to the Railway Revenue Account in consequence of the increase in the total capital expenditure on Railways.

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt.

88. Before proceeding to examine the interest charges in detail, it is usual to ascertain first the amount of Loans raised or discharged during the year, and the following figures supply the necessary particulars for 1890-91 and 1891-92:—

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
1	Debt incurred	...	...	...
15,4	Debt discharged	5,5	50,5	54,4
−15,3	NET IN INDIA .	−5,5	−50,5	−54,4
	ENGLAND—			
	Debt incurred—			
5,400,0	At 3 per cent.	2,600,0	4,600,0	4,600,0
1,495,0	Debentures and Debenture Stock . . .	...	...	...
6,895,0	TOTAL INCURRED .	2,600,0	4,600,0	4,600,0
	Debt discharged—			
1,3	At 5 per cent.	...	...	...
84,7	At 4 per cent.	...	2,5	4,2
...	At 3½ per cent.	1,386,0	1,386,0	1,386,0
500,0	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Debentures .	31,0	31,0	31,0
...	South Indian Railway Debentures . . .	86,1	86,1	86,1
586,0	TOTAL DISCHARGED .	1,503,1	1,505,6	1,507,3
+6,309,0	NET IN ENGLAND .	+1,096,9	+3,094,4	+3,092,7*
+6,293,7	NET IN INDIA AND ENGLAND .	+1,091,4	+3,043,9	+3,038,3

* The above amounts are exclusive of 96,7 cancelled comprising 86,9 charged to Railways on account of Sinking Funds of the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways, and 9,8 to Discount Sinking Fund.

89. As announced in the Financial statement for 1891-92 no new loan was raised in *India* during the year, and there were no important transactions connected with the Public Debt in India. A sum of 5,5 was provided in the Budget for the discharge of expired loans, but 10,4 was actually claimed during the year Besides this Promissory notes for 43,9 purchased in previous years and held under the Security Purchase Account were cancelled during the year on the close of the Security Purchase Account, and stock notes for 1, were also discharged in cash. In *England*, as provided in the Budget, a 3 per cent. loan of £2,600,000 was issued, partly for the repayment of a portion of the India 3½ per cent. debentures which fell due on 16th August 1891, and partly for advances to Railway companies under the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Purchase Act. During the course of the year the Secretary of State issued additional 3 per cent. stock for £2,000,000 for the discharge of £911,900 debentures of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company which expired on 1st October 1891, and £1,000,000 Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway debentures which expired on the 1st April 1892.

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—*continued.*

90. The usual Statement analysing the charge for Interest on Ordinary Debt is given below :—

1890-91. Accounts.	Rate. Debt in India on 31st March 1891.	Principal.	Interest due.	1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
971,7	4½	13,530,5	609,0	593,7	609,0	593,4
3,369,3	4	89,018,0	3,560,7	3,572,3	3,560,6	3,568,3
1,3	3½	52,2	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,2
4,0	Provincial	86,0	3,4	3,5	3,4	4,5
2	Stock Notes	3,9	2	...	2	3
4,346,5	Total	102,690,6	4,175,1	4,171,3	4,175,0	4,167,7
2,0	Interest on Loans in course of discharge			2,4	9	8
19,5	Discount on Loans and Miscellaneous			...	1	1
4,368,0	Total Interest paid in India			4,173,7	4,176,0	4,168,6
3,501,0	England			3,575,0	3,803,2	3,803,2
1,144,0	Exchange			1,398,9	1,658,2	1,651,5
4,645,0	Total Interest paid in England			4,973,9	5,461,4	5,454,7
9,013,0	GRAND TOTAL			9,147,6	9,637,4	9,623,3

Divided into—

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	Interest on Ordinary Debt—			
410,0	India	43,7	67,2	54,4
2,512,8	England	2,407,2	2,639,3	2,639,3
821,1	Exchange	942,0	1,150,8	1,146,1
3,743,9		3,392,9	3,857,3	3,839,8
	Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation Works—			
3,958,0	India	4,130,0	4,108,8	4,114,2
988,2	England	1,167,8	1,163,9	1,163,9
322,9	Exchange	456,9	507,4	505,4
5,269,1		5,754,7	5,780,1	5,783,5
9,013,0		9,147,6	9,637,4	9,623,3

91. The interest on the 4½ and 4 per cent. loans compares well with the estimates. The increase under 4 per cent. and a portion of the decrease under 4½ per cent. compared with the previous year is accounted for by the conversion in 1890-91 of a portion of the 4½ per cent. loans of 1878 and 1879, the other portion of the decrease under 4½ per cent. being accounted for by the extra payments involved by the conversions in 1890-91. The payments under 4 per cent. in 1891-92 exceeded the amount due, chiefly in consequence of a sum of about 10,0 having been paid as anticipation interest in connection with the purchase of the new notes for the currency investment and transferred from the 4 per cent. loan of 1865 to the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43.

The following are the details of the interest paid in *England*.—

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts
2,512,8	Interest not charged to Railways	2,407,2	2,639,3	2,639,3
821,1	Exchange	942,0	1,150,8	1,146,1
865,3	Interest charged to State Railways	1,005,9	1,006,0	1,006,0
282,8	Exchange	393,6	438,6	436,8
122,9	Interest charged against Companies on advances	161,9	157,9	157,9
40,1	Exchange	63,3	68,8	68,6
4,645,0	Total as above	4,973,9	5,461,4	5,454,7

92. Under *Interest not charged to Railways* there was a saving on the Budget of 19,5, being one quarter's interest on the loan of 2,600,0, owing to the loan not having been issued so early in the year as was expected, and of 10,0 owing to the provision for interest on temporary loans not having been required. On the other hand no provision was made for 254,4, the discount paid on the 3 per cent stock issued

Section B.—INTEREST—*concluded.*

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—*continued.*

during the year and for 3,7 on account of one quarter's interest on 500,0, India 3 per cent. stock substituted for debentures of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and the amount transferred to the Railway Revenue Account on account of interest chargeable against companies on advances was less than the amount provided in the Budget by 4,0. Compared with the previous year the excess under this head was due to the discount paid on the new loan raised during the year partly counterbalanced by an increase in the amount transferred to the Railway Revenue Account, while that under *Interest charged to Railways* was due to the interest on the 3 per cent. stock issued for the purchase of the South Indian Railway and on the debenture capital of the Company, the liability for which was accepted by the the Secretary of State. The *Interest charged against Companies* was higher owing to fresh advances having been made.

14.—Interest on other Obligations.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
On Special Loans	Accounts 1890-91	78,0	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	4,6	83,5
	Budget 1891-92	75,4	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	4,6	81,0
	Revised 1891-92	75,4	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	4,6	80,9
	Accounts 1891-92	73,1	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	4,5	78,5
Treasury Notes and Service Funds	Accounts 1890-91	66,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,1	74,4
	Budget 1891-92	63,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	5	7,0	75,6
	Revised 1891-92	68,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,3	76,1
	Accounts 1891-92	67,5	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	4	7,4	75,3
Savings Bank Deposits	Accounts 1890-91	233,9	3	2	4	...	10,4	1,5	6,0	2,0	28,5	283,2
	Budget 1891-92	254,2	3	2	5	...	11,7	2,0	7,0	3,0	29,3	308,2
	Revised 1891-92	256,8	3	3	4	...	11,2	1,8	7,2	1,9	30,2	310,1
	Accounts 1891-92	258,7	3	3	4	...	11,4	1,7	7,0	1,9	29,6	311,3
Miscellaneous	Accounts 1890-91	6,6	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1,7	1,4	10,0
	Budget 1891-92	6,2	...	...	...	...	5	..	...	8	1,6	9,1
	Revised 1891-92	6,7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,1	1,4	9,3
	Accounts 1891-92	7,2	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	8	1,5	10,2
TOTAL	Accounts 1890-91	385,4	3	6		...	10,7	2,3	6,1	4,1	41,6	451,1
	Budget 1891-92	403,9	3	7		...	12,2	2,9	7,1	4,3	42,5	473,0
	Revised 1891-92	407,3	3	7		...	11,3	2,6	7,3	3,4	43,5	476,4
	Accounts 1891-92	406,5	3	7		...	12,1	2,5	7,1	3,1	43,0	475,3

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.	Total, including England
England	Account 1890-91	2	1	3	451,4
	Budget 1891-92	3	1	4	474,3
	Revised 1891-92	2	1	3	476,7
	Accounts 1891-92	1	...	1	475,4

93. The saving under interest on *Special Loans* in India occurred chiefly in the payments in the form of pensions for sums deposited by the late ex-King of Oudh, and in the annuities payable in respect of the 8 per cent. Madras perpetual loans. The usual details of the interest on *Treasury Notes and Service Funds* and *Savings Bank Deposits* are noted below, which show that the estimates were fairly well realized :—

Interest on Treasury Notes and Service Funds.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
64,1	Bengal Uncovenanted Fund	66,0	66,3	66,7
7,1	Bombay " "	7,0	7,3	7,4
3,2	Other Funds	2,6	2,5	1,2
74,4	TOTAL	75,6	76,1	75,3

Interest on Savings Bank Deposits.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
218,5	Post Office Savings Banks	240,5	240,0	241,0
36,8	Presidency Savings Banks	38,2	38,2	37,8
13,3	State Railway Provident Institutions	15,2	16,2	15,6
14,6	Other Accounts	14,3	15,7	16,9
283,2	TOTAL	308,2	310,1	311,3

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
2,537,7	RECEIPTS	2,469,7	2,545,4	2,575,7
2,282,6	EXPENDITURE	2,368,1	2,440,5	2,429,2
+255,1	NET	+101,6	+104,9	+146,5
+5,8	POST OFFICE (NET)	−35,1	−56,8	−47,0
+17,0	TELEGRAPH (NET)	−12,9	+78,6	+80,6
+232,3	MINT (NET)	+149,6	+83,1	+112,9

94. The unfavourable result under Post Office, compared with the Budget Estimate and the Actuals of the previous year, was produced by the decision arrived at during the year to charge the Department with the cost of stationery supplied to it from Central Stores and the cost of printing work done for it at Government presses, which were formerly charged as ordinary Stationery and Printing charges, and by the reduction in the rates for letter postage to the United Kingdom and Aden from 1st January 1891. But for these changes the net result would have shown a considerable improvement over that of 1890-91.

95. The net result in the Telegraph Department was a considerable improvement over both the Budget Estimate and the Actuals of the previous year, due partly to a decrease in the capital expenditure on new lines, partly to a general expansion of the operations of the Department, and partly to a special increase in State traffic owing to military expeditions.

96. The deterioration under Mint is due to the unprecedentedly large imports of silver in 1890-91 having unfavourably affected the imports in the following year, and the receipts from seignorage duty having consequently fallen below the normal level.

C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.—RECEIPTS.

XIII.—Post Office.

1890-91. Accounts.				1891-92. Budget.		1891-92. Revised.		1891-92. Accounts
	155,2	Parcel and other Postage collected in cash		155,3		155,5		154,1
		SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS—						
814,3		Ordinary	821,0		837,0		833,0	
203,5		Service	209,0		211,6		213,2	
1,017,8			1,030,0		1,048,6		1,046,2	
		Deduct—Payments to English, Colonial and other Foreign Post Offices						
15,8	1,002,0		*7,1*	1,022,9	*5,5*	1,043,1	*7,2*	1,039,0
	21,7	MAIL CART AND PARCEL VAN PASSENGER SERVICE		10,0		17,0		17,1
	196,7	MONEY ORDER RECEIPTS		213,0		210,0		211,2
	11,3	BULLOCK TRAIN COLLECTIONS		8,0		9,0		7,1
	9,2	OTHER RECEIPTS		8,0		11,2		10,1
	1,396,1	TOTAL		1,417,2		1,445,8		1,438,6
		DISTRICT POST COLLECTIONS—						
	1,0	Central Provinces		1,0		9		9
	1,3	Bengal		1,5		1,5		1,6
	3,9	Punjab		4,0		4,8		5,2
	2	Bombay		2		2		1
	6,4	TOTAL		6,7		7,4		7,8
	1,402,5	GRAND TOTAL		1,423,9		1,453,2		1,446,4

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XIII.—Post Office—*continued.*

97. The revenue in 1891-92 exceeded that of 1890-91 by 43,9, due partly to the normal growth of the revenue of the Department and partly to a reduction in the payments to the London Post Office owing to an arrangement made with it under which each country is to retain the letter postage collected by it, and a sum of £19,900 is to be paid to the London Post Office by India annually in England, the payment being finally charged in the Home Accounts as expenditure. The improvement would have been much larger but for the falling off due to the reduction in the rates of letter postage to the United Kingdom and between Aden and India from 1st January 1891, which affected the receipts for three months only of 1890-91, against the whole of 1891-92. There was a large falling off also in the receipts from Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger service and the Bullock Train collections, due to the abolition of the services from Umballa to Kalka in consequence of the opening of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway. The excess over the Budget is due to the allowance made in it for the normal growth of the revenue under some of the heads having proved insufficient, and to too large a deduction having been made on account of the reduction in the rates of letter postage referred to above. The variations under the minor heads are explained in detail below.

98. Under *Parcel and other Postage collected in cash* there was a falling off in the receipts from unpaid letters, but this was nearly counterbalanced by increased realisations of postage on privileged publications. The improvement under *Sale of ordinary postage stamps* has been explained above. Official correspondence increases from year to year and with it the sales of *Service Postage stamps* increase; the increase in 1891-92 is a little above the average. Under *Payments to English, Colonial and other Foreign Post Offices* there was a saving of 1,5 on the estimate for the payments to the London Post Office, while an extra payment of 1,6 had to be made to the Italian Government for the statistical year 1891, the practice in former years having been to make such payments for a statistical year in the following official year. Under *Mail Cart and Passenger Van Service* a considerable portion of the falling off due to the abolition of the line between Umballa and Kalka was made good by an increase in the rates and an improvement in the traffic between Kalka and Simla. The *Money Order Receipts* continued to show a steady development, but not to the extent anticipated in the Budget, which was a little too sanguine. The falling off under *Bullock Train collections* due to the abolition of the line between Umballa and Kalka was larger than anticipated. *Other Receipts* showed an improvement chiefly owing to increased supply of over-printed stamps to Native States and to larger receipts from the Aligarh Workshops. Under *District Post collections* the increase in the Punjab occurred chiefly in the income from the Mail Cart service established in the Dera Ismail Khan district in November 1890.

XIV.—Telegraph.

1890-91. Accounts		1891-92. Budget.	Revised	Accounts.
	INDIAN TELEGRAPH—			
	Message Revenue—			
351,0	Sale of Stamps, deducting Refunds, etc	354,0	365,3	363,5
23,3	Receipts from other Administrations	25,0	23,0	25,8
132,0	Other Receipts by Cash, Postage Stamps and Book Transfer	124,7	177,4	180,8
3	Receipts of Provincial Telegraphs	3	4	4
506,6		504,0	566,1	570,5
	Other Revenue—			
143,2	Rent of Wires and Instruments leased to Railways and Canals	147,5	148,3	148,0
9,8	Rent of Local and Private Lines	10,0	10,6	10,6
1,1	Royalty from Telephone Companies	1,0	1,1	1,2
3,6	Recoveries from Guarantors	4,1	4,0	4,5
2,7	Miscellaneous Revenue	3,4	2,8	2,7
160,4		166,0	166,8	167,0
667,0	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPH	670,0	732,9	737,5
94,5	INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH	85,0	160,0	163,8
761,5	TOTAL INDIA	755,0	892,9	901,3
14,7	ENGLAND	17,6	12,5	12,6
4,8	EXCHANGE	6,9	5,5	5,4
781,0	GRAND TOTAL	779,5	910,9	919,3

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XIV.—Telegraph—*continued.*

Indian Telegraph.

99. The receipts in 1891-92 exceeded those of the previous year by 70,5. The increase was due chiefly to the general expansion of the operations of the department and to a special increase in State traffic owing to military expeditions and partly to variations in the outstanding balances with other telegraph administrations. A part of the increase due to these causes was counterbalanced by a decrease of 14,3 in the foreign private traffic, resulting from the reduction during the year in the transit rate of foreign messages from 75 to 35 centimes.

100. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the actuals show an increase of 67,5, due to the expansion of the inland traffic having been much larger than was anticipated, and to the special increase in State traffic owing to military expeditions. The Revised Estimate allowed for these increases, but was exceeded in the actuals by 4,6, owing to the receipts of the last few weeks of the year having been exceptionally high.

101. The actuals of the last five years which are given below show how very much above the average, the expansion of revenue during the year 1891-92 was:—

Year	
1887-88	664,2
1888-89	634,3
1889-90	659,7
1890-91	667,0
1891-92	737,5

Indo-European Telegraph.

102. The actual receipts of the year, compared with those of 1890-91, show an increase of 69,3 in India and a decrease of 2,1 in England. The decrease in England was the effect of the reduction in the tariff to Australasia, and would have been considerably larger had the payments made by the Secretary of State in respect of message revenue been deducted from the receipts as heretofore, instead of being added to the expenditure of the year. The introduction of the reduced tariff for Australasian messages, led to a large expansion of traffic from India and the far East to Europe and enhanced the receipts in India. The above reasons also account for the increase of the actuals over the Budget Estimate.

XV.—Mint.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
264,9	Seignorage on Silver	177,5	104,0	116,1
1	Ditto on Gold	1	1	1
66,4	Gain on Copper Coinage	70,0	65,0	83,8
	Other Receipts—			
10,3	Calcutta	4,9	5,1	5,5
12,4	Bombay	13,8	7,1	4,5
354,1	TOTAL INDIA	266,3	181,3	210,0
1	England	...	...	...
...	Exchange	...	...	...
354,2	GRAND TOTAL	266,3	181,3	210,0

103. Owing to the large speculation in silver engendered by the prospect of legislation in the United States, the net imports of silver in India in 1890-91 were unusually large, and, being considerably in excess of the requirements of the country, unfavourably affected the net imports of the following year. The receipts from seignorage duty in 1891-92 accordingly fell considerably below the normal level. The importation of silver and the silver coinage at the mints in recent years have been as follows:—

	Net Importation.	Silver Coinage.	Seignorage.
1884-85	7,245,6	5,794,2	115,6
1885-86	11,606,6	10,285,6	202,6
1886-87	7,155,7	4,616,5	93,1
1887-88	9,228,8	10,788,4	149,8
1888-89	9,246,7	7,282,3	138,9
1889-90	10,937,9	8,541,2	168,8
1890-91	14,175,1	13,193,5	264,9
1891-92	9,022,2	5,554,0	116,1

In only one of these years was the coinage of silver below the figure for 1891-92.

104. The *Gain on Copper Coinage* exceeded both the Budget Estimate and the Actuals of the previous year owing partly to a fall in the price of copper and partly to an increase in the amount of copper coin passed into circulation. The *Other Receipts* in 1890-91 were specially high owing to a large amount of work having been done for the Government of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements and the Imperial British East Africa Company.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.—EXPENDITURE.

15.—Post Office.

1890-91. Accounts.			1891-92. Budget.		1891-92. Revised.		1891-92. Accounts.	
	49,5	Chief Office, Calcutta . .		53,0		55,6		55,9
	767,7	Presidency and District Offices		796,9		784,5		786,8
		Conveyance of Mails—						
97,8		Road Establishment and Contingencies . . .	102,7		100,6		100,1	
98,7		Railway Charges . .	104,4		107,3		106,3	
15,3		Bullock Train Establishment	10,0		12,1		13,6	
45,7		Mail Cart Establishment and Charges . . .	39,6		37,2		36,1	
64,6		Subsidies and Steamer Service	64,4		64,3		61,9	
4,0		Other Charges . . .	4,8		4,3		4,3	
...		Lump deduction . .	...		—3,0		...	
	326,1			325,9		322,8		322,3
	12,6	Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps		13,3		13,0		13,0
	11,1	Stationery and Printing .		10,5		72,1		55,2
	10,9	Miscellaneous . . .		7,7		6,7		5,3
	1,177,9	Total .		1,207,3		1,254,7		1,238 5
		District Post Charges—						
3,3		India	3,9		3,7		3,6	
5,9		Central Provinces . .	5,9		6,0		6,1	
12,5		Burma	13,5		13,4		13,2	
3,7		Assam	4,0		3,8		3,8	
35,9		Bengal	37,0		36,6		37,1	
18,3		N.-W. Provinces and Oudh .	18,6		18,3		18,3	
14,3		Punjab	14,5		15,2		14,9	
9,6		Madras	10,7		9,2		9,0	
10,8		Bombay	10,7		10,7		10,7	
	114,3			118,8		116,9		116,7
	1,292,2	Total .		1,326,1		1,371,6		1,355,2
		England—						
45,0		Payments to English Post Offices	59,9		59,9		59,9	
33,8		Stores	35,6		36,0		36,0	
...		Other Charges	...		5		5	
	78,8			95,5		96,4		96,4
	25,7	Exchange		37,4		42,0		41,8
	1,396,7	GRAND TOTAL . .		1,459,0		1,510,0		1,493,4

105. The charges rose by 96,7 compared with the previous year; part of this increase arose from the normal expansion of the Department, but it was principally due to the inclusion under this head of the charges for stationery supplied to the Post Office from Central Stores and for Printing done at Government Presses, both of which were formerly finally charged in the Civil Department as ordinary stationery and printing charges, and to the payments made to the English Post Office in accordance with the arrangement referred to under receipts.

106. Under *Chief Office* a large addition was made to the Establishment of the Comptroller, Post Office, including the appointment of a 2nd Assistant Comptroller, which was only partially provided for in the Budget. Under *Presidency and District Offices* the Budget provided for a large increase over the previous year to meet increased Establishment and other charges required for the normal expansion of the Department, but less than half the increased provision was required. The savings were, however, partly counterbalanced by increased charges for travelling and by the inclusion under this head of law charges and of charges for construction and repair of Post Office buildings, provision for which was made in the Budget under the head *Miscellaneous*. The savings under *Road Establishment and Contingencies* is also due to the provision made for the normal increase in the charges not having been fully required. The excess under *Railway Charges* is due to increased payments to the

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

15.—Post Office—*continued.*

Bengal-Nagpur and South Indian Railways, partly counterbalanced by a reduction in the payments for special trains. Payments for haulage of Mails to the South Indian Railway made for the first time in 1891-92 chiefly account for the increase over the previous year. Reductions in the *Bullock Train Charges* of the Simla-Umballa line were not carried out to the extent anticipated in the Budget, while larger reductions than were anticipated were made in the *Mail Cart charges* of the same line. The non-payment of the subsidies due to the Tigris-Euphrates Company for the second half-year and to the Steam Navigation Companies in Assam for a portion of the year account for the saving under *Subsidies, etc.*, while that under *Miscellaneous* is accounted for by the transfer of law charges and charges for Petty Construction and repairs from this head to Presidency and Districts Offices as mentioned above. The large increase under *Stationery and Printing* has been explained above.

107. Under *District Post Charges* the establishment of a Mail Cart service in the Dera Ismail Khan District enhanced the charges in the Punjab, while the transfer of some District Post Establishments to Imperial reduced the expenditure in Madras.

108. The increase in the expenditure in England compared with the previous year has been already explained.

16.—Telegraph.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

IMPERIAL.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	Capital Account.			
84,0	India	79,7	70,6	67,6
74,7	England	78,3	84,4	83,2
	Revenue Account.			
445,6	India	455,1	454,7	460,9
5,9	England	5,0	5,5	5,5
610,2		618,1	615,2	617,2
26,3	EXCHANGE	32,6	39,2	38,5
636,5		650,7	654,4	655,7
	PROVINCIAL.			
—1	Bengal	...	...	...
4	Bombay	4	4	4
3		4	4	4
636,8	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPH	651,1	654,8	656,1
	INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH. IMPERIAL.			
72,4	India	87,5	76,5	83,0
23,3	England	20,7	52,3	51,4
	RED SEA AND INDIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.			
18,0	England	18,0	18,0	18,0
113,7		126,2	146,8	152,4
13,5	EXCHANGE	15,1	30,7	30,2
127,2	TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA	141,3	177,5	182,6
602,3	Total India	622,7	602,2	611,9
121,9	" England	122,0	160,2	158,1
39,8	" Exchange	47,7	69,9	68,7
764,0	GRAND TOTAL	792,4	832,3	838,7

Indian Telegraph.

109. Omitting Exchange the expenditure in 1891-92 closely approximated to the Budget and Revised estimates of the year, but was 7,1 more than the amount spent in 1890-91. This was chiefly due to larger payments in England on account of stores. There was a decrease in the capital outlay in India due to the outlay on the construction of new lines in 1891-92 having been smaller than in the previous year, while there was an increase in the revenue expenditure, chiefly owing to the expansion of the operations of the department, necessitating larger establishments, more renewals, and the maintenance of additional offices.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

16.—Telegraph—*continued.*

Indo-European Telegraph.

110. The increase, as compared with the actuals of 1890-91 and the budget estimate, was chiefly due to the out payments in England, aggregating 34,9, having been added to expenditure instead of being deducted from revenue as in the previous year. This was provided for in the revised estimate which did not however provide for a special political charge of 7,1.

Exchange.

111. The differences under this head were due to the variations in the expenditure in England and in the rates of exchange.

17.—Mint.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	ESTABLISHMENTS—			
30,5	Calcutta	29,2	30,4	30,3
30,4	Bombay	31,5	28,5	27,8
	LOSS OF WEIGHT IN COINAGE—			
11,2	Calcutta	14,0	6,5	5,6
15,5	Bombay	15,3	6,0	6,5
	OTHER CHARGES—			
6,3	Calcutta	5,2	5,5	5,3
11,3	Bombay	10,0	5,5	5,3
48,0	TOTAL Calcutta	48,4	42,4	41,2
57,2	" Bombay	56,8	40,0	39,6
105,2	" India	105,2	82,4	80,8
12,6	" England	8,3	11,0	11,4
4,1	" Exchange	3,2	4,8	4,9
121,9	GRAND TOTAL	116,7	98,2	97,1

112. In the Calcutta Mint the absence on privilege leave of the Mint Master led to an increase under *Establishments,* while a smaller recoinage of uncurrent coins caused a saving under *Loss on Coinage.* In the Bombay Mint there was a decrease in the charges under all the heads owing to the coinage of silver having been much smaller than that of the previous year and also than the amount provided for in the Budget.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
1,612,1	RECEIPTS	1,571,3	1,643,6	1,656,2

113. The revenue in this section of the account showed a considerable improvement over both the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year. The improvement over the latter would have been much larger, but for the special receipt in that year of a sum of 41,1 on account of the sale-proceeds of the Royal Lunatic Asylum Estate at Ealing. The improvement occurred under most of the heads comprised in the section notably in magisterial fines, sale-proceeds of Jail manufactures, which were however over-estimated in the Budget, cattle-pound receipts, and receipts for work done at the Dockyards.

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property.	Accounts .	1890-91	1,2	1,7	1,0	1,0	6	4,8	2,5	1,1	1,0	3,5	18,4
	Budget .	1891-92 .	3,4	1,9	6	7	7	3,0	1,8	1,3	1,6	3,1	18,1
	Revised .	1891-92 .	3,0	1,5	1,2	1,1	7	3,0	2,0	1,3	1,7	3,2	18,7
	Accounts .	1891-92 .	3,8	1,6	1,3	1,1	1,0	2,3	1,8	1,3	1,7	2,8	18,7
Court Fees realised in cash.	Accounts .	1890-91	1	1,0	...	...	2	7,6	21,7	6	2,5	1,0	34,7
	Budget .	1891-92	1	6	...	...	3	2,0	21,6	9	2,0	1,5	29,0
	Revised .	1891-92	1	1,1	...	...	3	2,1	22,3	7	2,7	9	30,2
	Accounts .	1891-92	1	1,2	...	...	3	2,7	22,6	7	2,4	1,2	31,2
General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Accounts .	1890-91 .	4,2	10,2	13,8	27,5	6,3	73,2	26,0	41,7	51,3	31,3	285,5
	Budget .	1891-92 .	4,6	10,3	14,0	26,5	6,7	76,4	26,4	41,8	51,5	32,0	290,2
	Revised .	1891-92 .	4,9	9,7	13,5	34,0	7,9	78,4	27,1	40,6	58,6	31,0	305,7
	Accounts .	1891-92 .	4,5	10,1	13,2	33,8	8,4	79,8	28,6	40,1	59,0	31,6	309,1
Other Receipts .	Accounts .	1890-91 .	..	5	5	1	1	4,0	1,6	4,1	1,7	4,3	16,9
	Budget .	1891-92 .	...	4	2	2	2	3,6	1,7	4,1	1,9	4,2	16,5
	Revised .	1891-92 .	...	6	6	3	1	3,5	1,6	4,0	2,6	5,0	18,3
	Accounts .	1891-92 .	...	7	1,3	4	1	3,3	1,5	1,9	2,6	5,1	16,9
TOTAL .	Accounts .	1890-91 .	5,5	13,4	43,9		7,2	89,6	51,8	47,5	56,5	40,1	355,5
	Budget .	1891-92 .	8,1	13,2	42,2		7,9	85,0	51,5	48,1	57,0	40,8	353,8
	Revised .	1891-92 .	8,0	12,9	50,7		9,0	87,0	53,0	46,6	65,6	40,1	372,9
	Accounts .	1891-92 .	8,4	13,6	51,1		9,8	88,1	54,5	44,0	65,7	40,7	375,9

114. The receipts classified under this head, though liable to considerable fluctuations, have advanced steadily during the last five years, having risen from 323,0 in 1887-88 to 375,9 in 1891-92. The Budget for 1891-92 was taken a little higher than the Revised Estimate of the previous year, but it was exceeded in the actuals by 22,1, of which 18,9 occurred under the head *General Fees*, etc., due mainly to larger receipts from magisterial fines.

115. The receipts under *Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property* fluctuated considerably in the various Provinces, but on the whole approximated closely to the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year. Under *Court Fees realised in cash*, also, there was a special receipt of 5,8 in Bengal in 1890-91, while in 1891-92 higher receipts on account of Ameen's fees raised the actuals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

116. The falling off under *Other Receipts* in the Punjab was only nominal, being due to the transfer of Judicial Record Fees, which were formerly credited under this head, to *Land Revenue*. The increase in Burma and Madras was due to larger receipts on account of Pleadership Examination Fees.

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufactures.	Accounts .	1890-91	1,8	30,7	5,1	25,0	1,2	76,3	33,2	15,9	19,0	10,1	218,3
	Budget .	1891-92	1,5	34,9	6,1	24,5	1,5	110,0	34,1	16,2	17,4	10,0	256,2
	Revised .	1891-92	1,6	29,4	6,1	24,1	9	84,3	37,6	16,3	22,3	10,6	233,2
	Accounts .	1891-92	1,4	28,4	6,6	25,5	1,0	91,8	39,5	15,1	24,6	11,3	245,2
Other Receipts .	Accounts .	1890-91	1,5	6	2,4	2,7	4,7	3	4,7	4,6	1,3	11,9	34,7
	Budget .	1891-92	1,1	3	2,3	3,7	4,3	5	5,2	4,8	1,6	11,5	35,3
	Revised .	1891-92	1,8	6	1,4	2,6	4,6	7	5,4	9,2	1,2	11,5	39,0
	Accounts .	1891-92	2,6	3	1,2	5	5,5	1,0	5,6	9,7	1,2	10,6	38,2

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVIB.—Law and Justice - Jails—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma		Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
					Upper.	Lower.							
Convict Receipts at Port Blair and Nicobars.	Accounts	1890-91	25,4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	25,4
	Budget	1891-92	29,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,5
	Revised	1891-92	28,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,6
	Accounts	1891-92	27,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,9
TOTAL	Accounts	1890-91	28,7	31,3	35,2		5,9	76,6	37,9	20,5	20,3	22,0	278,4
	Budget	1891-92	32,1	35,2	36,6		5,8	110,5	39,3	21,0	19,0	21,5	321,0
	Revised	1891-92	32,0	30,0	34,2		5,5	85,0	43,0	25,5	23,5	22,1	300,8
	Accounts	1891-92	31,9	28,7	33,8		6,5	92,8	45,1	24,8	25,8	21,9	311,3

117. The receipts under this head, although largely in excess of those of 1890-91, fell short of the estimate by 9,7. This was mainly due to a too sanguine estimate in Bengal of the *Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufactures* based upon the recent orders of the Secretary of State directing a larger use of those articles by the Public Departments. The receipts did expand but only to about half the extent that was anticipated. There was also a decrease of 6,5 under the head in the Central Provinces owing to the discontinuance of inter-departmental adjustments between jails. These decreases were partially counterbalanced by improvements in some of the other provinces, notably in Madras and the North-Western Provinces, due to an extension of the use of Jail manufactures, which involved also an increase on the Expenditure side in the cost of their production. Under *Other Receipts* there was an increase of 4,9 in the Punjab in the receipts from the hire of convicts owing to their larger employment on extra-mural work, and of 1,5 in India chiefly in consequence of some recoveries made from the Hyderabad State on account of the maintenance of its convicts in the Bombay Jails which were not provided for in the Budget, but these were partly counterbalanced by a decrease of 3,2 in Lower Burma and of 1,1 in Upper Burma, due to a decline in the demand for convict labour, chiefly by the Public Works Department. Under *Convict Receipts at Port Blair* the falling off was due to an over-estimate of the amount recoverable during the year from the Berar revenues on account of the prisoners of the Hyderabad State maintained at Port Blair.

XVII.—Police.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.		Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
					Upper.	Lower.							
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Funds.	Accounts	1890-91	...	7	12,3	...	...	9	6,3	54,7	...	6,1	81,0
	Budget	1891-92	1,1	6	13,0	...	...	1,2	6,2	54 9	...	5,7	82,7
	Revised	1891-92	1,1	7	12,5	...	..	9	6,3	55,3	...	6,0	82,8
	Accounts	1891-92	...	6	12,2	...	...	7	6,3	55,3	...	6,2	81,3
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies, and Persons.	Accounts	1890-91	...	1,5	1,9	4,7	2	2,4	2,5	3,7	2,2	14,8	33,9
	Budget	1891-92	...	1,3	1,5	1,6	1	2,0	2,2	2,5	2,5	11,9	25,6
	Revised	1891-92	...	1,3	4	3	2	1,6	2,5	2,5	2,1	15,7	26,6
	Accounts	1891-92	...	1,3	3	4	3	1,7	2,0	1,8	2,4	15,8	26,6
Presidency Police	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	15,2	...	...	2,9	11,4	29,5
	Budget	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	7,5	...	...	2,8	12,2	22,5
	Revised	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	14,5	...	...	3,0	16,7	34,2
	Accounts	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	13,1	...	...	3,3	12,0	28,4
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures (chiefly Cattle Pound Fees)	Accounts	1890-91	7	15,2	2,2	3,5	7,4	47,9	26,9	10,5	33,5	31,4	179,2
	Budget	1891-92	7	15,2	2,5	3,9	7,7	50,3	26,0	10,5	33,1	30,2	180,1
	Revised	1891-92	8	15,4	2,2	4,0	7,7	49,8	31,3	10,7	33,8	32,3	188,0
	Accounts	1891-92	8	17,1	2,4	4,4	8,2	49,5	30,8	11,2	33,8	34,0	192,2
Other Receipts	Accounts	1890-91	7	9	3,7	7	3,2	23,9	2,1	1,1	3,4	6,1	45,8
	Budget	1891-92	4	9	2,0	6	3,3	26,2	2,5	1,1	3,6	5,5	46,1
	Revised	1891-92	4,4	9	2,5	9	3,5	25,7	2,4	2,6	3,2	4,5	50,6
	Accounts	1891-92	4,3	9	2,9	8	4,0	26,4	3,9	2,4	3,2	4,3	53,1
TOTAL	Accounts	1890-91	1,4	18,3	29,0		10,8	90,3	37,8	70,0	42,0	69,8	369,4
	Budget	1891-92	2,2	18,0	25,1		11,1	87,2	36,9	69,0	42,0	65,5	357,0
	Revised	1891-92	6,3	18,3	22,8		11,4	92,5	42,5	71,1	42,1	75,2	382,2
	Accounts	1891-92	5,1	19,9	23,4		12,5	91,4	43,6	70,7	42,7	72,3	381,6

118. Under *Police supplied to municipal, etc., Funds,* the India Estimates provided for a recovery from the Quetta Municipal Fund which has been adjusted in the accounts by deduction from the charges. The recoveries in Burma on account of *Police supplied to Public Departments, etc.,* fell off compared with both the actuals of the previous year and the Budget, owing mainly to a large reduction in the punitive or additional police, but there was an increase in Bombay, due partly to additional punitive posts, partly to police

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVII.—Police—*continued.*

entertained at new distilleries, and partly to larger recoveries from private individuals. The increase of 5,6 under *Presidency Police* in Bengal, is explained by the fact that recoveries amounting to 5,3 made in Calcutta on account of the Additional Constables Fund and Cattle Pound receipts, were not provided for in the Original Estimate, as they were in previous years treated in the accounts as Personal Deposits of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. There was a considerable increase under *Fees, Fines, etc.*, an uncertain item, consisting chiefly of cattle-pound receipts which occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Bombay. *Other Receipts* showed a large improvement of which 3,9 and 1,3 occurred in India and the Punjab, being due to special recoveries from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company of leave and pensionary contributions of the Rajputana-Malwa and Rewari-Ferozpore Railway Police Forces, respectively, and 1,4 in the North-Western Provinces, due to sale-proceeds of unserviceable tents and old clothing.

XVIII.—Marine.

			India.	Burma.		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
				Upper.	Lower.				
Pilotage Receipts	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	84,0	...	5	84,5
	Budget	1891-92	...	...	...	82,0	...	5	82,5
	Revised	1891-92	...	...	...	91,0	...	5	91,5
	Accounts	1891-92	...	...	...	88,4	...	5	88,9
Dockyard Services, etc.	Accounts	1890-91	86,2	...	...	...	...	...	86,2
	Budget	1891-92	65,0	...	...	...	...	...	65,0
	Revised	1891-92	85,0	...	...	...	...	...	85,0
	Accounts	1891-92	81,1	...	...	...	...	...	81,1
Sale proceeds of Vessels and Stores	Accounts	1890-91	6,0	6	5	1	...	...	7,2
	Budget	1891-92	1,5	...	1	2	..	...	1,8
	Revised	1891-92	2,4	3,0	1	2	..	...	5,7
	Accounts	1891-92	2,1	3,0	1	8	...	...	6,0
Registration and other Fees	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	2	3,6	...	5,8	9,6
	Budget	1891-92	...	...	2	3,2	...	6,0	9,4
	Revised	1891-92	...	...	2	4,0	...	6,1	10,3
	Accounts	1891-92	...	...	2	3,2	...	6,4	9,8
Coast Light Dues	Accounts	1890-91	..	...	24,0	...	...	...	24,0
	Budget	1891-92	...	...	22,6	...	...	...	22,6
	Revised	1891-92	...	...	25,7	...	...	...	25,7
	Accounts	1891-92	...	...	26,3	...	...	...	26,3
Other Receipts	Accounts	1890-91	5,2	1,1	3,6	4,2	...	...	14,1
	Budget	1891-92	10,0	2,0	1,6	3,9	3	...	17,8
	Revised	1891-92	5,0	1,2	1,5	4,8	4	...	12,9
	Accounts	1891-92	3,4	1,0	1,4	4,1	4	...	10,3
Total	Accounts	1890-91	97,4	30,0		91,9	...	6,3	225,6
	Budget	1891-92	76,5	26,5		89,3	3	6,5	169,1
	Revised	1891-92	92,4	31,7		100,0	4	6,6	231,1
	Accounts.	1891-92	86,6	32,0		96,5	4	6,9	222,4

119. A considerable portion of the increase of 23,3 over the Budget occurred in *Dockyard Services* which exceeded the Budget by 16,1, chiefly in consequence of a larger quantity of work having been done for other Departments and Local Governments. *Pilotage Receipts* also showed an increase of 6,4 in Bengal where they fluctuate considerably from year to year, being dependent on the amount of tonnage visiting the Port of Calcutta. The receipts were abnormally low in 1889-90, but there was a considerable increase in 1890-91, and there was a still further improvement in 1891-92, which was not anticipated in the Budget Estimate. Under *Sale-proceeds, etc.*, the sale of the "Chenab" of the Imperial Marine, of a steam launch and a flat of the Upper Burma Marine and of a steam launch of the Bengal Marine fetched 9, 2,8 and 5, respectively. *Coast Light Dues* exceeded the Budget in Lower Burma by 3,7 owing to a large number of vessels having entered the ports. The *Other Receipts* which fluctuate considerably fell short of the estimate in India by 6,6. In Lower Burma the receipts of the preceding year contained some exceptional items as noticed in my last report.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XIX.—Education.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Fees and Fines	Accounts . 1890-91	1,1	3,2	...	8	4,0	55,4	18,2	6,0	25,3	36,8	150,8
	Budget . 1891-92	1,2	3,4	...	9	4,1	54,7	17,8	6,1	27,0	36,9	152,1
	Revised . 1891-92	1,1	3,7	...	1,0	4,1	56,3	18,9	6,6	27,5	37,3	156,5
	Accounts . 1891-92	1,0	3,6	...	9	4,1	56,8	19,1	6,9	27,3	37,5	157,2
Contributions	Accounts . 1890-91	1	8,1	...	8	...	2,4	1,9	2	1,4	3,0	17,9
	Budget . 1891-92	1	7,1	...	8	...	2,6	1,7	2	6	2,1	15,2
	Revised . 1891-92	1	6,8	...	8	...	2,3	3,2	5	8	2,5	17,0
	Accounts . 1891-92	...	6,4	...	8	...	2,6	3,6	5	5	2,8	17,2
Other Receipts	Accounts . 1890-91	3	3,6	1	4	2	3,0	4,3	5	4,8	17,8	35,0
	Budget . 1891-92	1	4,1	1	6	3	3,1	4,8	3	4,8	18,1	36,3
	Revised . 1891-92	1	3,9	1	1	3	4,9	4,7	4	4,8	19,1	38,4
	Accounts . 1891-92	...	4,1	...	1	3	3,9	4,3	4	4,4	19,8	37,3
Total	Accounts . 1890-91	1,5	14,9	2,1		4,2	60,8	24,4	6,7	31,5	57,6	203,7
	Budget . 1891-92	1,4	14,6	2,4		4,4	60,4	24,3	6,6	32,4	57,1	203,6
	Revised . 1891-92	1,3	14,4	2,0		4,4	63,5	26,8	7,5	33,1	58,9	211,9
	Accounts . 1891-92	1,0	14,1	1,8		4,4	63,3	27,0	7,8	32,2	60,1	211,7

120. Of the total improvement of 8,1 over the Budget Estimate under this head, 5,1 was in *Fees and Fines*, of which 2,1 occurred in Bengal, where the fees derivable from Government Colleges were underestimated, and 1,3 in the North-Western Provinces, due to an increase of pupils in the Government institutions. The improvement over the previous year in Madras was the result of the opening of additional schools by District Boards. In the North-Western Provinces there was an increase of 1,9 under *Contributions* also, due partly to a special credit of 8, on account of a contribution by the Hindu School Society, Almora, and partly to the raising of the status of the Pilibhit school and its consequent transfer from the hands of the Local Municipality to Government. On the other hand the transfer of the management of certain schools to Municipalities in the Central Provinces produced a falling off of 7. *Other Receipts*, in Bengal, included a special refund of 1,9 by the District Board of Jessore, of charges paid for it by Government in a previous year, but this was partly counterbalanced by a decrease of 1,0 in cash recoveries. The increase of 1,7 in Bombay was due to larger sales of books.

XX.—Medical.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Medical College and School Fees.	Accounts . 1890-91 .	...	...	...	...	..	2,7	...	2	2,1	2,1	7,1
	Budget . 1891-92 .	...	.	...	...	...	2,6	...	2	1,7	2,2	6,7
	Revised 1891-92 .	...	..	...	..	...	2,7	...	2	2,3	2,2	7,4
	Accounts . 1891-92 .	...	...	...	...	...	2,7	...	3	2,2	2,2	7,4
Hospital Receipts	Accounts . 1890-91 .	...	...	...	–	...	6,0	...	7	1,0	2,7	10,4
	Budget 1891-92 .	...	...	...	...	..	6,6	...	5	1,1	2,9	11,1
	Revised 1891-92 .	...	...	...	...	...	6,5	...	6	1,2	2,9	11,2
	Accounts . 1891-92 .	...	...	...	...	...	6,1	...	4	1,4	3,0	10,9
Lunatic Asylum Receipts.	Accounts . 1890-91 .	...	3	...	1,7	...	2,3	4	1	7	1,7	7,2
	Budget . 1891-92 .	...	2	...	1,6	...	2,5	5	9	8	1,6	8,1
	Revised . 1891-92 .	...	3	...	1,7	...	2,4	5	2	7	1,5	7,3
	Accounts . 1891-92 .	...	3	...	1,8	...	2,2	5	1	8	1,5	7,2
Contributions	Accounts . 1890-91 .	7	9	1	3	...	3,6	11,0	2,5	4,6	4,2	27,9
	Budget . 1891-92 .	5	9	1	1	...	4,1	12,9	2,1	5,1	4,3	30,1
	Revised . 1891-92 .	6	8	2	2	...	3,9	11,3	2,9	4,6	4,5	29,0
	Accounts . 1891-92 .	8	1,0	2	1	...	4,0	11,8	3,1	4,2	4,7	29,9
Other Receipts	Accounts . 1890-91 .	...	1	1	...	1	4	1,5	4	1,3	6	4,5
	Budget . 1891-92 .	...	2	2	1	1	7	1,1	4	8	6	4,2
	Revised . 1891-92 .	...	1	...	1	1	4	1,7	4	1,2	5	4,5
	Accounts . 1891-92 .	...	1	...	1	1	7	1,5	4	1,1	4	4,4
Total	Accounts . 1890-91 .	7	1,3	2,2		1	15,0	12,9	3,9	9,7	11,3	57,1
	Budget . 1891-92 .	5	1,3	2,1		1	16,5	14,5	4,1	9,5	11,6	60,2
	Revised . 1891-92 .	6	1,2	2,2		1	15,9	13,5	4,3	10,0	11,6	59,4
	Accounts . 1891-92 .	8	1,4	2,2		1	15,7	13,8	4,3	9,7	11,8	59,8

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			Total.
England	Accounts . 1890-91 .	33,7	11,0	44,7	Total, including England.	Accounts 1890-91 .	101,8*
	Budget . 1891-92	2,4	9	3,3		Budget 1891-92 .	63,5
	Revised . 1891-92	2,2	1,0	3,2		Revised 1891-92 .	62,6
	Accounts 1891-92	2,3	1,0	3,3		Accounts 1891-92 .	63,1

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XX.—Medical—*continued.*

121. The variations between the estimates and the actuals are small. The only Indian head which seems to call for remarks is *Contributions.* Under this head, the increase of 1,0 over the Budget Estimate in the Punjab was nominal, being due to the adjustment of contributions from Municipal and Cantonment Funds towards the maintenance of non-criminal lunatics under this head instead of under *Lunatic Asylums* under which they were budgetted for, and which consequently showed a decrease. The decrease of 1,1 in the North-Western Provinces was due to the non-realisation of the contributions from Town Funds towards the salaries of vaccinators, as the question regarding their status was decided too late for the recovery to be made during the year

122. In *England* the receipts of 1890-91 included an extraordinary item of 31,0 on account of the sale proceeds of the Royal Indian Lunatic Asylum at Ealing, as noticed in my last report.

XXI.—Scientific and Other Minor Departments.

		India.	Cetral Provinces.	Burma.		Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
				Upper.	Lower.							
Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation.	Accounts 1890-91	...	2	...	...	...	2	1,7	9	1	1,7	4,8
	Budget 1891-92	...	2	...	...	...	1	1,8	8	1	1,3	4,3
	Revised 1891-92	...	2	...	...	...	4	1,3	1,1	1	1,6	4,7
	Accounts 1891-92	...	2	...	...	...	4	1,4	1,4	2	1,4	5,0
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts.	Accounts 1890-91	1	1,0	...	...	...	3	3,1	4,6	5	8	10,4
	Budget 1891-92	...	1,1	...	...	...	4	3,3	5,0	4	7	10,9
	Revised 1891-92	...	1,0	...	...	...	4	3,2	4,5	5	8	10,4
	Accounts 1891-92	1	1,1	...	...	...	3	3,1	5,1	5	8	11,0
Cinchona Plantations.	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	11,9	...	...	2,9	...	14,8
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	11,1	...	...	6,0	...	17,1
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	11,1	...	...	7,5	...	18,6
	Accounts 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	11,0	...	...	7,7	...	18,7
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs.	Accounts 1890-91	2	3	...	...	...	1	5,1	3,9	...	2	9,8
	Budget 1891-92	1	2	...	...	...	1	4,8	5,7	...	2	11,1
	Revised 1891-92	1	3	..	...	...	...	5,0	5,7	...	2	11,3
	Accounts 1891-92	...	4	...	...	...	3	5,2	7,3	...	3	13,5
Government Bull and Stallion Receipts.	Accounts 1890-91	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Budget 1891-92	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Revised 1891-92	2,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,5
	Accounts 1891-92	2,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,0
Labour and Emigration.	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	...	5,8	5,7	...	...	1,9	...	13,4
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	...	6,1	6,3	...	...	1,2	...	13,6
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	...	...	6,0	6,8	...	...	1,4	...	14,2
	Accounts 1891-92	...	...	...	...	6,0	5,7	...	...	1,5	...	13,2
Sale of Instruments and Stores by the Mathematical Instrument Factory.	Accounts 1890-91	4,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,8
	Budget 1891-92	2,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,8
	Revised 1891-92	5,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,4
	Accounts 1891-92	5,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,8
Other Receipts	Accounts 1890-91	1,1	...	...	...	...	1,0	5	1,2	12,1	2,0	17,9
	Budget 1891-92	1,6	...	...	2	...	2	3	1,0	7,2	2,1	12,6
	Revised 1891-92	1,5	...	1	2	1	3	3	1,2	8,8	1,8	14,3
	Accounts 1891-92	2,1	2	1	5	...	3,7	3	2,5	9,0	1,9	20,3
Total	Accounts 1890-91	7,0	1,5	...		5,8	19,2	10,4	10,6	17,5	4,7	76,7
	Budget 1891-92	4,8	1,5	2		6,1	18,2	10,2	12,5	14,9	4,3	72,7
	Revised 1891-92	9,5	1,5	3		6,1	19,0	9,8	12,5	18,3	4,4	81,4
	Accounts 1891-92	10,0	1,9	6		6,0	121,4	10,0	16,3	18,9	4,4	89,5

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts 1890-91	8	2	1,0	Total including England.	Accounts 1890-91	77,7
	Budget 1891-92	4	2	6		Budget 1891-92	73,3
	Revised 1891-92	5	2	7		Revised 1891-92	82,1
	Accounts 1891-92	5	2	7		Accounts 1891-92	90,2

123. The actuals exceeded the Budget by 16,9. The increase was distributed among all the heads, but the largest improvement occurred under *Other Receipts*, which exceeded the estimate by 7,7. There was an improvement of 3,5 in Bengal, mainly on account of a special contribution of 3,0 by Babu Shew Bux Bagla towards the establishment of a Veterinary School and Hospital, of 1,8 in Madras on account

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XXI.—Scientific and Other Minor Departments—*continued.*

of examination fees, resulting from the introduction of Secondary and Primary School examinations in lieu of the Middle School and Special Upper Primary, the effects of which could not be fully estimated in the Budget, and of 1,5 in the Punjab, mainly due to a special credit on account of a *jhil* sold by the Peshawar District Board to the Military Department for purposes connected with fuel and fodder reserves.

124. Under *Experimental Cultivation* the increase in the Punjab is attributed to favourable rainfall and the recovery of arrears. *Cinchona Plantations* brought in a larger revenue in Madras on account of an increase in the demand for quinine febrifuge and bark. The increase of 2,4 in *Receipts on account of Fairs* occurred mainly in the Punjab, where the Budget was exceeded by 1,6 from the local income of cattle and other fairs. *Government Bull and Stallion Receipts* exceeded the Budget by 1,7, owing to special sales of stallions which could not be foreseen at the time of framing the Budget. *Sale of Mathematical Instruments* in cash by the Survey Department to officers in the Civil Department were under-estimated.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

	1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	13,386,3	EXPENDITURE	13,976,5	13,863,6	13,853,8

125. The expenditure in this section exceeded that of 1890-91 by 467,5, but fell short of the Budget Estimate by 122,7. The excess over the previous year was due to the extent of 48,1 to the fall in the rate of Exchange, of 125,3 to the higher charges for the Census operations, and of about 54,0 to the adjustment under Medical of the charges for the Local Conservancy Establishment in Madras which were formerly shown under Miscellaneous. The remainder was due chiefly to the normal growth of expenditure in almost all the Departments, the notable items being the appointment of additional Judicial officers in some of the provinces, an enhancement of Jail charges owing to an increase in the Jail population, and a rise in the price of food grains, purchase of some new steamers for Upper Burma and Madras, and an increase in the contribution paid to the Admiralty for Her Majesty's ships employed in the Indian seas and for manning and maintaining Indian Government Defence vessels. The saving on the Budget was due chiefly to the provision for the reorganisation of the Bombay District and Presidency Police not having been required, and to the greater portion of the subsidy payable to the Admiralty for the Indian Government Defence vessels not having been paid, as the vessels were not taken over by the Admiralty during the year ; there was on the other hand an increase under Medical, due to the change in the classification of the charges for Conservancy Establishments in Madras mentioned above.

18.—Administration.

		India.	Central Provinces	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Salaries of Governor General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners, including Commissioner in Sind and his establishment.	Accounts 1890-91	25,3	4,4	...	8,0	4,8	9,6	9,6	9,6	12,0	23,5	106,8
	Budget 1891-92	25,2	4,8	...	7,7	4,8	9,6	9,6	9,6	12,0	24,0	107,3
	Revised 1891-92	25,2	4,8	...	7,7	4,4	9,6	9,6	9,6	12,0	23,7	106,6
	Accounts 1891-92	25,1	4,8	...	7,7	4,4	9,6	9,6	10,1	12,0	23,8	107,1
Staff and Household	Accounts 1890-91	23,1	6	...	2,2	4	2,5	3,5	2,1	13,2	19,0	66,6
	Budget 1891-92	24,0	6	...	2,2	8	2,0	3,7	2,1	13,5	20,7	71,1
	Revised 1891-92	25,0	6	...	1,8	3	2,2	3,8	2,1	13,2	20,2	69,2
	Accounts 1891-92	23,5	6	...	1,8	3	2,2	3,8	2,1	13,5	20,4	68,2
Durbar Fund	Accounts 1890-91	16,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,6
	Budget 1891-92	16,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,5
	Revised 1891-92	16,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,5
	Accounts 1891-92	16,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,5
Executive Council	Accounts 1890-91	38,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,5	12,2	64,4
	Budget 1891-92	38,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,8	12,5	64,1
	Revised 1891-92	39,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,8	12,6	64,5
	Accounts 1891-92	39,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,7	12,6	64,5
Legislative Council	Accounts 1890-91	19,2	3	...	...	...	2,4	3	...	1,2	4	23,8
	Budget 1891-92	19,5	...	...	...	...	2,3	3	...	1,2	8	24,1
	Revised 1891-92	19,1	...	...	...	...	1,9	3	...	1,7	2	23,2
	Accounts 1891-92	20,2	...	...	...	...	1,8	2	...	1,6	1	23,9
Military Secretary to the Viceroy and Governors.	Accounts 1890-91	40,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,4	7,7	54,8
	Budget 1891-92	30,0	...	...		...	...	...	...	6,3	8,1	54,3
	Revised 1891-92	43,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,2	8,0	57,4
	Accounts 1891-92	43,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,2	8,1	58,1
Secretariat	Accounts 1890-91	140,8	8,0	1	21,5	8,3	48,7	32,2	21,9	31,5	36,3	349,3
	Budget 1891-92	145,0	8,5	1	20,0	9,0	4[illegible],5	30,8	22,7	28,2	38,0	357,4
	Revised 1891-92	150,1	9,5	1	24,0	8,4	4[illegible],5	30,7	21,7	31,6	37,5	363,1
	Accounts 1891-92	154,1	9,8	1	24,0	8,1	51,9	30,2	21,3	32,2	37,6	369,3
Tour Charges	Accounts 1890-91	19,3	1,1	...	8	7	3,4	8,7	4,9	1	8	39,8
	Budget 1891-92	16,3	1,7	...	8	7	3,4	5,5	5,5	3	6	34,8
	Revised 1891-92	15,8	1,3	...	7	7	4,7	4,4	4,7	2	1,7	34,2
	Accounts 1891-92	15,2	1,2	...	5	7	3,1	4,4	4,6	2	1,6	31,5

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—Administration—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Board of Revenue and Financial Commissioner.	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	7,7	...	27,7	22,5	18,8	16,6	...	93,3
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	8,2	...	27,3	24,9	18,6	16,2	...	95,2
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	...	7,8	...	28,6	25,7	18,5	18,4	...	99,0
	Accounts 1891-92	...	...	...	7,5	...	28,9	25,7	18,8	18,4	...	99,3
Commissioners	Accounts 1890-91	1	19,2	19,7	21,5	5,4	54,6	56,6	33,8	...	22,5	233,4
	Budget 1891-92	...	19,2	20,0	21,3	5,5	53,4	49,0	34,4	...	21,9	224,7
	Revised 1891-92	...	19,0	19,2	21,0	5,2	53,4	50,6	33,5	...	22,9	224,8
	Accounts 1891-92	1	19,2	19,0	20,4	5,1	53,8	51,0	34,1	...	22,8	225,5
Account Offices	Accounts 1890-91	61,5	7,4	1	18,6	5,2	35,6	21,7	16,2	23,9	25,9	216,1
	Budget 1891-92	64,1	7,5	2	19,3	5,0	35,1	22,2	16,9	24,2	26,2	220,7
	Revised 1891-92	62,1	7,4	2	19,1	5,1	36,2	21,4	17,1	24,9	26,3	219,8
	Accounts 1891-92	61,7	7,3	2	19,2	5,2	36,5	21,3	17,2	25,4	26,6	220,6
Paper Currency Office.	Accounts 1890-91	11,2	1	...	2,1	...	...	1,4	1,1	2,6	8,3	26,8
	Budget 1891-92	11,5	...	...	2,2	...	...	1,5	1,2	2,6	8,3	27,3
	Revised 1891-92	11,2	...	...	2,2	...	...	1,4	1,2	2,6	7,8	26,4
	Accounts 1891-92	11,1	...	...	2,0	...	...	1,3	1,2	2,6	7,9	26,1
Allowance to Presidency Banks.	Accounts 1890-91	17,3	...	...	...	...	1,4	...	...	3,2	8,2	30,1
	Budget 1891-92	17,6	...	...	...	...	1,4	...	...	3,3	8,1	30,4
	Revised 1891-92	17,5	...	...	...	...	1,4	...	...	3,3	7,5	29,7
	Accounts 1891-92	16,4	...	...	...	...	1,4	...	...	3,2	7,5	28,5
General Establishment of Local Fund Offices.	Accounts 1890-91	1	2,7	...	1,0	3	27,6	5,4	12,4	25,1	10,2	84,8
	Budget 1891-92	2	2,9	2	1,2	3	28,5	5,8	12,1	26,5	11,4	89,1
	Revised 1891-92	2	2,8	2	1,2	3	28,5	5,4	12,8	27,5	10,4	89,3
	Accounts 1891-92	1	2,8	1	1,0	3	29,2	5,3	12,5	27,5	10,5	89,3
Other Charges, Reserve Treasuries.	Accounts 1890-91	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,9	2	...	5,7
	Budget 1891-92	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,8	2	...	5,5
	Revised 1891-92	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,3	1	...	4,9
	Accounts 1891-92	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	4,2	3	...	5,0
Total India	Accounts 1890-91	414,5	43,8	103,3		25,1	213,5	161,9	125,7	149,5	175,0	1,412,3
	Budget 1891-92	420,0	45,2	109,4		26,1	212,1	153,3	127,9	147,3	181,2	1,422,5
	Revised 1891-92	425,5	45,4	105,2		24,4	216,0	153,3	125,5	154,5	178,8	1,428,6
	Accounts 1891-92	427,5	45,7	103,5		24,1	218,4	152,8	120,1	155,8	179,5	1,433,4

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
England	Accounts 1890-91	247,3	80,8	328,1
	Budget 1891-92	245,3	96,0	341,3
	Revised 1891-92	249,4	108,7	358,1
	Accounts 1891-92	249,6	108,3	357,9

Total including England.	Accounts 1890-91	1,740,4
	Budget 1891-92	1,763,8
	Revised 1891-92	1,786,7
	Accounts 1891-92	1,791,3

126. Under *Staff and Household*, India showed a saving of 1,4 on the Budget due to smaller Hill Journey charges, counterbalanced partly by an increase in the Municipal rates. The increase in Bombay over the previous year represents chiefly the cost of constructing a metre gauge carriage for His Excellency the Governor. The excess of 3,9 in India, under *Military Secretary*, was chiefly due to revision of establishment. The *Secretariat* charges exceeded the estimate by 11,9. The greater part of the increase occurred in the India Secretariat charges, the usual details of which are given below :—

Secretariat (India).

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
33,4	Financial Department	33,8	34,2	32,8
22,9	Home Department	24,4	24,4	23,6
35,5	Foreign Department	38,1	38,0	42,4
19,7	Revenue and Agriculture	19,2	20,6	21,5
7	Translator's Department	7	7	* 8
28,6	Public Works Department	28,8	29,2	30,0
...	Government Record Department	...	3,0	3,0
140,8	Total	145,0	150,1	154,1

127. The Government Record was a newly-created Department, which cost 3,0, but no provision was made for it in the Budget. Increased telegram charges mainly account for the increase of 4,3 in the Foreign Department. The Revenue and Agriculture and the Public Works Departments also exceeded

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—Administration—*continued.*

their grants, the former chiefly in consequence of increased charges for salaries on account of privilege leave arrangements, the deputation of an officer on special duty, and an increase in the pay of the Under-Secretary, and the latter chiefly in consequence of increased establishment charges. A considerable part of the savings in the Finance and Home Departments occurred respectively in the Establishment charges, and in the Secretary's pay which was not drawn towards the close of the year.

128. The Central Provinces Secretariat exceeded its grant in consequence of the deputation of an officer on special duty, the absence on privilege leave of the Secretary, and the creation of the office of Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. The increase of 3,4 in Bengal was due to privilege leave arrangements, appointment of officers on special duty, payment at Calcutta of the leave allowances and salaries of some Assam and Burma officers, and, lastly, to increased contingent charges. The under-estimate in the Revised in this province is only apparent, being due to the tour charges of the Secretariat Establishment having been erroneously included under *Tour Charges*. The Madras Secretariat charges were also 4,0 more than the Budget, owing partly to increased contingent expenditure and partly to the adjustment, against the grant for the pay of the Under-Secretary in the Public Department, of the pay of the permanent officer who was on deputation on Census duty, as well as of that of his *locum tenens*. On the other hand there was a saving of 1,4 in the Punjab, consequent on absences on leave or deputation, and 2,0 in Lower Burma in the establishment and telegram charges, although the actuals exceeded those of 1890-91 by 2,5, owing to revision of establishment and higher rates of pay of Secretaries and Under-Secretaries which were drawn for a part only of 1890-91.

129. The sanctioned allotment for *Tour Charges* was not fully utilised in any province except Bombay, where it was exceeded in consequence of special expenditure in connection with the journey of His Excellency the Governor and Staff to Simla. The heavy expenditure under this head in India in 1890-91 was, as explained in the Appropriation Report for that year, due to special large advances drawn towards the close of the year. There was also special expenditure under this head in the North-Western Provinces in 1890-91, and the grant for 1891-92 was reduced to meet in part this overdrawal. Privilege leave arrangements and special deputations explain the excesses of 1,6 and 2,2 in Bengal and Madras under *Board of Revenue*, and the small excess in the North-Western Provinces is due to higher pay drawn by the Secretary and Joint Secretary. The increase of 2,0 under *Commissioners* in the North-Western Provinces was due to extra charges in consequence of the absence of officers on privilege leave; but the charges were less than in the previous year owing to the abolition of two Commissionerships.

130. As explained in the previous reports, the total charges for all the *Account and Currency Offices* should be taken together and not in detailof each office. The increase over 1890-91 was chiefly owing to privilege leave arrangements. The figures are as follow:—

		Civil Account and Currency Offices.	Office of A. G., P. W. D.	TOTAL.
Accounts.	1890-91	221,5	21,3	242,8
Budget	1891-92	225,2	22,8	248,0
Revised	1891-92	223,1	23,1	246,2
Accounts	1891-92	224,1	22,6	246,7

131. The saving in the *Allowance to Presidency Banks* occurred chiefly in the allowances paid for the management of the Public Debt, the increase in the currency investment and the enfacement of a large amount of Government securities for payment of interest in London having reduced the amount of the Debt on which the allowance to the Presidency Banks is calculated. Charges for the *General Establishment of Local Fund Offices* are steadily increasing in Madras, owing to the establishment of additional Punchâyats and Unions. The charges of District Fund Offices in Bengal are also increasing.

132. In *England* the increase in the sterling expenditure is attributed to increased demands for stores and to higher charges for the management of enfaced Rupee Paper.

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
High Court, Chief Courts, Recorder's Court, and Judicial Commissioner.	Accounts.	1890-91	4	6,6	3,1	12,7	...	112,8	45,6	32,3	53,3	69,9	336,7
	Budget	1891-92	6	6,1	5,2	13,4	...	111,0	47,7	31,9	55,1	69,5	340,5
	Revised	1891-92	6	6,7	5,1	12,4	1	114,0	49,7	30,8	55,0	69,6	344,0
	Accounts	1891-92	4	6,5	4,9	12,5	1	114,1	50,2	30,6	54,7	69,7	343,7
Law Officers.	Accounts.	1890-91	3	3	8	4,5	3	26,2	8,7	4,2	14,2	17,9	77,4
	Budget	1891-92	3	3	1,2	4,8	9	27,2	8,2	6,4	12,4	17,5	79,2
	Revised	1891-92	3	3	5	4,6	4	29,7	11,6	6,4	13,0	18,9	85,7
	Accounts	1891-92	4	4	4	4,6	4	31,5	12,6	6,7	12,8	18,5	88,3

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.		Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
				Upper.	Lower.							
Civil and Sessions Courts.	Accounts. 1890-91	7,7	3,0	1,5	4,5	14,8	425,9	215,0	116,7	237,9	187,2	1,214,2
	Budget . 1891-92	8,5	3,2	1,7	7,2	14,6	451,7	226,1	115,9	233,0	190,0	1,251,9
	Revised . 1891-92	8,0	3,9	1,7	8,3	15,1	433,0	228,0	118,1	238,0	187,3	1,241,4
	Accounts . 1891-92	8,0	3,9	1,6	7,9	18,4	435,9	230,0	116,7	240,0	188,3	1,250,7
Courts of Small Causes.	Accounts. 1890-91	5	3,5	...	3,3	...	20,9	6,7	3,8	8,7	24,1	71,5
	Budget . 1891-92	4	3,8	...	3,7	...	20,4	6,6	4,0	8,7	25,3	72,9
	Revised . 1891-92	4	3,5	...	3,7	...	20,4	6,7	4,1	8,7	24,2	71,7
	Accounts . 1891-92	6	3,4	...	3,8	...	20,1	6,6	3,9	8,7	23,8	70,9
Criminal Courts	Accounts. 1890-91	13,1	58,6	67,3	85,1	38,0	218,9	157,7	128,6	92,9	129,7	989,9
	Budget . 1891-92	17,2	59,9	73 1	87,2	39,0	221,9	153,0	129,1	117,9	129,4	1,027,7
	Revised . 1891-92	17,3	60,8	69,3	83,3	39,9	224,0	158,5	132,8	101,9	125,7	1,013,5
	Accounts . 1891-92	17,4	60,2	70,9	83,6	35,3	224,4	158,1	132,6	100,2	125,9	1,008,6
Other Courts of Justice.	Accounts. 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	7,3	...	...	4,8	8,9	21,0
	Budget . 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	7,6	...	...	5,0	9,9	22,5
	Revised . 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	7,6	...	...	4,9	9,1	21,6
	Accounts . 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	8,5	...	...	6,0	9,1	22,6
Refunds	Accounts. 1890-91	2,1	1,7	4,2	7,7	4	11,5	4,0	4,5	5,8	3,9	45,8
	Budget . 1891-92	1,4	1,5	4,0	8,0	5	10,0	4,2	3,9	5,6	3,2	42,3
	Revised . 1891-92	1,3	1,6	4,2	9,7	5	11,6	4,0	6,3	7,2	4,2	50,6
	Accounts . 1891-92	1,0	1,0	4,0	10,1	7	12,9	3,5	6,4	8,0	4,2	51,8
Other Charges (Pleadership Examinations).	Accounts. 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	9	...	2,1
	Budget . 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	1,0	...	2,2
	Revised . 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	1,0	...	2,2
	Accounts . 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	1,1	...	2,5
Total	Accounts. 1890-91	24,1	73,7	194,7		53,5	824,1	438,3	290,1	418,5	441,6	2,758,6
	Budget . 1891-92	28,4	74,8	209,5		55,0	85[illegible],5	446,3	291,2	438,7	444,8	2,839,2
	Revised . 1891-92	27,0	76,8	202,8		56,0	841,0	459,0	298,5	420,7	439,0	2,830,7
	Accounts . 1891-92	27,8	75,4	204,3		54,9	848,2	461,6	296,9	430,5	439,5	2,839,1

		Sterling.	Exchange	Total.			
England	Accounts. 1890-91	6	2	8	Total including England.	Accounts . 1890-91	2,759,4
	Budget . 1891-92	3,6	1 4	5,0		Budget . 1891-92	2,844,2
	Revised . 1891-92	7	3	1,0		Revised . 1891-92	2,831,7
	Accounts . 1891-92	6	3	9		Accounts . 1891-92	2,840,0

133. The total Indian charges agreed almost exactly with the Budget Estimate, but there were large variations in the details. The most important of these are a saving of 15,8 under *Civil Courts* in Bengal, due to the scheme for the entertainment of a large number of additional Judicial officers and for the improvement of ministerial establishments, for which provision was made in the Budget, having been only partially carried out, and a saving of 17,7 under *Criminal Courts* in Madras, due to the additional Sub-Magistrates, for whom a large provision was made in the Budget not having been actually entertained. On the other hand there was an increase of 7,0 under *Civil Courts* in Madras chiefly owing to an over-estimate of the probable savings from salaries in consequence of absence of officers on leave out of India and of 3,8 in Assam due to the munsiffs on duty having been officers of higher grades, to the appointment of an additional munsiff, and to the adjustment under this head of the charges for Civil Court Process-serving Establishments at sub-divisions instead of under Land Revenue, and also of the charges for sadar and sub-divisional Civil Court Establishments instead of under Land Revenue and Criminal Courts respectively as before. There were also excesses under *Law Officers,* of 4,3 in Bengal and 4,4 in the North-Western Provinces, due to the charges for conducting certain important law-suits and prosecutions, and of 9,5 under *Refunds,* which occurred chiefly in Burma, Bengal, Punjab and Madras.

134. The other and less important differences calling for remarks are explained below in the order of the minor heads. Under *High Court, etc.,* the charges in Upper Burma are those of the the Judicial Commissioner and his establishment who were first appointed in July 1890, and the charges were consequently smaller in 1890-91. The saving in Lower Burma arose from the absence of officers on leave, while the increase in Bengal was chiefly due to an over-estimate of the probable savings from salaries and to the payment, under the sanction of the Secretary of State, to the Receiver of the Court of three-tenths of net profits from fees realised by Government from private estates, and that in the North-Western Provinces to a Judge having drawn his salary for March in that month, on retirement, and also to a higher rate of pay having been drawn by the Judicial Commissioner, and to extra charges in consequence of deputation and privilege leave arrangements. Under *Civil and Sessions Courts* the low figure of 1890-91 in Lower Burma was due to a Judge not having drawn pay for three months (which, when drawn, increased

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*concluded.*

the charge for 1891-92) and to the appointment of an Additional Judge having been vacant for half the year. The variations in Assam, Bengal, and Madras have been explained above. The increase in the North-Western Provinces occurred in diet allowances to complainants and witnesses and process-serving charges and in the pay of three temporary subordinate Judges whose terms of office were extended. The Revised was an over-estimate in the Punjab. The saving in Bombay was due to the appointment of a Joint Judge having been vacant for a time and to some of the appointments having been filled by statutory civilians. The saving was really larger than appears from the figures, as the cost of the Ahmedabad Small Cause Court, amounting to about 8, was charged to this head as the charge could not be separated from the cost of the other Judicial establishments in the District. This also accounts for a part of the saving under *Court of Small Causes* in Bombay, the remainder being due to a lower rate of pay having been drawn by the officiating Chief Judge of the Bombay Court, and to a delay in filling up the fifth Judgeship. Under *Criminal Courts* the increase over 1890-91 in India was due to the transfer of certain charges from "3—Land Revenue—Expenditure against Quetta Assigned Revenue," while the creation of some additional appointments increased the charges in the Central Provinces. The estimates for both Upper and Lower Burma were pitched too high. The saving in Assam was due to the transfer of the charges for sub-divisional Civil Court establishments from this head to Criminal Courts as mentioned above. The excess in Bengal was due to an over-estimate of probable savings from salaries, which was also the case in the North-Western Provinces, but a part of the excess there occurred also in the charges for travelling allowance and diet money to witnesses. The Budget was exceeded in the Punjab partly owing to revision of establishment. The saving in Madras has been explained above. In Bombay the savings were chiefly in salaries due to absence on leave and retirement of officers. Under *Other Courts of Justice* the excess in Bengal was due to an under-estimate of the charges for Mofussil witnesses attending the High Court, while the saving in Bombay was due to the provision made for a fourth Presidency Magistrate not having been required.

135. In *England* the savings included 2,0 estimated for coal for Port Blair, which was not supplied during the year. Provision was also made in the estimate for outfit allowance for four Judges, but only one Judge came out to India during the year.

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Jail Manufactures	Accounts	1890-91	1,4	28,4	3,1	13,2	8	83,1	24,9	14,3	13,2	7,4	189,8
	Budget	1891-92	1,2	29,8	4,9	16,3	1,2	90,0	21,7	14,2	14,5	9,4	203,2
	Revised	1891-92	1,1	25,2	3,5	13,6	8	82,5	23,2	16,0	20,7	8,0	194,6
	Accounts	1891-92	1,1	28,0	4,3	14,6	7	66,5	25,1	14,7	19,1	8,2	182,3
Other Jail Charges	Accounts	1890-91	4,6	27,5	28,0	63,3	10,0	120,9	108,8	73,7	70,7	55,1	562,6
	Budget	1891-92	6,0	30,4	30,0	74,1	10,5	129,6	103,4	75,7	71,5	58,4	589,6
	Revised	1891-92	5,6	29,8	27,3	60,4	9,2	121,0	121,8	78,1	72,3	56,0	581,5
	Accounts	1891-92	5,9	28,4	27,6	63,3	9,1	135,7	118,6	80,4	78,5	55,3	602,8
Convict Charges at Port Blair and Nicobars.	Accounts	1890-91	112,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112,9
	Budget	1891-92	122,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122,2
	Revised	1891-92	114,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114,4
	Accounts	1891-92	113,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113,8
Other Charges	Accounts	1890-91	9	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	1,2
	Budget	1891-92	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,1
	Revised	1891-92	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Accounts	1891-92	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total	Accounts	1890-91	119,8	55,9	107,6		10,8	204,0	133,7	88,3	83,9	62,5	866,5
	Budget	1891-92	130,3	60,2	125,4		11,7	219,6	125,1	90,0	86,0	67,8	916,1
	Revised	1891-92	121,8	55,8	104,8		10,0	203,5	145,0	94,1	93,0	64,0	891,2
	Accounts	1891-92	121,6	56,4	109,8		9,8	202,2	143,7	95,1	97,6	63,5	899,7

136. The total charges exceeded those of the previous year by 33,2, but fell short of the Budget Estimate by 16,4. The excess over the previous year occurred chiefly under other Jail charges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, owing to an increase in the Jail population and a rise in the prices of food-grains, and in Madras also owing to the latter cause. The saving on the Budget occurred chiefly under *Jail Manufactures* in Bengal, due partly to the restriction of manufactures in consequence of a falling off in the demand for them as noticed under receipts, and partly to the cost of manufactures supplied to Jails having been deducted from the charges under this head by debit to *Other Jail Charges*, which consequently showed an excess. There was also a saving of 10,8 under *Other Jail Charges* in Lower Burma, due to the provision of 5,0 for charges to be incurred on the occupation of a new Central

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails—*concluded.*

Jail not having been required, and to smaller charges for rations, clothing, and passage money, but this was more than counterbalanced by increases of 15,2, 4,7 and 7,0 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Madras respectively, which have been explained above. The *Convict Charges at Port Blair* were over-estimated in the Budget, the savings having occurred chiefly in the charges for commissariat supplies and passage money.

137. The other variations calling for special remarks are as follows :—The Revised estimate under Jail Manufactures in the Central Provinces anticipated a large saving on the Budget, but the greater portion of it was not realised owing to the purchase of raw materials having been very heavy towards the end of the year. The purchases of such materials were also heavier compared with the Budget in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Madras, while they were smaller in Burma and Assam. These variations in the expenditure were generally met by corresponding variations in the receipts from the sale of manufactures. The Budget Estimate of *Other Jail Charges* in the Central Provinces, Upper Burma, Assam and Bombay was pitched too high, a part of the saving in Assam being due to the closing of the temporary Jail in the North Lushai Hills.

20.—Police.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	Total.
Presidency Police	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	71,4	...	...	24,1	31,0	126,5
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	71,1	...	...	25,3	41,7	138,1
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	74,0	...	...	24,8	32,5	131,3
	Accounts 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	72,9	...	...	25,4	33,5	131,8
Superintendence	Accounts 1890-91	...	4,1	...	15,4	3,0	13,5	14,6	13,8	11,9	6,1	82,4
	Budget 1891-92	...	4,9	...	13,2	3,4	12,0	13,7	13,8	12,0	5,5	78,5
	Revised 1891-92	...	4,2	...	12,2	3,3	12,0	13,9	13,2	12,1	5,5	76,4
	Accounts 1891-92	...	4,2	...	11,9	3,2	12,3	14,1	13,6	12,6	5,7	77,0
District Executive Force.	Accounts 1890-91	32,3	121,4	182,3	222,4	41,8	392,7	363,8	238,8	338,4	320,6	2,254,5
	Budget 1891-92	34,7	127,1	193,8	237,5	44,2	394,1	366,1	265,1	340,0	301,7	2,364,3
	Revised 1891-92	39,2	124,2	178,9	207,6	42,6	396,1	369,0	252,2	341,5	324,0	2,275,3
	Accounts 1891-92	39,4	124,0	178,6	214,6	42,2	395,7	369,7	252,5	351,6	335,1	2,303,4
Municipal and Cantonment Police.	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	11,0	...	...	...	...	54,7	...	3,8	69,5
	Budget 1891-92	1,0	...	13,3	...	...	...	...	54,9	...	3,9	73,1
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	11,3	...	...	...	...	55,3	...	4,1	70,7
	Accounts 1891-92	...	...	11,1	...	...	...	...	55,2	...	4,0	70,3
Government Railway Police.	Accounts 1890-91	6,7	1,9	1,1	4,2	1	9,8	2,5	13,2	1,3	13,0	53,8
	Budget 1891-92	3,4	1,8	1,5	4,6	1	10,3	3,7	13,6	1,1	11,6	51,7
	Revised 1891-92	3,2	1,7	1,4	4,3	1	11,2	4,1	13,1	1,2	10,9	51,2
	Accounts 1891-92	3,5	1,9	1,4	4,1	1	11,3	5,1	13,0	1,4	10,6	52,4
Village Police	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	34,4	1	18,8	252,2	...	7	85,3	391,5
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	38,6	2	18,5	255,1	...	7	91,5	404,6
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	...	23,0	1	18,5	256,2	...	7	87,9	386,4
	Accounts 1891-92	...	...	...	15,4	1	20,1	255,3	...	6	87,1	378,6
Special Police	Accounts 1890-91	1,9	7	537,6	28,2	74,4	77,2	2,4	15,8	9	59,1	798,2
	Budget 1891-92	3,6	...	530,1	34,5	59,9	27,0	1,9	17,5	9	64,1	748,5
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	480,4	26,1	66,0	72,6	5	27,1	9	61,0	735,2
	Accounts 1891-92	...	...	493,1	28,6	76,2	79,8	4	27,7	9	61,0	767,7
Cattle Pounds	Accounts 1890-91	3	5,5	...	6	2,1	3,6	7,9	2,9	23,2	10,2	56,3
	Budget 1891-92	4	6,3	1	6	2,2	4,0	7,7	3,2	24,5	10,9	59,9
	Revised 1891-92	1	5,9	1	5	2,3	3,6	8,5	3,1	23,9	11,4	59,4
	Accounts 1891-92	2	5,9	1	4	2,3	4,1	8,9	3,0	24,6	12,0	61,5
Other Charges	Accounts 1890-91	10,9	2	3,8	2,0	...	5,6	4	4	1,2	2,5	27,0
	Budget 1891-92	11,1	1	5	1,0	...	3,0	3	5	8	2,5	19,8
	Revised 1891-92	11,1	1	4	1,3	...	2,7	3	4	5	2,7	19,5
	Accounts 1891-92	11,2	1	4	1,5	1	7,8	4	5	5	2,8	25,3
Total	Accounts 1890-91	52,1	133,8		1,043,0	121,5	592,6	643,8	339,6	401,7	531,6	3,859,7
	Budget 1891-92	54,2	140,2		1,078,3	110,0	540,0	648,5	368,6	405,3	593,4	3,938,5
	Revised 1891-92	53,6	136,1		947,5	115,0	590,7	652,5	364,4	40[illegible]6	540,0	3,805,4
	Accounts 1891-92	54,3	136,1		961,2	124,2	604,0	653,9	365,5	417,6	551,8	3,868,6

138. The Budget provided for a considerable increase in the expenditure in Bombay and the Punjab owing to the anticipated reorganisation of the District Executive Force in both the provinces, and also of the Presidency Police in Bombay. The reorganisation schemes in Bombay were not carried out, while that in the Punjab was introduced at a later date than was expected. There were also large savings in the Budget in Upper and Lower Burma, owing to the Police Force having been below the sanctioned

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*continued.*

strength and to the transfer of 16½ companies of the Special Police in Upper Burma to the Military Department for the formation of two local regiments. These savings were, however, to some extent counterbalanced by a large increase in Assam and Bengal, due to the charges connected with the administration of the Northern and Southern Lushai Hills districts, which were taken over only towards the end of 1890-91, and for which only a small provision was made in the Assam Budget, and no provision was made in Bengal, as it was not known at the time that the charges would be Civil. The variations under the different minor heads are explained in detail below.

139. Under *Presidency Police* the Budget was exceeded in Bengal chiefly in consequence of a special payment to counsel in an important Police prosecution, while in Bombay there was a large saving, due chiefly to the special provision for reorganisation not having been required as mentioned above, counterbalanced partly by an increase in the charges for the Harbour Police, and those for private watchmen the latter of which were, however, covered by an increase in the recoveries credited under receipts.

140. The *Superintendence* charges in Lower Burma were high in 1890-91 owing to privilege leave arrangements and to the appointment of two special assistants to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, for whom one month's salaries were also provided in the Budget Estimate for 1891-92, but whose duties ceased before March 1891. The travelling allowance charges were also smaller in 1891-92 and there was a saving under salaries in consequence of the lower pay drawn by officers officiating during the absence on leave out of India of the permanent incumbents. Under *District Executive Force* a great part of the increase in India is only nominal, being due to the charges of the Zhob District Police and the Quetta Municipal Police having been adjusted under this head instead of under *Special* and *Municipal Police*, respectively, as originally provided for. The saving in the Central Provinces was due to the absence on leave of a number of officers, to some temporary vacancies among Assistant Superintendents not having been filled up and to the Police Force having been below its sanctioned strength. The large savings in Lower and Upper Burma were also partly due to these causes, as well as to an over-estimate of the charges under several heads, to reduction of the Punitive Police, to smaller travelling allowance charges, owing to restrictions imposed by the Local Government, and to the transfer of the grants for construction and repairs to the Public Works Department in Lower Burma. In Bengal an increase in the pay of 4th grade constables and the supply of free kit involved a considerable amount of extra expenditure, but the greater portion of this was met by savings under salaries and contingencies. The increase in the North-Western Provinces was caused partly by the transfer from *Special Police* of the police charges of Kumaon-Gharwal, a newly created district, where additional establishment was also sanctioned, partly by additional travelling charges on account of the Hardwar Kumbh Fair, and partly by specially high payments for rewards. The saving of 12,6 in the Punjab was due, as explained above, to the reorganization scheme having been introduced at a later date than was expected when the Budget was framed The large excess of 11,0 in Madras occurred in clothing charges, where unusually large supplies were made by the Jail Department at the close of the year. The saving in Bombay was due to provision for the reorganization of the Police Force not having been required as mentioned above.

141. Upper Burma showed a saving under *Municipal and Cantonment Police* chiefly on account of the Force being under strength and the cost of the arms and accoutrements of the men not having been separately charged for. Under *Railway Police*, the charges in India were less than in 1890-91, owing to the amalgamation of the Sind-Peshin Railway Police with the District Executive Force which led to an increase under the latter head. The excess in Bengal was due to payment of arrears on account of the watch and ward charges of the East Indian Railway, the recovery of whose share of the charges in the North-Western Provinces for the last quarter was not made till June 1892, thereby causing the increase in those Provinces. In Bombay arrears of pension contribution of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police Force were recovered and deducted from the charges of 1891-92. There was also delay on the part of the Bombay, Baroda Railway Company in claiming the amount due to it for Police charges for one quarter, and a junior officer was appointed Superintendent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police. Under *Village Police* the decrease of 23,2 in Lower Burma is attributed to the abolition of headmen in those districts in which the Village Act was brought into operation and to a large reduction in the number of gaungs. The saving in Bombay is attributed to a delay in the introduction of revised survey rates in some districts, the cash allowances and the adjustments on account of the assessment of alienated lands being dependent upon the Land Revenue receipts There were large variations under *Special Police* in most of the Provinces. In India the Zhob Police charges were as mentioned above adjusted under District Executive Force. The saving of 46,0 in Upper Burma was due as mentioned above chiefly to the transfer of 16½ companies to the Military Department, to the Force having also been otherwise under the sanctioned strength, to less travelling expenses in consequence of the stoppage of recruiting in India, and of the restrictions imposed by the Local Government upon the grant of mileage, and to smaller purchases of ponies and baggage animals. The inability of the Ordnance Department to supply to the full extent the arms which it was intended to supply to the Guzrat Agency Police caused a saving in Bombay also. The savings were, however, more than counterbalanced by increases of 16,3 in Assam and 52,8 in Bengal due as mentioned above to the Lushai charges, and of 10,2 in the Punjab, due mainly to the

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police —*continued.*

revision of the Kohat Border Militia and to the transfer to this head of Derajat Border Militia charges previously debited to the Military Department. Larger receipts from *Cattle Pounds* naturally increased the charges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Bombay. The inclusion in the accounts for the first time of the charges on account of cattle pounds and police supplied to private individuals in the Presidency town enhanced the *Other Charges* in Bengal, though as explained under receipts the corresponding recoveries were credited to Presidency Police. The charges under this head in Upper Burma were specially high in 1890-91 owing to heavy refunds of the Punitive Police tax in that year.

21.—Marine.

		India.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
General Supervision and Accounts.	Accounts 1890-91	15,4	...	...	...	..	...	...	15,4
	Budget 1891-92	14,8	...	...	...	...	...	..	14,8
	Revised 1891-92	13,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,9
	Accounts 1891-92	14,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,8
Marine Survey and Establishment.	Accounts 1890-91	8,8	...	3,9	...	7,7	8	1,9	23,1
	Budget 1891-92	9,1	...	4,4	...	6,4	7	2,0	22,6
	Revised 1891-92	8,2	...	4,1	...	7,3	7	2,0	22,3
	Accounts 1891-92	7,0	...	3,9	...	7,4	7	2,0	21,0
Dockyards	Accounts 1890-91	66,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,6
	Budget 1891-92	73,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,7
	Revised 1891-92	73,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,7
	Accounts 1891-92	71,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,7
Salaries and Allowances of Officers and men afloat.	Accounts 1890-91	87,8	8,6	5,0	2,6	9,0	2	9	114,1
	Budget 1891-92	90,0	9,6	5,6	2,6	8,5	2	9	117,4
	Revised 1891-92	90,0	9,2	4,4	2,4	8,7	1	9	115,7
	Accounts 1891-92	86,9	8,9	3,9	2,1	7,4	1	1,0	110,3
Marine Stores and Coal for Building and Repairs of Ships.	Accounts 1890-91	45,5	12,9	8	1,8	7,5	...	5	69,0
	Budget 1891-92	43,0	13,1	1,6	1,9	7,6	...	7	67,9
	Revised 1891-92	47,5	10,6	3,2	2,3	8,8	...	9	73,3
	Accounts 1891-92	53,4	10,7	3,2	2,0	11,5	...	7	81,5
Pilotage, Pilot Establishment, and Vessels.	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	2	57,8	...	3	58,3
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	2	57,0	...	3	57,5
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	...	2	59,0	...	4	59,6
	Accounts 1891-92	...	...	...	2	58,5	...	5	59,2
Other Charges	Accounts 1890-91	20,9	6,7	18,4	14,0	12,0	2,6	2	74,8
	Budget 1891-92	26,0	16,4	41,5	15,5	8,3	16,0	2	123,9
	Revised 1891-92	23,3	16,2	19,6	18,4	9,2	16,6	2	103,5
	Accounts 1891-92	22,0	14,6	19 3	9,6	9,4	14,3	1	89,3
Total	Accounts 1890-91	245,0	56,3		18,6	94 0	3,6	3,8	421,3
	Budget 1891-92	256,6	92,2		20,2	87,8	16,9	4,1	477,8
	Revised 1891-92	256,6	67,3		23,3	93 0	17,4	4,4	462,0
	Accounts 1891-92	255,8	64,5		13,9	94,2	15,1	4,3	447,8
Deduct—Amounts transferred to other heads.	Accounts 1890-91	15,6	...		...	...	...	...	15,6
	Budget 1891-92	6,6	...		...	...	...	...	6,6
	Revised 1891-92	6,6	...		...	...	...	...	6,6
	Accounts 1891-92	11,2	...		...	...	...	...	11,2
Total	Accounts 1890-91	229,4	56,3		18,6	94,0	3,6	3,8	405,7
	Budget 1891-92	250,0	92,2		20,2	87,8	16,9	4,1	471,2
	Revised 1891-92	250,0	67,3		23,3	93,0	17,4	4,4	455,4
	Accounts 1891-92	244,6	64,5		13,9	94,2	15,1	4,3	436,6

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			Total.
England	Accounts 1890-91	115,8	37,8	153,6	Total, including England	Accounts 1890-91	559,3
	Budget 1891-92	172,1	67,3	239,4		Budget 1891-92	710,6
	Revised 1891-92	145,1	63,3	208,4		Revised 1891-92	663,8
	Accounts 1891-92	133,4	58,0	191,4		Accounts 1891-92	628,0

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

21.—Marine—*continued.*

142. The saving on the Budget in the Indian expenditure occurred almost entirely under *Other Charges*, owing chiefly to the provision made in the Lower Burma Budget for a vessel for the Baragua flats and for a new lantern for the Light Vessel *Krishna* not having been required during the year, and to the adjustment of the cost of the new vessel *Brahmakund* having been effected in the Assam accounts for 1890-91 instead of in 1891-92 as was anticipated. The *Other charges* in India also showed a saving of 4,0, of which 3 were due to smaller charges of coal depots, 8 to short expenditure on account of hire of vessel for the tour of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and 1,0 to the adjustment of the charges for the Naval Commander-in-Chief in India under *General Supervision and Accounts* instead of under this head as was provided in the estimate. This last-mentioned head did not, however, show a corresponding increase owing to savings resulting from the leave on medical certificate of the Director of the Royal Indian Marine and vacancies in office establishments. The decrease under *Marine Survey and Establishment* was due to absences of officers on furlough and to vacancies in India and Lower Burma, but it was partly counterbalanced by an increase in Bengal owing to the appointment of an Assistant Engineer-Surveyor for the survey of steam vessels at Calcutta. The expenditure under *Dockyards*, though larger than that of 1890-91, owing to more work having been undertaken in the Kidderpore Dockyard, showed a saving on the Budget as the provision for erecting electric light apparatus in the Bombay Dockyard was utilized to a very small extent. Under *Salaries of Officers and men afloat* the saving in India resulted from the establishment having been below the sanctioned strength, owing to the loss of the *Enterprise*, and from the provision of 1,0 for allowances to officers serving on the floating defences not having been required, as the floating defences were not taken over by the Admiralty during the year, counterbalanced partly by the payment of arrears of victualling charges. A part of the saving in Lower Burma was due to a new vessel, for which establishment charges had been provided, not having arrived during the year, while that in Bengal was caused by the short strength owing to the loss of the pilot brig *Coleroon*. The increased expenditure under *Marine Stores* in India was due to special local purchases of English coal, that in Bengal to larger repairs to pilot vessels and the steamer *Guide*, and that in Lower Burma to heavy repairs to District Cess and Provincial launches, while in Upper Burma there was a saving on the Budget in the charges for repairs, coal and wood fuel. The charges under *Pilotage, etc.*, fluctuate and vary with the tonnage of ships visiting the ports. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the total expenditure in India of 30,9, due chiefly to the purchase of some new steamers for Upper Burma and Madras and to larger purchases of Marine stores as explained above.

143. In *England* the Budget provided for a payment of 60,0 to the Admiralty on account of subsidy for manning and maintaining the Indian Government Defence vessels, but these were not taken over during the year, and a sum of 6,0 only was paid in respect of two gun-boats from 23rd January 1892, and on account of coal and canal dues. There was also a saving in the advances of pay, etc., to Marine officers on appointment, but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase of 17,3 under stores, the demand for which proved considerably higher than was expected.

22.—Education.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Direction	Accounts 1890-91	...	2,5	..	2,5	2,0	6,3	4,0	4,6	5,3	4,4	31,6
	Budget 1891-92	...	2,7	...	2,5	2,0	6,3	4,1	4,2	5,4	4,6	31,8
	Revised 1891-92	..	2,7	...	2,5	2,0	6,3	4,1	4,2	5,5	4,6	31,9
	Accounts 1891-92	...	2,7	...	2,0	2,1	6,4	4,2	4,1	5,7	4,6	32,4
Inspection	Accounts 1890-91	8	8,0	2,3	6,7	3,8	60,2	25,2	16,1	34,3	22,4	179,8
	Budget 1891-92	8	8,2	3,2	6,9	3,8	52,1	26,5	16,4	34,0	22,4	174,3
	Revised 1891-92	9	8,1	3,3	6,5	3,8	61,0	26,5	16,4	35,3	22,2	184,0
	Accounts 1891-92	8	8,1	3,3	6,7	3,8	61,8	26,8	16,5	35,5	22,4	185,7
University	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,4	...	2,0	5,4
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3,8	...	1,5	5,3
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,2	...	1,5	5,7
	Accounts 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4,2	...	1,5	5,7
Government Colleges.	Accounts 1890-91	3,5	2,0	...	..	.	60,2	11,2	5,8	28,9	25,2	130,8
	Budget 1891-92	3,6	2,0	...	...	..	61,7	11,6	6,1	31,0	25,1	141,1
	Revised 1891-92	3,6	2,0	...	...	...	64,6	10,6	5,7	29,0	25,3	140,8
	Accounts 1891-92	3,6	2,0	...	...	...	65,4	10,2	5,3	29,5	25,6	141,6
Government Schools	Accounts 1890-91	3,7	36,9	4	5,3	9,7	78,6	101,6	65,3	87,4	187,7	576,6
	Budget 1891-92	3,8	39,4	5	6,2	10,3	80,0	101,1	69,7	87,2	200,9	599,1
	Revised 1891-92	3,7	36,0	5	7,0	9,9	78,5	102,6	68,4	94,0	194,3	595,8
	Accounts 1891-92	3,7	36,1	5	7,0	9,7	78,4	103,8	67,9	98,0	193,0	598,1

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

22.—Education—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.		Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
				Upper.	Lower.							
Grants-in-aid and Payments by Results.	Accounts 1890-91	5,1	8,6	3,5	16,4	15,1	122,5	30,9	26,8	73,6	51,2	353,7
	Budget 1891-92	5,4	8,1	3,4	20,9	16,8	132,7	34,5	27,5	70,5	57,4	377,2
	Revised 1891-92	5,4	8,2	3,7	17,7	16,1	127,4	33,3	27,5	72,3	47,9	359,5
	Accounts 1891-92	5,7	8,0	4,4	17,3	15,8	128,5	33,5	28,7	74,4	45,7	362,0
Scholarships	Accounts 1890-91	5	2,8	4	1,4	1,9	21,2	5,4	6,5	2,0	6,0	48,1
	Budget 1891-92	6	3,9	9	1,6	2,3	17,6	5,5	9,7	2,1	9,1	53,3
	Revised 1891-92	7	2,9	5	1,3	2,0	21,4	5,4	6,9	2,2	7,2	50,5
	Accounts 1891-92	7	3,1	5	1,5	2,0	21,2	5,6	7,0	2,5	7,6	51,7
Other Charges	Accounts 1890-91	5	3,3	...	9,0	7	4,3	2,9	1,7	2,7	12,6	37,7
	Budget 1891-92	7	4,1	1	9,1	8	3,9	2,6	2,3	3,3	15,4	42,3
	Revised 1891-92	9	3,7	...	8,7	6	4,3	2,5	2,2	2,8	18,0	43,7
	Accounts 1891-92	5	3,9	...	8,5	5	4,6	2,8	3,7	2,7	17,9	45,1
TOTAL	Accounts 1890-91	14,1	64,1	47,9		33,2	353,3	181,2	130,2	234,2	311,5	1,369,7
	Budget 1891-92	14,0	68,4	55,3		36,0	354,3	185,9	139,7	233,5	336,4	1,424,4
	Revised 1891-92	15,2	63,6	51,7		34,4	363,5	185,0	135,5	242,0	321,0	1,411,9
	Accounts 1891-92	15,0	63,9	52,3		33,9	366,3	186,9	137,4	248,3	318,3	1,422,3

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.		
England	Accounts 1890-91	1,5	5	2,0	Total, including England. Accounts 1890-91	1,371,7
	Budget 1891-92	1,8	7	2,5	Budget 1891-92	1,426,9
	Revised 1891-92	1,8	8	2,0	Revised 1891-92	1,414,5
	Accounts 1891-92	1,7	8	2,5	Accounts 1891-92	1,424,8

144. The charges under this head continue to increase in most provinces with the spread of education, the increase in 1891-92 having been largest in Madras and Bengal. The Budget was, on the whole, a fair approximation to the actuals, a large saving in Bombay having been counterbalanced by increases in Bengal and Madras.

145. There was an increase of 11,4 under *Inspection* which occurred chiefly in Bengal owing to the estimate having been framed at too low a figure from want of sufficient data, the estimates of District Boards not having been received in time.

146. Under *Government Colleges* also there was an increase of 3,7 in Bengal, due to over-estimate of probable savings from salaries and to insufficient provision for the charges of the Boarding-house attached to the Bethune College for ladies. But it was nearly counterbalanced by savings in the North-Western Provinces, due to lower salaries drawn by acting officers, and in Madras where the Budget was pitched too high. The charges for *Government Schools* agreed closely with the estimate, taking all the provinces together; but taking them individually, Madras showed an increase of 10,8 consequent on the rapidly increasing number of schools, chiefly under District Boards, and North-Western Provinces of 2,7, owing to the raising of the status of several Zilla schools to that of high schools, and the establishment of new zilla schools at Almorah and Pilibhit, and to higher expenditure from increments of fees. On the other hand Bombay showed a saving of 7,9, as the revisions in Provincial Institutions, which were contemplated when the Budget was framed, were not given effect to during the whole of the year. There were savings in the Central Provinces and Bengal also, owing to the transfer of some schools to the control of Municipalities in the former and to Joint Committees in the latter. *Grants-in-aid* exhibited a saving of 15.2, of which 11,7 in Bombay was only nominal, a large amount having been transferred to Local Funds and charged under Contributions, and also to the Public Works Department for construction of school buildings. The Lower Burma Budget was pitched too high and the Madras one too low. The saving in Bengal was the result partly of the Budget having been framed on insufficient data as mentioned under *Inspection* and partly of the provision for certain *Scholarships* and *Other charges* under this head, whereas the actual charges were classified under the proper heads. Under *Scholarships*, the excess in Bengal has been partially explained above and the rest was due to no provision having been made for Assam Scholarships payable in Bengal. In the Punjab and Bombay the provisions were not fully utilized. *Other charges* exceeded the Budget in the Punjab owing to the construction of an endowed school at Delhi, for which no provision was made in the Budget, and in Bombay owing to larger purchase of books for the Government Book Depôt, but this was more than covered by additional receipts realised from the Depôt.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

23.—Ecclesiastical.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Church of England	Accounts	1890-91	12,4	3,1	1,6	4,2	1,5	11,8	16,5	19,2	28,3	23,7	122,3
	Budget	1891-92	13,3	3,3	2,2	4,9	1,7	11,5	17,2	18,6	26,5	23,9	123,1
	Revised	1891-92	9,7	3,1	2,2	4,4	1,0	12,9	16,3	18,6	28,4	20,8	117,4
	Accounts	1891-92	10,2	3,2	2,2	4,4	1,0	13,0	16,5	18,5	28,3	21,1	118,4
Church of Scotland	Accounts	1890-91	8	...	...	..	...	1,7	1,2	5	1,9	3,3	9,4
	Budget	1891-92	8	...	...	...	...	1,2	1,2	1,0	2,8	3,5	10,5
	Revised	1891-92	8	...	..	...	...	1,3	1,7	...	2,0	3,2	9,0
	Accounts	1891-92	8	...	...	...	...	1,4	1,8	...	1,8	3,1	8,9
Allowance to other Clergymen.	Accounts	1890-91	5	2	1	6	...	1,0	1,7	1,9	1,1	2,2	9,3
	Budget	1891-92	6	2	1	5	...	8	1,8	1,9	1,2	2,2	9,3
	Revised	1891-92	6	2	1	5	...	1,0	1,9	2,2	1,1	2,3	9,9
	Accounts	1891-92	6	2	1	5	...	1,0	1,7	2,1	1,0	2,1	9,3
Other Charges	Accounts	1890-91	3,0	7	6	1,0	3	3,3	3,3	3,1	4,5	4,7	24,5
	Budget	1891-92	2,7	1,0	4	1,2	5	3,5	3,3	3,4	5,3	4,9	26,2
	Revised	1891-92	2,6	9	2	1,1	3	3,5	3,3	2,8	4,2	5,2	24,1
	Accounts	1891-92	2,8	7	4	1,2	2	3,4	3,3	3,1	4,8	4,5	24,4
TOTAL	Accounts	1890-91	16,7	4,0	8,1		1,8	17,8	22,7	24,7	35,8	33,9	165,5
	Budget	1891-92	17,4	4,5	9,3		2,2	17,0	23,5	24,9	35,8	34,5	169,1
	Revised	1891-92	13,7	4,2	8,5		1,3	18,7	23,2	23,6	35,7	31,5	160,4
	Accounts	1891-92	14,1	4,1	8,8		1,2	8,8	23,3	23,7	35,9	30,8	161,0

			Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.				TOTAL.
England	Accounts	1890-91	4	1	5	Total, including England.	Accounts	1890-91	166,0
	Budget	1891-92	6	2	8		Budget	1891-92	169,9
	Revised	1891-92	4	2	6		Revised	1891-92	161,0
	Accounts	1891-92	4	2	6		Accounts	1891-92	161,6

147. The charges under this head are liable to considerable fluctuations, owing to changes in the *personnel* of chaplains involving the substitution of junior for senior chaplains, or *vice versâ*. The only points requiring special notice are that under *Church of England*, there was a saving of 3,1 in India, due chiefly to the absence of the Lord Bishop on furlough, and of 2,8 in Bombay, due to the absence of a large number of chaplains on leave; while there were increases of 1,5 in Bengal and 1,8 in Madras, arising from an overestimate of the probable savings from salaries due to absences on leave, etc. Under *Church of Scotland* the Punjab Budget provided for a chaplain who was not entertained, while the Madras Budget provided for three chaplains, one of whom (as in the previous year) was not entertained.

24.—Medical.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Medical Establishments.	Accounts	1890-91	9,3	18,6	10,0	14,0	11,6	58,0	44,4	29,5	43,0	29,4	267,8
	Budget	1891-92	9,6	18,6	10,0	14,0	12,2	55,1	44,8	31,0	45,7	30,3	271,3
	Revised	1891-92	9,2	17,5	10,5	13,4	12,3	55,1	44,7	28,4	44,3	30,1	265,5
	Accounts	1891-92	9,8	18,4	10,7	13,6	12,2	56,4	43,7	28,6	44,5	30,6	268,5
Vaccine Establishments and Sanitary Commissioner.	Accounts	1890-91	6,2	4,3	5	2,8	2,4	20,6	15,6	10,6	25,1	27,5	115,6
	Budget	1891-92	7,0	4,7	7	2,7	2,3	24,3	16,6	11,3	24,0	31,1	124,7
	Revised	1891-92	6,4	5,0	5	2,9	2,6	21,6	15,4	10,9	76,8	27,8	169,9
	Accounts	1891-92	6,2	4,5	5	2,9	2,6	21,4	15,8	11,0	81,4	28,1	174,4
Medical Colleges and Schools.	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	3	...	26,9	2,7	10,4	14,9	17,5	72,7
	Budget	1891-92	...	...	...	3	...	26,7	3,0	10,8	15,4	18,9	75,1
	Revised	1891-92	...	...	...	3	...	26,5	2,8	10,2	15,2	18,4	73,4
	Accounts	1891-92	...	...	...	2	..	26,8	2,7	10,2	16,0	18,9	74,1
Government Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Accounts	1890-91	3,2	7,1	6,4	2,0	9,0	41,2	40,8	28,7	84,8	59,5	282,7
	Budget	1891-92	3,8	7,6	7,0	3,0	9,5	41,6	40,9	31,5	83,2	61,7	289,8
	Revised	1891-92	3,7	7,0	6,1	2,5	9,3	44,5	41,9	30,3	92,8	59,8	297,9
	Accounts	1891-92	3,8	6,9	5,6	1,8	9,7	44,4	42,5	31,2	92,7	59,7	298,3
Lunatic Asylum	Accounts	1890-91	3	1,5	...	2,9	8	11,2	6,4	3,3	8,2	10,5	45,1
	Budget	1891-92	4	1,8	...	2,7	8	12,0	6,6	3,4	8,5	11,2	47,4
	Revised	1891-92	4	1,6	...	3,0	8	11,5	6,6	3,3	8,4	10,4	46,0
	Accounts	1891-92	4	1,6	...	2,9	8	11,0	6,5	3,2	8,5	10,4	45,3

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

24.—Medical—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Grants for Medical Purposes.	Accounts. 1890-91.	1,2	1	...	8	1,0	3	9	...	6	3	5,2
	Budget. 1891-92.	1,0	3	...	4	5	3	8	...	5	6	4,4
	Revised. 1891-92.	9	2	1	7	4	3	1,2	...	7	5	5,0
	Accounts 1891-92.	1,3	2	1	8	5	3	1,2	...	8	3	5,5
Other Charges.	Accounts. 1890-91.	...	...	...	7		4,3	4	1	1,8	2,0	9,3
	Budget. 1891-92.	...	...	...	8	...	4,2	4	2	1,8	2,6	10,0
	Revised. 1891-92.	...	...	...	7	...	4,0	4	1	1,9	2,0	9,1
	Accounts. 1891-92.	...	..	...	7	...	4,1	6	1	1,9	1,9	9,3
TOTAL.	Accounts. 1890-91	20,2	31,6	40,4		24,8	162,5	111,2	82,6	178,4	146,7	798,4
	Budget. 1891-92	21,8	33,0	41,6		25,3	164,2	113,1	88,2	179,1	156,4	822,7
	Revised. 1891-92	20,6	31,3	40,7		25,4	163,5	113,0	83,2	240,1	149,0	866,8
	Accounts. 1891-92	21,5	31,6	39,8		25,8	164,4	113,0	84,3	245,8	149,2	875,4

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England.	Accounts. 1890-91.	6,5	2,1	8,6	Total, including England.	Accounts. 1890-91.	807,0
	Budget. 1891-92.	7,5	2,9	10,4		Budget. 1891-92.	833,1
	Revised. 1891-92.	7,0	3,0	10,0		Revised. 1891-92.	876,8
	Accounts. 1891-92.	6,5	2,8	9,3		Accounts. 1891-92.	884,7

148. The Indian charges under this head exceeded the Budget by 52,7 in the aggregate. This is more than accounted for by an increase of 57,4 under *Sanitation and Vaccination* in Madras which was however mostly nominal, being due to the adjustment under this head of the charges for the Local Establishments for clearing tanks and wells instead of under "22—Miscellaneous" as before. The charges, however, rose considerably at the close of the year owing to the famine in several districts. The excess under this head was to some extent counterbalanced by savings of 3,0 in Bombay, due to certain appointments having been kept vacant and some others filled by junior officers, and of 2,9 in Bengal, mainly due to the estimate of local expenditure having been framed too high for want of sufficient data in the absence of estimates from the District Boards.

149. Madras exhibited a large incr ease (9,5) also under *Hospitals and Dispensaries*, consequent on an increase in the number of patients in hospitals, and the establishment of new hospitals under District Boards. The Bengal Budget did not provide for the contributions payable by District Boards to Municipalities for the hospitals and dispensaries under their control, and there was also an increase in this Province in the diet and clothing charges, while the North-Western Provinces Budget was exceeded on account of some special grants sanctioned during the year. On the other hand, there was a saving of 2,0 in Bombay, due to smaller charges for diet and medicine, and of 1,4 and 1,2 in Upper and Lower Burma, where the estimates were framed too high.

150. Under *Medical Establishment* in Bengal the charges for travelling allowance and cost of medical stores were under-estimated, and too large a deduction was made on account of probable savings from salaries, while the similar deductions in the North-Western Provinces and Madras were too small. In the Punjab the appointment of Assistant Surgeons to have charge of districts in the absence on leave, etc., of Commissioned Medical Officers, diminished the expenditure under the head. The other heads do not call for remarks.

25.—Political.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Political Agents.	Accounts. 1890-91.	161,5	1,5	18,2	1	5,8	...	2,9	18,8	8,4	56,0	273,2
	Budget. 1891-92.	173,9	1,6	19,9	...	7,0	..	2,9	18,2	7,5	55,9	286,9
	Revised. 1891-92.	168,4	1,6	23,6	...	11,0	..	3,0	19,6	7,4	55,3	289,9
	Accounts 1891-92.	172,4	1,4	23,4	..	10,5	...	3,3	19,9	7,7	54,2	292,8
Charges on the N.-W. Frontier.	Accounts. 1890-91.	87,4	..		.	..	.	..	23,8	...	...	111,2
	Budget. 1891-92.	92,8	.	.		...	. .	...	32,3	...	...	125,1
	Revised 1891-92.	95,0	...		.	..		..	29,3	..	...	124,3
	Accounts. 1891-92.	89,6	..	...	...	..		...	28,5	..	...	118,1
Political Subsidies.	Accounts. 1890-91.	159,3	. .	..	...	...	...	. .	1,2	...	...	160,5
	Budget. 1891-92.	138,9	...	1,2	...	..	...	...	1,2	...	...	[illegible]
	Revised. 1891-92.	183,5	...	...	...	..	..	...	2,2	...	...	185,7
	Accounts 1891-92.	127,8	..	...	...	...	.	...	1,8	...	...	129,6

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

25.—Political—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.		Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
				Upper.	Lower.							
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs.	Accounts. 1890-91	3,2	...	1	.	2	1	...	3,8	...	2,0	9,4
	Budget 1891-92	5,2	...	3	1	3	3	...	4,0	...	2,0	12,2
	Revised 1891-92	4,5	...	2	1	3	6	...	4,1	...	1,7	11,5
	Accounts 1891-92	4,3	...	2	1	1	5	...	4,1	...	1,7	11,0
Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels.	Accounts. 1890-91	3,7	...	5	1,3	1	1,7	..	1,1	...	4,9	13,3
	Budget 1891-92	6,7	..	4	4	2	1,6	2	1,7	...	4,5	15,7
	Revised 1891-92	4,4	...	5	5	1	3	1	1,5	...	3,2	10,6
	Accounts 1891-92	2,5	...	4	5	1	2,7	1	1,8	...	3,2	11,3
Refugees and State Prisoners.	Accounts. 1890-91	4,4	...	2	3	...	5	9,9	55,9	4	4,9	76,5
	Budget 1891-92	5,1	...	1	1,5	..	6	11,2	55,0	5	5,4	79,4
	Revised 1891-92	4,5	...	3	3	...	5	12,4	54,1	2	4,8	77,1
	Accounts 1891-92	4,7	...	2	2	...	4	12,7	53,1	2	13,1	84,6
Other Charges	Accounts. 1890-91	38,7	1	17,2	4	2	7,4	1	17,1	2	13,3	94,7
	Budget 1891-92	36,3	2	8,8	7	6	2,1	2	8,6	1	15,4	73,0
	Revised 1891-92	4[illegible],8	2	11,1	4	1	5,6	3	11,3	1	15,3	85,2
	Accounts 1891-92	39,5	1	10,9	3	1	5,4	3	11,1	—	15,6	83,3
TOTAL	Accounts. 1890-91	458,2	1,6	38,3		6,3	9,7	12,9	121,7	9,0	81,1	738,8
	Budget 1891-92	458,9	1,8	33,4		8,1	4,6	14,5	121,0	8,1	83,2	733,6
	Revised 1891-92	501,1	1,8	37,0		11,5	7,0	15,8	122,1	7,7	80,3	784,3
	Accounts 1891-92	440,8	1,5	36,2		10,8	9,0	16,4	120,3	7,9	87,8	730,7

England.		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
Mission to the Court of Persia.	Accounts. 1890-91	10,0	3,2	13,2
	Budget 1891-92	7,0	2,8	9,8
	Revised 1891-92	7,0	3,1	10,1
	Accounts 1891-92	7,0	3,0	10,0
Her Majesty's Establishment in China.	Accounts. 1890-91	12,5	4,1	16,6
	Budget 1891-92	12,5	4,9	17,4
	Revised 1891-92	12,5	5,4	17,9
	Accounts 1891-92	12,5	5,5	18,0
Other charges	Accounts. 1890-91	1,4	5	1,9
	Budget 1891-92	2,9	1,1	4,0
	Revised 1891-92	6,4	2,8	9,2
	Accounts 1891-92	6,3	2,7	9,0
Total England	Accounts. 1890-91	23,9	7,8	31,7
	Budget 1891-92	22,4	8,8	31,2
	Revised 1891-92	25,9	11,3	37,2
	Accounts 1891-92	25,8	11,2	37,0

Total, including England.		TOTAL.
	Accounts. 1890-91	770,5
	Budget 1891-92	764,8
	Revised 1891-92	821,5
	Accounts 1891-92	767,7

151. Under *Political Agents*, India showed a saving of 1,5, chiefly in contingent expenditure, although the actuals were 10,9 more than those of 1890-91, owing to the adjustment of a portion of the charges for the Quetta Assigned Tracts and some other Districts in Beluchistan under this head instead of under Land Revenue as before. In Bombay also there was a saving on the Budget of 1,,, owing mainly to the adjustment by deduction from the charges of foreign service contributions recovered in arrears from certain establishments which were declared during the year to be in foreign service. On the other hand, increased rates and arrears of pay, additional establishments, heavier travelling charges, and a special deputation to the Kachin Hills led to an increase of 3,5 in Upper Burma, while the North Lushai Agency charges and the Kashmir Residency charges caused the excesses over the Budget in Assam and the Punjab.

152. *Charges on the North-Western Frontier* were 3,2 and 3,8 less than the Budget in India and the Punjab. The India estimate did not provide for the newly sanctioned Commandant of the Zhob Levy Corps, still the actuals fell short owing to a large provision for the construction of buildings, etc., for the Zhob Levy Corps having been eventually transferred to the Public Works Department. In the Punjab the Budget provision of 4,0 for guarding the Gomal Pass and other tribal outposts was not utilized, but the actuals exceeded those of the previous year on account of the adjustment under this head of Zhob and Gomal Expedition charges which were formerly shown under the head *Other Charges.*

153. There was a saving of 11,7 under *Political Subsidies*, of which 11,0 occurred in India in the subsidy payable to the Amir of Afghanistan. 55,6 of the amount due for 1891-92 remained unpaid at the end of the year, while arrears amounting to 44,6 were paid during it. The small increase in the Punjab represents an additional subsidy sanctioned for the Ruler of Chitral and his sons after the Budget was framed.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

25.—Political—*concluded.*

154. The expenditure on *Darbar Presents* varies with the occasions for giving them. In India and Bombay savings of 4,2 and 1,3 were effected, while Bengal exhibited an excess of 1,1. Under *Refugees and State Prisoners* a provision of 1 0 for the marriage of Prince Jamshed Bukt in Lower Burma was not required. The departure of Sardar Mahomed Hashim Khan and his followers from Rawalpindi to Kurrachee in January 1892 and deaths and desertions among his followers as well as among those of Sardar Ayub Khan produced a saving of 1,9 in the Punjab. On the other hand, the Budget was exceeded in Bombay and the North-Western Provinces by 7,7 and 1,5, the net result under this head taking all the provinces together being an excess of 5,2. The increase in Bombay was partly due to the transfer of Sardar Mahomed Hashim Khan just mentioned, and the remainder was mainly nominal, being due to the adjustment of charges for Afghan refugees, amounting to 7,4 under this head instead of under "27—Territorial and Political Pensions" as before. The transfer of the allowances of Sardar Fateh Mahomed Khan during the year and the increases sanctioned to the allowances of the Afghan prisoners detained at Allahabad enhanced the charges in the North-Western Provinces

155. *Other Charges* showed an excess of 10,3, of which 3,2 occurred in India, owing mainly to the recoveries from Native States, on account of charges for organising the Imperial Service troops having been discontinued during the year. The Kaingtan-Chengmai mission and a larger outlay on rewards for intelligence mainly account for the excess of 2,1 in Upper Burma, while the charges in connection with the Sikkim Mission amounting to 5,0, for which no provision was made in the Budget, caused the excess in Bengal. The excess of 2,5 in the Punjab was chiefly due to Lieutenant Bower's special mission to Northern Thibet. The decrease in this Province as compared with the actuals of the previous year is due to the transfer of charges to the head "Charges on North-Western Frontier" mentioned above.

156. In England the sterling expenditure included the pay and allowances of an officer deputed to Lisbon in connection with the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty regarding Goa and of an officer attached to the suite of the Cesarewitch while in India, and a gratuity to a former Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, for which no provision was made in the Budget. There was also an excess of 7 for steamship service on the Karun River. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the special charges just mentioned were met to a large extent by a saving of 3,0 in the contribution of the Government of India towards the expenses of the Mission to the Court of Persia, which was reduced during the year from 10,0 to 7,0.

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.		Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh	Punjab	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL
					Upper	Lower.							
SCIENTIFIC.													
Survey of India	Accounts	1890-91	150,7	..	...	...		..			..		150,7
Survey of India	Budget	1891-92	124,2	...	..	...			..				124,2
Survey of India	Revised	1891-92	118,8	...	..	...		...		..			118,8
Survey of India	Accounts	1891-92	102,1	...	...	..			..		..		102,1
Botanical Survey	Accounts	1890-91	2,4	..		...		..	...				2,4
Botanical Survey	Budget	1891-92	1,8	..	..				...			...	1,8
Botanical Survey	Revised	1891-92	1,7	..									1,7
Botanical Survey	Accounts	1891-92	1,6	...	..	..						..	1,6
Geological Survey and Museum.	Accounts	1890-91	18,0							..		...	18,0
Geological Survey and Museum.	Budget	1891-92	19,9		...			...	...	..	..	..	19,9
Geological Survey and Museum.	Revised	1891-92	18,0	..	...				..				18,0
Geological Survey and Museum.	Accounts	1891-92	18,1	..		..	..		...	..	...	...	18,1
Meteorological Department.	Accounts	1890-91	26,0	...		..			...	..		..	26,0
Meteorological Department.	Budget	1891-92	27,5		..		...		...	...		...	27,5
Meteorological Department.	Revised	1891-92	25,6	..	...	..			..	...	..		25,6
Meteorological Department.	Accounts	1891-92	27,2	...			..	...	..	...	..		27,2
Archæological Department.	Accounts	1890-91	6,9			2					4	...	7,1
Archæological Department.	Budget	1891-92	4,4	..		1,0	...		4		2,2	...	8,0
Archæological Department.	Revised	1891-92	3,4			1,0		...	4		2,3	..	7,1
Archæological Department.	Accounts	1891-92	2,7			1,0			3		2,4	...	6,4
Museums	Accounts	1890-91	6,4	2	..	2	1	1,4	1,4	5	2,8	9	13,9
Museums	Budget	1891-92	7,2	2		3	2	1,5	1,4	4	2,7	1,0	14,9
Museums	Revised	1891-92	6,9	2	..	3	1	1,8	1,3	2,0	2,4	1,0	16,0
Museums	Accounts	1891-92	6,8	2	..	3	1	2,1	1,3	1,9	2,6	9	16,2
Other Scientific Departments	Accounts	1890-91	...		1	2,1	...	1,9	1	...	2,5	2,6	9,3
Other Scientific Departments	Budget	1891-92	..	..	1	3,3	...	1,8	1	...	2,6	2,9	10,8
Other Scientific Departments	Revised	1891-92	1,0	...	2	2,4	..	1,8	1	...	2,5	3,0	11,0
Other Scientific Departments	Accounts	1891-92	7	...	2	2,7	...	1,8	1		2,6	3,0	11,1

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Agricultural.												
Experimental Cultivation.	Accounts 1890-91	2,8	9	2,6	1	...	1,5	2,9	9	2	4,6	16,5
	Budget 1891-92	2,3	1,2	2,5	4	...	1,7	3,4	1,3	9	5,3	19,0
	Revised 1891-92	2,3	1,2	2,3	1	...	1,3	3,5	1,2	1	5,2	17,2
	Accounts 1891-92	2,7	1,3	2,5	1	...	1,8	3,7	1,1	1	4,8	18,1
Cinchona Plantations.	Accounts. 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	10,2	...	...	7,5	...	17,7
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	10,8	...	...	7,6	...	18,4
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	10,5	...	...	7,8	...	18,3
	Accounts 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	10,4	...	...	7,8	...	18,2
Public Exhibitions and Fairs.	Accounts. 1890-91	2	5	1	...	...	5	4,8	2,1	1	1,4	9,7
	Budget 1891-92	2	8	1	...	1	7	3,2	2,1	2	1,5	8,9
	Revised 1891-92	2	7	1	..	1	6	6,1	2,3	..	1,5	11,6
	Accounts 1891-92	1	5	3	...	1	9	6,9	2,5	...	1,2	12,5
Bull and Stallion Charges.	Accounts. 1890-91	27,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,5
	Budget 1891-92	28,7	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	28,7
	Revised 1891-92	28,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,7
	Accounts 1891-92	30,0	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,0
Botanical and other Public Gardens	Accounts. 1890-91	2	2,1	..	1	...	10,7	9,1	9,7	2,6	1,5	36,0
	Budget 1891-92	2	2,1	...	1	...	10,5	8,6	11,1	2,5	1,5	36,6
	Revised 1891-92	2	2,0	...	1	...	10,7	8,8	10,0	2,4	1,3	35,5
	Accounts 1891-92	2	2,1	...	1	...	10,8	9,0	10,4	2,7	1,3	36,6
Other Agricultural Charges.	Accounts. 1890-91	1,7	3	5	2,4	1	...	3	5,7	3,2	9,6	23,8
	Budget 1891-92	1,6	3	1,3	4,3	...	...	3	6,5	1,0	13,9	29,2
	Revised 1891-92	...	4	5	3,5	...	...	4	9,4	2,2	10,6	27,0
	Accounts 1891-92	...	4	3	3,4	...	1	2	9,4	2,2	10,5	26,5
Emigration.												
Emigration	Accounts 1890-91	9	...	...	...	2,8	3,5	2	...	1,3	1	8,8
	Budget 1891-92	9	...	...	...	3,5	4,6	3	...	1,3	1	10,7
	Revised 1891-92	9	...	...	...	2,7	3,6	3	...	1,4	1	9,0
	Accounts 1891-92	9	..	...	...	2,7	3,6	3	...	1,4	1	9,0
Statistics.												
Provincial Statistics	Accounts. 1890-91	1	1,0	4	5	1	..	...	1,1	4,4	7	8,3
	Budget 1891-92	1	1,0	5	6	1	...	...	1,1	5,2	6	9,2
	Revised 1891-92	1	9	4	6	1	2	...	1,0	5,2	5	9,0
	Accounts 1891-92	1	1,0	4	5	1	2	7	1,0	4,5	4	8,9
Other Statistical Charges.	Accounts. 1890-91	7,3	2,6	9	2,8	2,6	14,4	9,3	7,2	6,7	7,7	61,5
	Budget 1891-92	16,7	10,1	3,0	5,0	5,3	67,4	25,0	13,4	32,0	16,5	194,4
	Revised 1891-92	10,0	8,5	2	8,1	5,1	59,8	37,5	12,1	35,2	17,9	194,4
	Accounts 1891-92	8,4	7,6	2	8,6	5,0	57,3	37,1	12,5	35,5	14,3	186,5
Miscellaneous	Accounts. 1890-91	4,8	1	...	...	...	2	4	4	13,8	9	20,6
	Budget 1891-92	4,6	2	...	...	.	2	4	5	7,0	9	13,8
	Revised 1891-92	4,6	1	...	...	...	2	4	7	10,9	1,0	17,9
	Accounts 1891-92	4,7	...	..	...	...	2	4	8	8,5	1,0	15,6
Total	Accounts 1890-91	255,9	7,7	13,0		5,7	44,3	28,5	27,6	45,1	30,0	457,8
	Budget 1891-92	240,3	15,9	22,5		9,2	99,2	43,1	36,4	65,2	44,2	570,0
	Revised 1891-92	222,4	14,0	19,8		8,1	90,5	58,8	38,7	72,4	42,1	560,8
	Accounts 1891-92	206,3	13,1	20,6		8,0	89,2	60,0	39,6	70,3	37,5	544,6

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts. 1890-91	21,1	6,9	28,0	Total, including England	Accounts 1890-91	485,8
	Budget 1891-92	23,4	9,2	32,6		Budget 1891-92	608,6
	Revised 1891-92	30,8	13,4	44,2		Revised 1891-92	611,0
	Accounts 1891-92	29,9	12,9	42,8		Accounts 1891-92	587,4

157. Compared with 1890-91 there was a large increase in the charges under this head owing to the expenditure connected with the census operations. The bulk of the saving on the Budget occurred in the charges of the *Survey of India*, which showed a saving of 22,1 on the estimate, chiefly owing to the amounts recoverable from Wards' estates, etc., on account of the cost of survey work done for them both during 1891-92 and in previous years having been transferred to the head Advances recoverable, pending recovery, in lieu of the old practice of treating them as final expenditure and only deducting from the expenditure of the year the amounts actually recovered.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*concluded.*

158. The *Geological* and *Archæological Surveys* showed savings of 1,8 and 1,7 owing to vacancies during the year in the appointments of Deputy and Assistant Superintendents of the former Survey and to the non-payment of the cost of the publication of Dr. Burgess' reports on Archæology. Provincial *Museums* exceeded the Budget in Bengal and the Punjab owing to special expenditure in connection with the collections of specimens of Budhist remains and coins respectively. *Other Scientific Departments* represent in India charges for the exploration of coal and petroleum. The saving in Lower Burma occurred in the expenditure on tin-mining operations in the Mergui District. The Hardwar Kumbh Fair enhanced the charges under *Public Exhibitions and Fairs* in the North-Western Provinces. The increase in *Bull and Stallion Charges* occurred mainly under purchase and feed of stallions. The *Other Agricultural Charges* consist chiefly of veterinary charges. The variations in India and Punjab were chiefly due to the adjustment of the whole of the charges for the Lahore Veterinary School in the Punjab accounts instead of in the accounts of both the provinces in parts as before. The continuance of the Cattle Disease Inspection Department, the abolition of which was contemplated when the Budget was framed, accounts for the increase in Madras. In Burma the veterinary class at Rangoon was not opened from the beginning of the year as was expected, and the full complement of Veterinary Assistants provided for was not entertained, while in Bombay the post of the Veterinary Officer attached to the Bacteriological laboratory at Poona was left vacant for a portion of the year, and the Provincial grant of 1,5 for the "Civil Veterinary Department" was not utilised. The *Other Statistical Charges* represent mainly the cost of the Census operations, which, considering the character and magnitude of the charges, agreed fairly well with the estimate in the aggregate, though there were considerable variations in the individual Provinces. The variations under *Miscellaneous* were chiefly due to changes introduced in Madras in the Civil Service Examinations.

159. In *England* the accounts included the annual grant of 1,0 to the Imperial Institute, which was sanctioned after the Budget was framed. There was also an increase of 3,1 in the purchase of stallions. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 1,8 in objects of a literary, scientific, or antiquarian character.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
927,1	RECEIPTS	821,4	891,1	897,3

160. The receipts fell short of those of the previous year by 29,8, but exceeded the Budget by 75,9. The falling off compared with 1890-91 occurred chiefly under the head Gain by Exchange, owing to the rate of exchange for remittances for the East Indian Railway and for revenue stores of Guaranteed Railways having been specially favourable for Government in that year. The improvement over the Budget resulted mainly from some extraordinary receipts, the chief among which are a repayment by the Bombay Port Trust of a portion of its non-interest bearing debt, the sale proceeds of some lands in Bombay, the recovery of the first instalment of the fine imposed upon the Manipuris on account of the late outbreak, and a special receipt in England on account of value of stores lost in transit to India. In 1890-91 also there were some extraordinary receipts, but they were slightly smaller.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.

		India.	Central Provinces.	BURMA Upper.	BURMA Lower.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan, and Medical Retiring Funds	Accounts 1890-91	22,2	...	...	...	...	2,7	...	...	13,8	9,3	48,0
	Budget 1891-92	23,3	...	...	...	...	2,5	...	...	12,7	8,8	47,3
	Revised 1891-92	17,2	...	...	...	...	2,3	...	...	12,5	7,5	39,5
	Accounts 1891-92	19,1	...	...	..	...	1,4	...	...	10,6	8,8	39,9
Subscriptions to the Civil Funds	Accounts 1890-91	5,8	1,7	7	1,6	1,2	14,5	11,6	6,2	5,3	8,2	56,8
	Budget 1891-92	6,0	1,8	7	1,6	1,2	14,5	11,5	6,0	5,2	7,2	56,3
	Revised 1891-92	6,1	1,5	6	1,7	9	14,5	11,0	6,0	5,5	7,3	55,1
	Accounts 1891-92	6,1	1,4	6	1,5	9	14,7	10,8	6,3	5,4	7,5	55,2
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities	Accounts 1890-91	50,2	3,2	...	3	2	12,5	4,7	7,9	3,4	25,6	108,0
	Budget 1891-92	50,2	2,8	...	2	2	6,7	3,3	6,1	3,3	27,2	100,0
	Revised 1891-92	52,5	2,5	4	2	2	11,6	5,1	6,1	9,4	23,5	111,5
	Accounts 1891-92	53,2	2,3	4	2	3	12,6	5,3	5,0	9,2	23,7	112,2
Other Items	Accounts 1890-91	1,3	5	5	4	3	1,1	2,4	6	1,3	1,1	9,5
	Budget 1891-92	1,7	6	5	3	4	1,2	1,7	6	1,6	1,2	9,8
	Revised 1891-92	1,2	6	4	4	4	1,2	1,9	7	1,5	1,2	9,5
	Accounts 1891-92	1,1	6	4	3	4	1,4	2,4	7	1,3	1,3	9,9
TOTAL	Accounts 1890-91	79,5	5,4	3,5		1,7	30,8	18,7	14,7	23,8	44,2	222,3
	Budget 1891-92	81,8	5,2	3,3		1,8	24,9	16,5	12,7	22,8	44,4	213,4
	Revised 1891-92	77,0	4,6	3,7		1,5	29,6	18,0	12,8	28,9	39,5	215,6
	Accounts 1891-92	79,5	4,3	3,4		1,6	30,1	18,5	12,0	26,5	41,3	217,2

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.		TOTAL.
England	Accounts 1890-91	101,9	33,3	135,2	Total, including England — Accounts 1890-91	357,5
	Budget 1891-92	98,3	38,5	136,8	Budget 1891-92	350,2
	Revised 1891-92	100,8	43,0	144,7	Revised 1891-92	360,3
	Accounts 1891-92	100,6	43,7	144,3	Accounts 1891-92	361,5

161. *Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan, and Medical Retiring Funds* and the *Civil Funds* are declining every year with the retirement and death of old subscribers, the Funds being closed to new members. In Bengal the amounts under the first head represent the net proceeds of the Orphangunj Bazar at Kidderpore, near Calcutta, and the decrease was due to larger outlay for improvements to the Bazar.

162. *Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities* from officers lent to Foreign service increased in India owing to additional contributions paid by officers serving in Rajputana and Central India. The Budget did not provide in Bengal for the recovery of arrears of contributions which it was anticipated would be recovered in full in the previous year, in Madras for contributions from the officers lent to the South Indian Railway Company and in the North-Western Provinces for contributions from the officers and staff taken over from the Tirhoot State Railway by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company. The decline in the Central Provinces was due to the diminished number of officers lent to Railway Companies, and

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances—*continued.*

that in the Punjab to reversions of some officers from Foreign to Government service and furloughs taken by other officers. In Bombay the receipts were over-estimated, the previous year's figures having been swelled by the recovery of arrears.

163. In England the increase occurred mainly in the receipts on account of the Bengal Military Fund.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

		India	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Receipts from Sale of Stationery.	Accounts . 1890-91 .	1	...	6	3,4	1	8,3	1,2	2,7	3,3	3,0	22,7
	Budget . 1891-92 .	...	...	6	2,0	1	7,0	1,4	2,2	2,0	1,8	18,0
	Revised . 1891-92 .	...	...	7	2,5	...	7,1	1,2	2,1	4,6	2,2	20,4
	Accounts . 1891-92 .	4	...	2	2,0	1	5,2	7	2,5	4,2	2,4	18,3
Sales of Gazettes and other Publications.	Accounts . 1890-91 .	4,8	1	...	8	1	8,5	4,5	3	3,6	2,7	25,4
	Budget . 1891-92 .	4,5	2	...	6	...	8,2	4,4	3	4,9	2,5	25,6
	Revised . 1891-92 .	4,9	2	...	8	1	8,2	4,0	5	3,8	2,3	24,8
	Accounts . 1891-92 .	4,7	1	...	8	1	8,0	3,1	5	3,5	2,6	23,4
Other Press Receipts.	Accounts . 1890-91	7,3	6	.	4	2	18,2	2,5	8,9	2,7	3,6	44,4
	Budget 1891-92 .	5,7	2,1	..	2	2	2,9	1,2	7,0	3,0	3,4	25,7
	Revised . 1891-92 .	7,6	2,8	...	5	4	2,9	4,0	9,9	3,2	3,4	34,7
	Accounts 1891-92 .	9,6	3,9	..	6	3	4,9	5,2	10,7	2,8	3,7	41,7
Total .	Accounts . 1890-91 .	12,2	7	5,2		4	35,0	8,2	11,9	9,6	9,3	92,5
	Budget . 1891-92	10,2	2 3	3,4		3	18,1	7,0	9,5	10,8	7,7	69,3
	Revised 1891-92	12,5	3,0	4,5		5	18,2	9,2	12,5	11,6	7,9	79,9
	Accounts . 1891-92	14,7	4,0	4,2		5	18,1	9,0	13,7	10,5	8,7	83,4

164. The variations under *Receipts from Sale of Stationery* are mainly due to variations in the supply of stationery to State Railways; in Bombay, larger supplies were made to the Berar Administration. Receipts from *Sales of Gazettes and other Publications* were less than the Budget in the North-Western Provinces owing to the adjustment under *Other Press Receipts* of certain recoveries previously adjusted under this head, while the receipts were over-estimated in Madras. The *Other Press Receipts* of the preceding year were exceptionally high owing to large recoveries on account of printing work in connection with the Census The figures for 1891-92 in India, Bengal, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces also include some recoveries on this account, which were not foreseen when the Budget was framed. In the Central Provinces the Central Jail Press at Nagpur, recently established, did extensive printing work, and in the Punjab the estimates which were based on the information available from the previous year's figures did not provide adequately for printing work done at the Central Jail Press, Lahore, for the Judicial Department.

XXIV.—Exchange.

Sterling Amounts. 1890-91. Accounts.	1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.		Gain + or Loss — by Exchange. 1890-91. Accounts.	1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
475,5	316,3	536,3	551,2	Guaranteed Companies	+23,0	+14,9	—1	+8,6
				Subsidised and other Companies—				
—87,2	—100,9	—46,0	—28,7	Southern Mahratta and Mysore . .	+10,8	+16,5	+12,3	+9,1
—150,6	—126,7	—78,2	—65,0	Indian Midland	+31,1	+31,3	+26,6	+23,4
—605,6	—209,2	—302 0	—303,1	Bengal-Nagpur	+25,6	+44 6	+63,7	+58,3
—13,8	—25,0	—14,3	—11,7	Bengal Central	—8	—1	+5	+8
—116,5	—38,8	—32,4	+122,7	Rohilkhund-Kumaon	—1,6	+8,3	+8,5	—6,8
				Total Subsidised and other Companies .	+65,1	+100,6	+111,6	+84,8
				Remittance Accounts.				
184,5	197,0	205,5	201,0	East Indian Railway Advances . .	+13,8	—18,5	—24,9	—24,5
128,9	175,0	115,8	93,3	Rajputana-Malwa Railway Advances .	—1,6	—3,6	—6,4	—6,9
71,6	186,0	65,2	62,6	South Indian Railway ditto . .	—4,4	—5,9	—3,3	—7,0
5,6	24,0	18,0	17,8	Bengal and North-Western Railway Advances	—1	—8	—2,2	—2,2
336,1	613,3	510,4	527,5	Miscellaneous	—17,6	—45,3	—25,5	—21,3
				Total Remittance Accounts .	—9,9	—74,1	—62,3	—61,9
				Total .	+78,2	+41,4	+49,2	+31,5

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXIV.—Exchange—*continued.*

165. The total gain fell short of the actuals of the previous year and the Budget by 46,7 and 9,9, respectively. There was a large increase in the gain on the remittances of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, resulting from the fall in the rate of exchange having enhanced the difference between the contract rate for the Railway and the average rate of the year and also, as far as the Budget was concerned, from an increase in the amount of these remittances. The fall in the rate of exchange would have increased the gain in connection with the remittances of capital of the other railways also, but for a considerable reduction in the amount of these remittances as compared with both the actuals of the previous year and the Budget. As regards the remittances adjusted through the remittance accounts of the Secretary of State, the fall in the rate of exchange added to the loss in all the cases. In the case of the East Indian Railway, the remittances for which are made at the average rate obtained for Secretary of State's bills during the previous half-year, there was a net gain in 1890-91 owing to the average rate for the half-years ending 31st December 1889 and 30th June 1890, at which the remittances of the Railway for nine months of the year were made, having been below the average rate of the year. The half-yearly average rates at which the remittances in 1891-92 were made, were however all above the average rate of the year, and as a consequence there was a large loss on these remittances. Notwithstanding a fall in the rate of exchange the loss on the miscellaneous remittances was smaller than the Budget by 24,0. This was chiefly due to the fact that towards the end of the year a considerable sum was received in this country on account of family remittances of officers serving in India, the rate of exchange at which they were allowed to be made having been considerably above the market rate at the time. The remittances having been made towards the end of the year, a large portion of them was not paid until 1892-93. The credits on the receipts in India had, however, to be taken to revenue in 1891-92, and thereby reduced the loss of that year, while the debits on account of exchange on the payments in England will swell the loss of 1892-93.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.		Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
					Upper.	Lower.							
Gain by Exchange on Transactions in India.	Accounts	1890-91	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1,6
	Budget	1891-92	1,2	...	1,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3,0
	Revised	1891-92	9	..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2,2
	Accounts	1891-92	7	...	8	...	...	...	...	..	...	8	2,3
Premium on Bills	Accounts	1890-91	8,5	1	1,7	1,6	...	4,3	3	6	3,0	2,2	22,3
	Budget	1891-92	9,1	2	1,9	1,6	...	4,5	4	6	3,0	1,7	23,0
	Revised	1891-92	7,7	1	2,5	1,0	1	5,2	4	4	1,5	3,0	21,9
	Accounts	1891-92	8,9	1	2,8	1,7	1	5,5	2	5	1,7	3,0	24,5
Unclaimed Deposits	Accounts	1890-91	1,0	3,0	7	8	3,6	33,7	8,1	4,9	3,0	4,0	62,8
	Budget	1891-92	6	1,0	2	1,0	2,5	38,0	6,0	2,0	2,0	1,2	55,5
	Revised	1891-92	1,1	2,0	5	9	3,0	49,0	6,5	2,5	2,5	1,3	69,3
	Accounts	1891-92	8	1,1	9	5	1,9	41,8	5,4	3,2	3,9	1,2	60,7
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines and Forfeitures.	Accounts	1890-91	2,5	2	...	...	2	21,4	1	3	4,4	1,1	30,2
	Budget	1891-92	2,2	2	...	1	1	23,8	1	2	3,8	1,1	31,6
	Revised	1891-92	2,7	2	..	...	3	19,7	1	3	4,0	1,1	29,0
	Accounts	1891-92	2,8	3	..	...	2	15,5	1	3	5,2	1,2	25,6
Government Audit Fees.	Accounts	1890-91	1,6	...	...	...	1	2,3	...	...	9	1,1	6,0
	Budget	1891-92	2,0	.	...	...	2	6,2	...	...	9	1,2	10,5
	Revised	1891-92	2,4	...	...	...	2	6,4	...	.	9	1,3	11,2
	Accounts	1891-92	3,2	..	...	.	1	6,6	...	...	1,0	1,2	12,1
Contributions	Accounts	1890-91	..	2	...	1	...	...	10,8	...	8,5	6,0	25,6
	Budget	1891-92	...	2	..	.	...	...	13,1	...	8,4	6,2	27,9
	Revised	1891-92	...	2	...	...	...	...	11,3	...	8,6	8,4	28,5
	Accounts	1891-92	1	2	...	...	...	..	10,9	...	8,3	9,5	29,0
Rents	Accounts	1890-91	6	4,8	11,3	13,2	1,1	3,5	13,8	4,1	33,5	1,1	87,0
	Budget	1891-92	7	4,4	12,0	13,6	1,3	2,9	14,4	4,2	34,2	1,1	88,8
	Revised	1891-92	7	4,7	14,0	14,2	1,1	3,0	14,6	4,3	39,2	1,2	97,6
	Accounts	1891-92	7	4,9	15,5	14,0	1,1	3,6	15,0	4,2	40,8	1,1	100,9
Extraordinary Items	Accounts	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	6,3	...	...	13,1	8,8	28,2
	Budget	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revised	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,0	3,8	17,9	22,7
	Accounts	1891-92	...	...	..	...	3,1	...	1	1,5	3,8	22,4	30,9

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXV.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Lower.	Burma. Upper.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Other Items	Accounts 1890-91	8,0	1,9	1,4	2,8	7	45,5	4,2	10,5	24,2	28,3	127,5
	Budget 1891-92	4,8	1,9	5	2,7	9	41,7	4,8	10,5	23,9	25,0	116,7
	Revised 1891-92	5,5	2,3	1,0	3,2	8	37,1	4,1	10,5	16,4	24,0	104,9
	Accounts 1891-92	7,5	2,9	1,4	3,9	6	50,4	3,4	9,9	14,6	22,3	116,9
TOTAL	Accounts 1890-91	22,9	10,2	33,6		5,7	117,0	37,3	20,4	90,6	53,5	391,2
	Budget 1891-92	20,6	7,9	34,6		5,0	117,1	38,8	18,5	70,2	38,3	357,0
	Revised 1891-92	21,0	9,5	37,8		5,5	121,0	37,0	19,0	77,5	59,0	387,3
	Accounts 1891-92	24,7	9,5	41,5		7,1	123,4	35,1	19,6	79,3	62,7	402,9

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
England	Accounts 1890-91	5,8	1,9	7,7
	Budget 1891-92	2,5	1,0	3,5
	Revised 1891-92	10,0	4,4	14,4
	Accounts 1891-92	12,6	5,4	18,0

Total including England.	Accounts 1890-91	398,9
	Budget 1891-92	360,5
	Revised 1891-92	401,7
	Accounts 1891-92	420,9

166. The bulk of the improvement over the Budget was due to the receipts credited under *Extraordinary Items* which could not be anticipated. They represented in Assam the first instalment of the fine imposed upon the Manipuris as a punishment for the late outbreak; in the Punjab, recoveries from Municipalities on account of contributions towards the cost of the last census; in Madras, the credit on account of the expenditure incurred from revenue in previous years on earth-work on the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway now charged to its capital account; and in Bombay the following items:—

Payment by the Bombay Port Trust in part liquidation of the original loan not bearing interest	4,8
Land compensation paid to the Port Trust, Bombay, and applied to the reduction of the debt created against the Trustees by the Port Trust Act	7,8
Capitalised value of loss of revenue on land taken up by the Bombay Municipality for the Tansa Lake	5,3
Sale-proceeds of land on the Esplanade	4,5

167. Next to Extraordinary items the greatest increase over the Budget occurred under *Rents* principally in Madras, owing to the collection of arrears of choultry rents in the Tanjore District and in Upper Burma owing to the receipts of newly constructed bazars. Under *Gain by Exchange* the receipts were over-estimated in India, and in Burma where the receipts consist of premium charged on Burmese coins which did not come into the Treasuries as largely in the early part of the year as was expected. Under *Premium on Bills* there was an increase in Burma owing to a greater demand for supply-bills, especially in Upper Burma, for trade purposes, the Mandalay Treasury having issued bills for large amounts on Mogôk at a premium of 1 per cent. In Bengal and Bombay, also, the demand for supply-bills, to meet trade requirements, was greater, while it fell off considerably in Madras. The variations under *Unclaimed Deposits* are due to the uncertain nature of these receipts, and, as usual, the Budget proved too low in many provinces, while in Lower Burma, Assam, and North-Western Provinces it proved too high, the amounts of deposits lapsing to Government being smaller than usual. A decline in partition fees and fees for survey of tea lands and the transfer of the charges for collecting arrear cess from this head to *Other Items* diminished the *Miscellaneous Fees, etc.*, in Bengal, which was partially counterbalanced by an increase in other provinces, chiefly in Madras in the local section of the account and in India in the fees for patents. The improvement in *Government Audit Fees* in India was due to the recovery of arrears, and in Bengal to the new prac ice of realising the fees annually instead of half-yearly having led to the recovery for three half-years against one half-year in 1890-91. *Contributions* were not so high as anticipated in the North-Western Provinces, chiefly owing to a Municipality having been specially exempted, under orders of the Local Government, from payment of a contribution to the District Board; but the decrease was more than counterbalanced by a large increase in Bombay, where some exceptional popular and Municipal contributions were received for Local Fund Works. *Other Items* are very uncertain. The Budget was exceeded in India owing to larger cash recoveries of service payments of previous years, in the Central Provinces and Burma owing to larger receipts of Local Funds, and in Bengal owing to larger recoveries of insurance and other charges on English stores, and of fees and fines of Revenue Courts and law charges other than those in pauper suits, to larger contributions from Local Funds towards the cost of Controlling and Account

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXV.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*

Offices, and to contributions from private individuals for miscellaneous local improvements. The large decrease in Madras is only nominal, and is due to the transfer of the receipts of the Village Service Fund from this head to VI.—Provincial Rates. Berbera and Bulhar revenues in Bombay, consisting principally of customs receipts, declined in consequence of the disturbed state of the country which affected its export trade injuriously. Customs receipts of Zaila also fell off in competition with the French free port of Jibuti.

168. The receipts in *England* included a special credit of 4,8 on account of recovery of value of stores lost in transit to India, and larger Fines and Penalties were incurred by contractors in providing stores.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
4,678,5	EXPENDITURE	4,972,9	5,045,0	5,046,6

169. The increase in the expenditure under this group occurred chiefly in the charges incurred in England including exchange, which exceeded the accounts of 1890-91 and the Budget by 360,5 and 131,2 respectively. There was a special payment of 31,0 to Maharajah Duleep Singh on account of arrears of his pension, which was not provided for in the Budget. Payments of furlough and other allowances in England were higher by 44,8 than in the previous year, in which they were unusually low. Civil Service Annuities increased considerably, as also pensions of the Uncovenanted Service, in consequence of the payments having been made at a minimum rate of exchange of 1*s*. 9*d*. the rupee, the total pension payments being 250,1 more than in 1890-91 and 87,4 more than the Budget, but the greater part of these differences was due to the fall in the rate of exchange, the increases in the sterling amount being only 48,6 and 9,5 respectively. There was also an increase in the charges for replacing stores lost in transit to India. There was an apparent saving in the Indian charges as compared with the Budget, but this was much more than covered by the expenditure transferred to other sections in the Accounts, and there was in reality a very considerable increase of charge, chiefly under Stationery, where it arose from specially large local purchases for the Central Stores at Calcutta.

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Territorial and Political Pensions.	Accounts	1890-91	36,0	20,5	...	...	1,6	124,1	78,9	25,2	84,2	86,6	463,1
	Budget	1891-92	36,3	27,8	...	...	1,7	123,2	72,0	24,0	85,8	86,0	456,8
	Revised .	1891-92	34,2	27,5	...	...	1,7	122,3	72,0	24,6	83,8	83,0	449,1
	Accounts	1891-92	35,5	27,0	...	...	1,7	119,3	71,5	23,9	83,4	76,2	438,5
Charitable Allowances.	Accounts	1890-91 .	5,0	...	13,2	2,5	...	6	8,8	12,8	4	...	43,3
	Budget .	1891-92 .	4,3	...	13,2	2,6	...	7	8,0	12,5	4	3	42,0
	Revised .	1891-92 .	4,1	...	13,1	2,0	...	7	8,0	12,0	6	..	41,1
	Accounts	1891-92 .	4,0	...	12,9	2,5	...	7	8,8	12,2	6	...	41,7
TOTAL .	Accounts	1890-91	41,0	26,5	15,7		1,6	124,7	87,7	38,0	84,6	86,6	506,4
	Budget .	1891-92	40,6	27,8	15,8		1,7	123,9	80,0	36,5	86,2	86,3	498,8
	Revised .	1891-92	38,3	27,5	15,7		1,7	123,0	80,0	36,6	84,4	83,0	490,2
	Accounts	1891-92	39,5	27,0	15,4		1,7	120,0	80,3	36,1	84,0	76,2	480,2

			Sterling.	Exchange	TOTAL.				
England . .	Accounts	1890-91 .	16,0	5,2	21,2	Grand Total, including England . . .	Accounts .	1890-91 .	527,6
	Budget .	1891-92 .	22,4	8,8	31,2		Budget .	1891-92 .	530,0
	Revised .	1891-92 .	54,2	23,6	77,8		Revised	1891-92 .	568,0
	Accounts	1891-92 .	54,2	23,5	77,7		Accounts .	1891-92 .	557,9

170. As noticed in my last report the payments on account of *Territorial and Political Pensions* are decreasing year by year owing to lapses on the death of pensioners and the grant of commutations in some provinces, and the decrease was more marked in 1891-92 than in the preceding year. A great part of the large saving in Bombay was, however, only nominal, as 7,4 on account of pensions of Afghan refugees were included in the Estimates under this head, while the charges were actually shown under "25—Political". The high figure for 1890-91 in the North-Western Provinces was due to the payment of arrears of pension to the Maharajah of Benares, as stated in my last report. *Charitable Allowances* exceeded the Budget in the North-Western Provinces owing to arrear payments.

171. In *England* there was a considerable increase, 31,0 being due to the payment of arrears of the pension of H. H. the Maharajah Duleep Singh, and 1,3 to the interest on advances made to the Maharajah, which is deducted from his stipend, having been calculated at a lower rate. There was, on the other hand, a decrease of 5 in the Bengal Nizamut Family Pensions owing to the pension of one member of the family not having been drawn.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts
8	India	4	7	5
1	Burma, Lower	...	...	...
2	Bengal	5	2	1
5	Madras	1	1	...
3	Bombay	3	1	1
1,9	TOTAL	1,3	1,1	7
174,0	England	209,0	193,7	192,2
56,9	Exchange	81,8	84,5	83,5
232,8	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND	292,1	279,3	276,4

172. The Indian charges represent leave allowances of officers lent to Foreign service. The amounts are fluctuating and depend upon the number and grade of such officers on leave. In *England* the decrease compared with the Budget occurred mainly in the Absentee Allowances of officers of the Covenanted Civil Service. The charges of the previous year were unusually low owing, as mentioned in last year's report, to a large number of officers having in that year elected to draw their pensions in India in consequence of the market rate of exchange having been for a part of the year higher than the official rate.

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

		India	Central Provinces	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances.	Accounts . 1890-91 .	51,5	21,4	1,3	21,3	6,7	140,8	161,2	76,5	129,4	146,4	765,5
	Budget . 1891-92	48,9	20,8	1,3	21,5	6,8	151,5	160,4	79,0	130,9	149,3	770,4
	Revised . 1891-92	49,1	21,6	1,8	23,5	7,4	158,0	169,3	80,9	132,1	150,5	794,2
	Accounts . 1891-92	51,1	21,9	1,9	23,7	7,8	157,5	169,1	81,1	128,2	150,3	792,6
Compassionate Allowances.	Accounts . 1890-91	1,3	7	...	...	1	1,8	3,3	2,6	2,1	4,7	16,6
	Budget . 1891-92 .	1,8	1,0	...	...	1	2,4	4,5	2,3	2,2	4,3	18,6
	Revised . 1891-92 .	1,3	8	..	...	..	1,8	3,3	2,0	2,2	4,1	16,1
	Accounts . 1891-92 .	1,4	8	...	..	...	1,8	3,1	2,4	2,0	4,0	15,5
Gratuities	Accounts . 1890-91	8	7	6	8	2	1,2	1,1	1,0	1,7	1,1	9,2
	Budget . 1891-92	5	4	9	1,1	3	9	1,0	1,4	1,8	1,2	9,5
	Revised . 1891-92	9	4	5	7	2	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,7	1,2	8,7
	Accounts . 1891-92	1,1	2	6	5	2	8	9	1,4	1,9	1,2	8,8
Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds.	Accounts . 1890-91	8,3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,6	...	9,9
	Budget . 1891-92 .	7,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,2	...	9,9
	Revised . 1891-92 .	5,7	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	1,8	...	7,5
	Accounts . 1891-92 .	7,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,8	...	8,8
Pensions of the Military Funds.	Accounts . 1890-91 .	6,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6,7	3,0	15,7
	Budget 1891-92 .	6,9	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	6,0	2,8	15,7
	Revised . 1891-92 .	5,3	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	6,5	3,6	15,4
	Accounts . 1891-92 .	5,8	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	6,4	3,2	15,4
Pensions of the Civil Funds.	Accounts . 1890-91 .	3,4	...	...	...	...	2	1,4	...	2,0	6	7,6
	Budget . 1891-92 .	3,1	...	...	...	...	2	1,4	...	4	4	5,5
	Revised . 1891-92 .	3,4	...	...	...	...	2	1,3	...	1,7	4	7,0
	Accounts . 1891-92 .	3,1	...	...	...	..	2	1,3	...	1,6	3	6,5
Other Charges	Accounts . 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1,0	1,5
	Budget . 1891-92 .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	7
	Revised . 1891-92 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	2	8
	Accounts . 1891-92 .	1	...	...	...		...	...	4	2	2	9
TOTAL	Accounts . 1890-91	71,3	22,8	24,0		7,0	153,2	167,0	80,3	143,6	156,8	826,0
	Budget . 1891-92 .	69,0	22,2	24,8		7,2	155,0	167,4	83,0	143,6	158,1	830,3
	Revised . 1891-92 .	65,7	22,8	26,5		7,6	161,0	175,0	85,0	146,1	160,0	849,7
	Accounts . 1891-92 .	69,6	22,9	26,7		8,0	160,3	174,4	85,3	142,1	159,2	848,5

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.		
England	Accounts . 1890-91 .	1,677,4	548,1	2,225,5	Total, including England. Accounts . 1890-91 .	3,051,5
	Budget . 1891-92	1,716,5	671 7	2,388,2	Budget . 1891-92 .	3,218,5
	Revised . 1891-92	1,730,6	754,6	2,485,2	Revised . 1891-92 .	3,334,9
	Accounts . 1891-92	1,726,0	749,6	2,475,6	Accounts . 1891-92 .	3,324,1

173. Variations in *Superannuation and Retired Allowances* depend upon the grants of new pensions and the lapses of old ones. As between the different provinces, individually, they are also due to transfers of

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—*continued.*

pensioners from one province to another. As noticed in previous reports, these charges are continually increasing, as the admissions to the retired list are always greater than the lapses. The rate of increase will be seen from the following figures for the last five years :—

1887-88	646,9
1888-89	688,6
1889-90	721,8
1890-91	765.5
1891-92	792,6

174. The estimates provide only for the pensions actually in existence at the time they are prepared, and consequently always prove inadequate, as they did in the year under review. The charges under *Compassionate Allowances* were over-estimated in almost all provinces, the largest over-estimate occurring in the North-Western Provinces. The excess under *Pensions of the Civil Funds* in Madras was due to the transfer of payment of two annuities from England to this country and to the payment of passage-money to a pensioner. The remaining Indian heads call for no remark except that *Other Charges* in Bombay, during 1890-91 included some special refunds.

175. In *England* a large increase occurred over 1890 91 in the pensions of the Uncovenanted Service consequent on the payments having been made at the minimum rate of exchange of 1*s.* 9*d.* the rupee, and the actual increase proved to be higher than was expected. There was a large increase in Civil Service Annuities also, but it was sufficiently provided for in the estimates.

30.—Stationery and Printing.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Stationery Office at the Presidency.	Accounts. 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	10,6	..	...	2,6	3,5	16,7
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	10,8	...	...	2,5	3,3	16,6
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	11,9	...	...	2,5	3,4	17,8
	Accounts 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	13,0	...	...	2,3	3,4	18,7
Purchase of Stationery.	Accounts. 1890-91	1	1,6	5	1,0	6	141,8	6,3	12,3	24,3	30,4	218,9
	Budget 1891-92	1	1,9	5	1,2	9	129,0	6,3	13,4	24,7	33,0	211,0
	Revised 1891-92	1	1,7	5	1,0	6	192,5	6,4	13,1	24,5	26,5	266,9
	Accounts 1891-92	1	1,8	5	1,0	6	193,8	6,7	13,9	18,0	26,1	262,5
Government Presses.	Accounts. 1890 91	101,0	5.4	...	25,5	3,1	32,1	23,9	12,3	29,3	27,8	260,4
	Budget 1891-92	96,1	6,7	...	24,8	6,2	31,4	23,0	12,7	27,2	29,1	257.8
	Revised 1891-92	113,4	6,7	...	26,7	6,2	32,2	25,8	12,2	29,0	27,9	280,1
	Accounts 1891-92	110,8	6,1	...	25,2	4,1	33,0	25,3	11,3	28,4	27,3	271,5
Stationery supplied from Central Stores.	Accounts. 1890-91	—185.3	8,1	1,8	13,1	2,4	65,2	18,0	11,8	38,0	26,0	...
	Budget 1891-92	—184,0	8 8	2,0	17,9	2,8	52,4	19,0	11,1	40,0	30,0	...
	Revised 1891-92	—207,3	8,8	1,8	14,3	2,6	80,0	19.0	12,3	38,5	30,0	...
	Accounts 1891-92	—199,7	7,9	1,5	13,7	2,6	80,5	17,4	10,9	37,8	27,4	...
Stationery supplied to Postal Department.	Accounts. 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revised 1891-92	—62,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—62,3
	Accounts 1891-92	—47,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—47,2
Other Charges	Accounts. 1890-91	9	1,0	...	...	...	3,6	4,5	14,5	5,0	8	30,3
	Budget 1891-92	1,2	1,5	...	...	1	5,2	3,9	9,9	5,1	8	27,7
	Revised 1891-92	1,1	2,1	...	...	...	4,9	4,7	15,1	7,6	1,7	37,2
	Accounts 1891-92	7	2,2	...	...	...	3,4	4,9	18,7	6,8	1,7	38,4
Total	Accounts 1890-91	— 83,3	16,1	41,9		6,1	253,3	52,7	50,9	99,2	89,4	526,3
	Budget 1891-92	— 86,6	18,9	46.4		10,0	228,8	52,8	47,1	99,5	96,2	513,1
	Revised 1891-92	—155,0	19,3	44.3		9,4	321,5	55,9	52,7	102,1	89,5	539,7
	Accounts 1891-92	—135,3	18,0	41,9		7,3	323,7	54,3	54,8	93,3	85,9	543,9

England.		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
Stores	Accounts. 1890-91	44,5	14,6	59.1
	Budget 1891-92	36,5	14,3	50,8
	Revised 1891-92	35,5	15,5	51,0
	Accounts 1891-92	35,1	15,3	50,4
Other Charges	Accounts. 1890-91	5,3	1,7	7,0
	Budget 1891-92	5,8	2,3	8,1
	Revised 1891-92	5,9	2,6	8 5
	Accounts 1891-92	6,0	2,6	8,6
Total England	Accounts. 1890-91	49,8	16,3	66,1
	Budget 1891-92	42,3	16,6	58,9
	Revised 1891-92	41,4	18,1	59,5
	Accounts 1891-92	41,1	17,9	59,0

Total, including England.		
	Accounts. 1890-91	592,4
	Budget 1891-92	572,0
	Revised 1891-92	599,2
	Accounts 1891-92	602,9

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

30.—Stationery and Printing—*continued.*

176. There was a large increase in the purchase of stationery for the central stores at Calcutta, but this was partly counterbalanced by a transfer of 47,2 from this head to the Postal Department, in consequence of the decision arrived at during the year to charge that Department with the cost of all stationery supplied to it, and of the printing work done for it at Government presses.

177. The increase in the charges of the *Stationery Office*, Calcutta, arose from increased purchases and larger supplies of stationery necessitating a larger outlay on rent of godowns and miscellaneous contingencies. Under *Purchase of Stationery*, as mentioned above, there was a large increase in Bengal, but this was to a small extent counterbalanced by savings in Madras and Bombay, due to failures in supplying articles on the part of contractors, and to insufficient accommodation for storage in Madras having restricted purchases for reserve stock. The expenditure of *Government Presses* increased considerably in India, both in the Central Press at Calcutta and in the Branch Press at Simla, partly owing to the transfer of a large quantity of additional printing work on account of the Postal Department from private presses, and partly owing to the Budget having been framed at too low a figure. In Assam, Punjab, and Bombay purchase of materials and stock was over-estimated, while the Superintendent of the Central Press at Bombay received a lower rate of pay on the retirement of the previous incumbent. In Bengal and Madras the growth of public business was not sufficiently provided for. The large increase in *Stationery supplied from Central Stores* in Bengal was in paper required for the printing of census forms. But savings were effected in the other provinces. The greater portion of the excess under *Other Charges* occurred in the Punjab, where the Local Government sanctioned during the year the printing of certain books, etc., and where a large supply of registers, etc., was required by the Judicial Department, involving an increase on the receipt side as noticed in the remarks under Receipts.

178. In England the savings under *Stores* were due to smaller demands, which were more than counterbalanced by larger purchases in India.

32.—Miscellaneous.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Allowances and Rewards.	Accounts 1890-91	5	1	1,2	7	6	1,0	5	5	4	1,6	7,1
	Budget 1891-92	1	1	6	7	4	1,1	3	5	7	1,4	5,9
	Revised 1891-92	2	1	1,3	1,1	4	1,1	7	4	8	1,4	7,5
	Accounts 1891-92	4	1	1,3	1,1	5	1,1	7	3	7	1,4	7,6
Remittance Charges	Accounts 1890-91	8,5	4	5	1,0	5	2,4	3,4	2,2	3,6	2,1	24,6
	Budget 1891-92	12,7	4	6	6	1,0	3,0	3,8	2,7	3,0	2,5	30,3
	Revised 1891-92	9,0	5	6	1,0	7	3,4	3,6	2,0	3,7	1,5	26,0
	Accounts 1891-92	7,2	4	9	6	7	3,3	3,2	1,8	3,3	1,8	23,2
Charitable Donation	Accounts 1890-91	7	2	1	2	2	8,7	4,6	8	5,6	5,5	26,6
	Budget 1891-92	8	1	1	2	2	11,2	5,1	6	5,7	6,3	30,3
	Revised 1891-92	8	3	1	2	2	9,6	4,6	1,0	5,7	6,1	28,6
	Accounts 1891-92	8	2	...	2	2	12,0	4,5	5	5,9	5,9	30,2
Rewards for Destruction of Wild Animals.	Accounts 1890-91	1	1,6	1	1,0	1,1	1,5	1,3	1,4	2,8	2,2	13,1
	Budget 1891-92	1	2,0	1,0	9	1,2	1,9	1,5	1,4	2,6	1,6	14,2
	Revised 1891-92	1	1,8	4	1,0	1,1	1,6	1,1	1,4	2,8	1,5	12,8
	Accounts 1891-92	1	1,9	4	1,0	1,2	1,6	1,1	8	2,4	7	11,2
Petty Provincial and Local Establishments.	Accounts 1890-91	1,6	2,2	2,4	4,5	4,0	4,1	3,7	4,9	66,9	2,0	96,3
	Budget 1891-92	1,5	2,5	3,8	6,2	4,6	4,0	4,5	4,9	80,3	1,8	114,1
	Revised 1891-92	1,3	2,3	3,9	5,2	4,1	4,4	4,3	5,3	28,5	1,8	61,1
	Accounts 1891-92	1,6	2,3	3,8	5,3	4,2	4,9	4,1	5,4	23,6	1,8	57,0
Special Commissions of Enquiry.	Accounts 1890-91	4,4	...	...	...	...	4,2	5,0	...	1	1	13,8
	Budget 1891-92	2,0	...	...	...	...	2,0	1,2	...	2	4	5,8
	Revised 1891-92	2,4	...	...	...	...	1,5	1,8	...	1,1	4,7	11,5
	Accounts 1891-92	2,4	...	...	...	...	1,7	1,8	...	1,3	4,7	11,9
Irrecoverable Loans written off.	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	7
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	5
	Accounts 1891-92	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4
Rents, Rates, and Taxes.	Accounts 1890-91	1,4	...	...	9	3	1,9	...	...	4	5,0	9,9
	Budget 1891-92	2,0	...	...	9	3	2,0	...	...	4	10,0	15,0
	Revised 1891-92	4	...	...	9	3	2,0	...	...	3	21,8	25,7
	Accounts 1891-92	4	...	1	9	3	2,5	...	...	8	21,8	26,8
Extraordinary Items	Accounts 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	Budget 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	Revised 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,3	1,3
	Accounts 1891-92	...	...	...	...	18,4	...	...	...	...	6	19,0

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*concluded.*

32.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Other Items	Accounts	1890-91	17,0	7	6	1,0	1,1	6,7	3,2	1,6	6,3	6,2	44,4
	Budget	1891-92	1,5	9	5	1,1	3	5,6	3,5	7,6	74,1	6,3	101,4
	Revised	1891-92	1,2	8	1,8	1,3	8	5,5	3,4	5,6	7,7	6,1	34,2
	Accounts	1891-92	6,3	5	·1,9	6	1,2	10,5	3,5	5,4	8,1	6,0	44,0
TOTAL	Accounts	1890-91	34,2	5,2	14,2		7,8	30,5	21,8	11,4	86,1	25,2	236,4
	Budget	1891-92	20,7	6,0	17,3		8,0	30,8	20,0	17,7	167,0	31,1	318,6
	Revised	1891-92	15,4	5,8	18,9		7,6	29,1	19,7	15,7	50,6	46,4	209,2
	Accounts	1891-92	19,3	5,4	18,2		26,7	37,6	19,0	14,2	46,1	44,8	231,3

			Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
England	Accounts	1890-91	28,5	9,3	37,8
	Budget	1891-92	30,0	11,7	41,7
	Revised	1891-92	37,9	10,5	54,4
	Accounts	1891-92	37,7	16,3	54,0

			TOTAL.
Total, including England.	Accounts	1890-91	274,2
	Budget	1891-92	360,3
	Revised	1891-92	263,6
	Accounts	1891-92	285,3

179. The bulk of the savings occurred under *Petty Establishments* and *Other Items.* The savings under the former head were more nominal than real, being due chiefly to the charges of Sanitary and Conservancy Establishments under District Boards in Madras having been adjusted under "24.– Medical" instead of under this head as before. The Madras Budget also contained a reserve of 70,0 in the Provincial and Local Sections under *Other Items* which was more or less appropriated to meet expenditure under other heads. The increase in India under this head is attributed to an expenditure of 3,5 in connection with the visit of His Imperial Highness the Cesarewitch, which could not be adjusted in the accounts of 1890-91, and to the investment in Government securities of the sale proceeds of certain Nizamut jewels credited to Government in 1881-82. The increase in Bengal was due to the writing off of some irrecoverable embankment advances made several years ago in the Mozufferpore district.

180. Of the remaining heads, *Remittance Charges* were over-estimated in many of the provinces, chiefly in India; it will be noticed that the total charge incurred under this head was more than covered by the receipts for premium on bills under the corresponding Revenue head. *Charitable Donations* increased in Bengal chiefly on account of enhanced contributions to the Calcutta Female Nurses' Institution, counter-balanced partly by the lapsing of the grant of 1,7 for the purchase of a new site for the Leper Asylum *Rewards for the Destruction of Wild Animals* are decreasing every year. *Special Commissions of Enquiry* consisted chiefly of the following Commissions, *viz.*, Native Passengers Ships Commission and Leprosy Commission in India, the Police Organisation Commission in Bengal, the Police Administration Commission in the North-Western Provinces, the Malabar Marriage Bill Commission in Madras, and the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act Commission in Bombay. *Rents, Rates and Taxes* were less in India in consequence of the Municipal taxes on buildings being now debited to the Department occupying them instead of to this head. But they increased considerably in Bombay owing to the adjustment of arrears of the Municipal rate on Government buildings at Bombay, the claim of the Municipality not having been settled in 1890-91 as was expected. The *Extraordinary Items* were 18,4 in Assam, representing the money looted from the Manipur Treasury during the disturbance of March 1891, and 6 in Bombay paid to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons on account of the guarantee for the conveyance of pilgrims to Mecca.

The increase in *England* occurred mainly in the charges for replacing stores lost in transit to India.

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
600,0	EXPENDITURE	1,043,0	1,209,9	1,268,3

181. In 1891-92 the Famine Insurance Grant was raised to the full amount of 1,500,0, including the net charge on the revenues on account of the Protective Railways constructed through the Agency of Companies, namely, the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Rail ways.

182. The following statement shows how the Grant of 1,500,0 was applied :—

Famine Relief and Insurance.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
5,6	Famine Relief	3,0	33,4	23,4
...	Construction of Protective Railways	975,0	294,9	484,8
74,4	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works. . .	65,0	78,8	77,9
520,0	Reduction of Debt	...	802,8	682,2
600,0	TOTAL .	1,043,0	1,209,9	1,268,3

Railway Revenue Account.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
244,2	Net charge on account of Indian Midland Railway .	236,9	225,8	189,1
238,2	Bengal Nagpore Railway .	220,1	64,3	42,6
482,4	TOTAL .	457,0	290,1	231,7
1,082,4	GRAND TOTAL .	1,500,0	1,500,0	1,500,0

33.—Famine Relief.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
...	India		1,5	6,1
1,4	Bengal	2,5	1,7	1,2
1,7	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	...	2	2
2,5	Madras	5	25,0	15,7
...	Bombay	...	5,0	2
5,6	TOTAL .	3,0	33,4	23,4

183 The expenditure in India was incurred for the relief of distress in Ajmere-Merwara which was not foreseen when the Budget was framed. In Madras also no provision was made in the Budget for the relief operations which became necessary during the year, and for which the provision in the Revised proved to be too high.

34.—Construction of Protective Railways.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised	Accounts.
...	EXPENDITURE	975,0	294,9	484,8

184. The total capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation works shown under the heads "48 and 49—Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue" is limited to 3 500,0. Any capital expenditure incurred on Railways in excess of that amount is accordingly charged to this head, provided it can be met from the Famine Insurance grant and that it has been spent on Protective lines. The total Capital Expenditure in the Budget, Revised and Accounts was as follows :—

	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
State Railways	3,925,0	3,074,5	3,255,1
Irrigation	550,0	720,4	729,7
TOTAL .	4,475,0	3,794,9	3,984,8

The excess over 3,500,0 has in each case been transferred to this head. The fluctuations on the total Railway Capital Expenditure are explained under Section N.

Section F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—*continued.*

35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation works.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
1,3	Betwa Canal	2,7	1,3	1,0
	PUNJAB—			
3,1	Swat River Canal	1,8	1,0	1,0
	MADRAS—			
45,4	Rushikulya Project	35,0	64,0	64,0
	BOMBAY—			
23,9	Nira Canal	20,2	12,3	11,8
1	Chankapur Tank	...	1	1
6	Mhasvad Tank	2	1	...
...	Reserve	5,1	...	...
74,4	TOTAL	65,0	78,8	77,9
	This includes—			
...	Outlay in England	...	...	1,7
...	Exchange	...	...	8

185. The increase in the outlay in 1891-92 over that of the previous year and the Budget Estimate was due to the more vigorous prosecution of works in connection with the Rushikulya project in Madras. This increase, however, was to a certain extent counterbalanced by short outlay on the Betwa, Swat River, and the Nira Canals, which were approaching completion.

36.—Reduction of Debt.

1890-91. Accounts.	1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
520,0	...	802,8	682,2

186. The charge under this head represents as usual the balance of the Famine Insurance Grant left after meeting the expenditure on the relief of famine and the construction of Protective Works (including the net charge for Protective Railways constructed through the Agency of Companies). In the Budget the whole available balance was allotted for expenditure on famine relief or on works; but there were savings on the famine relief and construction grants amounting to 456,9 and the actual net charge for the Protective Railways constructed by Companies was less than the estimate by 225,3.

Section G.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
—4,8	EXPENDITURE	210,5	182,6	163,2

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	PROVINCIAL.			
	ASSAM—			
1,2	Jorhat Railway	1,4	4	3
4	Cherra-Companyganj Railway	5	...	...
1,6		1,9	4	3
	BENGAL—			
1,3	Kaunia-Dhurla Railway	5	1,4	8
	N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
—36,3	Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway	...	2,3	2,3
	MADRAS—			
28,6	Mayavaram-Mutapet Railway	93,1	53,1	42,6
	BOMBAY—			
...	Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway	115,0	125,4	117,2
—4,8	TOTAL	210,5	182,6	163,2

187. During 1891-92 the construction of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway was commenced, on which heavy expenditure was incurred, while during the previous year the outlay on the construction of the Mayavaram-Mutapet Railway was more than counterbalanced by the refund obtained from the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company of the value of stores belonging to the Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway made over to the Company, and of the cost of five miles of railway beyond Gola Gokaran Nath constructed by Government.

188. The lapse on the provision made in the Budget Estimate is due entirely to short outlay on the Mayavaram-Mutapet Railway, and is ascribed to delay in the acquisition of land, owing to its having been under rice cultivation. The lapse on the Revised Estimate is also attributed partly to the difficulty experienced in acquiring possession of land, and in obtaining labour and material for the construction of the Mayavaram-Mutapet Railway, and partly to failure on the part of contractors to supply sleepers for the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway.

Section H.—RAILWAYS.

189. The following is a general statement of the Revenue Account:—

1891-92.	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	Subsidised Companies.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
GROSS RECEIPTS	16,412,0	6,846,4	33,0	...	23,291,4
WORKING EXPENSES	7,732,6	3,353,3	...	...	11,085,9
Surplus Profits	481,9	737,6	...	...	1,219,5
Interest	5,659,2	3,069,4	9	...	8,729,5
Annuities	2,428,8	...	...	...	2,428,8
Land and Supervision	...	19,3	32,2	...	51,5
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	...	...	...	92,0	92,0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	16,302,5	7,179,6	33,1	92,0	23,607,2

NET GAIN OR LOSS TO THE GOVERNMENT—

1891-92	+109,5	*—333,2*	*—1*	*—92,0*	*—315,8*
1890-91	*—387,4*	*—145,9*	*—4,8*	*—149,2*	*—687,3*
1889-90	*—983,9*	*—699,5*	*—20,1*	*—149,1*	*—1,852,6*
1888-89	*—1,254,7*	*—922,8*	+14,7	*—70,6*	*—2,233,4*
1887-88	*—1,121,4*	*—930,4*	*—18,8*	*—51,8*	*—2,122,4*

These figures show that the *State Railways* did better than last year by 496,9. The improvement was due chiefly to the exceptional increase in the export traffic of wheat and seeds, and to an increase in the movement of edible grains and coal. A part of the improvement was also due to an increase in the open mileage and a general development of traffic on the newly opened lines. The *Guaranteed Railways* appear as having done worse than in the preceding year by 187,3. There was an improvement in their net earnings, but this was more than counterbalanced by the increased charges for interest consequent upon the less favourable rate of exchange and by the transfer of the South Indian Railway from the category of Guaranteed to State Railways.

190. The net loss to Government on the Revenue Account of Railways during the last few years as shown above has been considerably affected by the fluctuations in the rate of exchange. If the rate had not varied from that of 1886-87, the net result would have been as shown below—

1891-92	+315,5	*—210,2*	*—2*	*—92,0*	+13,1
1890-91	*—552,5*	*—262,0*	*—4,8*	*—149.2*	*—968,5*
1889-90	*—746,0*	*—529,6*	*—20,1*	*—149,1*	*—1,444,8*
1888-89	*—991,1*	*—682,1*	+14,7	*—70,6*	*—1,729,1*
1887-88	*—1,002,0*	*—811,4*	*—18,8*	*—51,8*	*—1,884,0*
1886-87	*—375,1*	*—675,6*	*—43,6*	*—94,4*	*—1,188,7*

The opening of the Frontier lines, and the commencement of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway increased the net loss considerably in 1887-88, but since then, if the rate of exchange had not varied from that of 1886-87, the loss would have steadily decreased year by year, until in 1891-92 there would have been a net gain to Government on the Revenue Account of Railways.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
17,236,0	RECEIPTS	17,872,4	19,654,9	19,938,1

191. The following are the items comprised in this group. Particulars of them are given in the succeeding statements :—

1890-91. Accounts		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
13,703,2	State Railways (gross)	14,660,0	16,168,1	16,412,0
3,501,3	Guaranteed Railways (net)	3,180,0	3,463,0	3,493,1
31,5	Subsidised Companies	32,4	23,8	33,0
17,236,0		17,872,4	19,654,9	19,938,1

192. As regards *State Railways*, the gross receipts exceeded those of the previous year by 2,708,8. Of this 552,6 occurred under the South Indian Railway, and was to a large extent nominal, being due to the inclusion under *State Railways* of a whole year's transactions of that Railway against three months in the previous year. The remainder of the increase was due to the exceptionally heavy export traffic of wheat and seeds, to the increased movement of food-grains owing to scarcity in certain parts of the country, to increased traffic in coal, etc., and to additions to the open mileages of certain Railways. The improvement of 1,752,0, as compared with the Budget Estimate, is due to the large increase in the exports of wheat and seeds, and to receipts from the pilgrim traffic to and from the Hardwar fair. The increase of 243,9 over the Revised Estimate is due to the traffic at the close of the year having been better than was anticipated. The net traffic receipts of *Guaranteed Railways* show a falling off of 8,2 as compared with the actuals of the preceding year. This is due entirely to the accounts of 1890-91 having included, under *Guaranteed Railways*, nine months' transactions of the South Indian Railway. Eliminating the figures pertaining to that Railway, the net transactions of the remaining *Guaranteed Railways* would have shown an improvment of 178,6 over the actuals of 1890-91, which was due principally to the heavy traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways in connection with the export of wheat and seeds to Europe, and edible grains to districts suffering from scarcity, which also led to the increases over the Budget and Revised Estimates.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXVI and 38.—State Railways—Gross Receipts and Working Expenses.

Accounts, 1890-91.			Capital Outlay to 31st March 1892.	Railways.	Budget, 1891-92.			Revised, 1891-92.			Accounts, 1891-92.			Percentage of Charges on Receipts.	Percentage of Net Receipts on Capital Outlay.
Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.			Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.		
				IMPERIAL.											
4,428,5	1,326,7	3,101,8	32,847,8	East Indian . .	4,450,3	1,380,0	3,070,3	4,930,3	1,367,0	3,563,3	4,957,6	1,340,6	3,617,0	27·04	11·01
155,9		155,9	...	Eastern Bengal .	118,0	...	118,0	82,5	...	82,5	40,5	...	40,5	...	...
1,851,1	876,3	974,8	12,998,5	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,880,0	910,0	970,0	2,170,0	965,0	1,205,0	2,205,1	970,6	1,234,5	44·01	9·50
2,730,8	1,749,5	981,3	38,963,8	North-Western .	2,750,0	1,780,0	970,0	3,220,0	1,950,0	1,270,0	3,309,0	1,953,5	1,355,5	59·03	3·48
734,5	350,1	384,4	10,363,9	Oudh & Rohilkhand	780,0	360,0	420,0	860,0	380,0	480,0	879,3	381,5	497,8	43·39	4·80
319,4	234,9	84,5	9,262,3	Bengal-Nagpur .	450,0	295,0	155,0	618,0	305,0	313,0	637,3	303,0	334,3	47·54	3·61
331,9	254,1	77,8	8,563,8	Indian Midland .	380,0	270,0	110,0	425,0	293,0	132,0	436,0	267,6	168,4	61·38	1·96
457,1	334,0	123,1	9,408,1	Southern Mahratta .	495,0	341,2	153,8	483,0	311,6	171,4	477,3	310,8	166,5	65·11	1·77
173,4	89,1	84,3	7,423,6	South Indian . .	712,5	482,5	230,0	716,2	492,0	224,2	726,0	497,7	228,3	68·55	3·08
609,3	372,4	236,9	7,221,0	Other Railways .	637,8	389,0	248,8	621,4	378,1	243,3	656,0	389,3	266,7	59·35	3·69
11,791,9	5,587,1	6,204,8	137,052,8	Total .	12,653,6	6,207,7	6,445,9	14,126,4	6,441,7	7,684,7	14,324,1	6,414,6	7,909,5	44·79	5·77
				Surplus Profits—											
...	157,9	—157,9	.	East Indian . .	.	180,0	—180,0	...	308,0	—308,0	...	302,4	—302,4	...	...
..	49,8	—49,8	.	Rajputana-Malwa .		75,0	—75,0	...	112,5	—112,5	...	117,3	—117,3	...	...
.	3,3	—3,3	.	Bengal Central .	.	8,3	—8,3	...	10,5	—10,5	..	10,6	—10,6	...	...
..	2,7	—2,7		Southern Mahratta .	.	38,8	—38,8	...	40,9	—40,9	...	40,2	—40,2	...	...
...	6,7	—6,7	...	Mysore . . .		10,2	—10,2	.	11,7	—11,7	...	11,4	—11,4	..	...
	220,4	—220,4	..	Total Surplus Profits		312,3	—312,3		483,6	—483,6		481,9	—481,9	...	...
11,791,9	5,807,5	5,984,4	137,052,8	TOTAL .	12,653,6	6,520,0	6,133,6	14,126,4	6,925,3	7,201,1	14,324,1	6,896,5	7,427,6	48·15	5·42
...	...	...	.	*Deduct*—Probable lapses on working expenses . .	..	.	...	.	—100,0	100,0	...	..	...	.	...
11,791,9	5,807,5	5,984,4	137,052,8	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	12,653,6	6,520,0	6,133,6	14,126,4	6,825,3	7,301,1	14,324,1	6,896,5	7,427,6	48·15	5·42
				PROVINCIAL.											
376,7	207,9	168,8	3,067,6	Burma . . .	382,5	220,0	162,5	410,0	231,5	178,5	406,0	228,1	177,9	56·18	5·80
1,064,2	542,2	522,0	10,018,8	Eastern Bengal .	1,032,0	517,5	514,5	1,062,5	615,0	447,5	1,105,9	626,3	479,6	* 54·63	† 5·14
390,3	163,1	227,2	2,361,1	Bengal & North-Western & Tirhoot	510,0	350,0	160,0	485,0	422,5	62,5	488,9	417,7	71,2	85·43	3·01
80,1	51,3	28,8	1,553,5	Other Provincial Railways . .	81,0	46,7	35,2	84,2	48,9	35,3	87,1	45,9	41,2	52·70	2·65
1,911,3	964,5	946,8	17,001,0	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	2,006,4	1,134,2	872,2	2,041,7	1,317,9	723,8	2,087,9	1,318,0	769,9	63·12	4·53
13,703,2	6,772,0	6,931,2	154,053,8	GRAND TOTAL .	14,660,0	7,654,2	7,005,8	16,168,1	8,143,2	8,024,9	16,412,0	8,214,5	8,197,5	50·05	5·32

* Percentage calculated on the gross receipts, including the Imperial share.
† Percentage calculated on the total net receipts, including the Imperial share.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

East Indian Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
1,499,5	Coaching	1,480,0	1,520,5	1,543,2
2,820,8	Goods	2,885,0	3,339,5	3,331,9
108,2	Miscellaneous and Suspense	85,3	70,3	82,5
4,428,5	TOTAL	4,450,3	4,930,3	4,957,6

193. Compared with the actuals of the previous year the receipts during 1891-92 show an increase of 529,1, which occurred chiefly in goods traffic owing to a large increase in the exports of wheat, rice, and seeds, to large movements of coal, to increase in the traffic in cotton piece goods, and to the settlement of bills for carriage of State Railway coal and stores, which had been long under discussion. The increase in the coaching traffic is due to some important religious festivals that occurred during the year. The above causes also generally account for the improvement of 507,3 over the Budget Estimate of the year. The excess of 27,3 over the Revised Estimate was due to a general improvement in the passenger traffic, and to adjustments on account of arrear freight charges on coal and stores.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised	1891-92. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
417,1	Coaching	365,0	410,0	413,3
698,4	Goods	687,5	640,0	638,3
104,6	Miscellaneous and Suspense	97,5	95,0	91,8
1,220,1	TOTAL	1,150,0	1,145,0	1,146,4

194. The falling off in receipts to the extent of 73,7, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, is due mainly to smaller earnings from jute. Compared with the Budget there was a falling off in goods traffic but this was nearly made up by an improvement in the passenger traffic.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1890 91 Accounts		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised	1891-92. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
588,5	Coaching	590,0	600,0	652,8
1,233,2	Goods	1,266,5	1,544,5	1,526,2
29,4	Miscellaneous and Suspense	23,5	25,5	26,1
1,851,1	TOTAL	1,880,0	2,170,0	2,205,1

195. The receipts exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 325,1 and 354,0 respectively. The increase was due to the heavy traffic connected with the Hardwar fair, to larger export of wheat and seeds, to an increase in the sugar traffic, and to the movement of edible grains on account of scarcity in various parts of the country. There was also a distinct improvement in the returns from salt and general merchandise. The Revised did not provide sufficiently for the heavy passenger traffic connected with the Hardwar fair.

North-Western Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
915,8	Coaching	900,0	990,0	1,033,4
1,774,3	Goods	1,800,0	2,187,5	2,226,4
40,7	Miscellaneous and Suspense	50,0	42,5	49,2
2,730,8	TOTAL	2,750,0	3,220,0	3,309,0

196. The receipts exceeded the actuals of the previous year and the Budget by 578,2 and 559,0 respectively. Under *Coaching* traffic there was an increase, due to large traffic in connection with fairs at Hardwar, and to military traffic in connection with frontier expeditions. The opening of the Chaman and Mianwali-Mari Extensions also influenced the traffic to a small extent. The *Goods* traffic was unusually high, owing to larger exports of wheat, carriage of military stores for frontier expeditions, and carriage of stone for the Chenab Weir Works at Khanki, and for bridge protection works at Ferozepore. The increase of 89,0 over the Revised Estimate is due to the traffic at the close of the year having proved exceptionally good.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1890-91. Accounts		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised	1891-92. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
340,8	Coaching	357,5	395,0	402,7
375,0	Goods	390,0	420,0	431,0
18,7	Miscellaneous and Suspense	32,5	45,0	45,6
734,5	TOTAL	780,0	860,0	879,3

197. The receipts exceeded those of the previous year and the Budget Estimate by 144,8 and 99,3 respectively. The improvement was due to large fairs held both at the commencement and end of the year, to heavy exports of grain, and to increased receipts on account of mileage on rolling-stock. The increase of 19,3 over the Revised Estimate is due to both the Coaching and Goods traffic during the last few days of the year having been better than was anticipated.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
57,6	Coaching	85,5	111,5	113,8
237,4	Goods	324,5	463,0	481,8
24,4	Miscellaneous and Suspense	40,0	43,5	41,7
319,4	TOTAL	450,0	618,0	637,3

198. The receipts exceeded those of the previous year and the Budget by 317,9 and 187,3 respectively.

The line was opened throughout towards the end of 1890-91, and the development of traffic was considerably better than was anticipated in the Budget.

Indian Midland Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
155,7	Coaching	160,0	170,0	174,2
164,8	Goods	201,5	229,2	237,1
11,4	Miscellaneous and Suspense	18,5	25,8	24,7
331,9	TOTAL	380,0	425,0	436,0

199. The improvement of 56,0 over the Budget and of 104,1 over the actuals of the previous year was due to a heavy traffic in connection with Hindu pilgrimages and to an exceptionally large export of wheat.

Southern Mahratta Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
197,4	Coaching	212,4	206,0	201,6
255,0	Goods	274,1	256,2	251,7
4,7	Miscellaneous and Suspense	8,5	20,8	24,0
457,1	TOTAL	495,0	483,0	477,3

200. The estimate proved too sanguine, but the decrease was partly counterbalanced by the adjustment of the out-standing earnings of the previous year.

South Indian Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised	1891-92. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
102,9	Coaching	383,5	378,0	378,3
82,1	Goods	322,5	318,0	323,0
—11,6	Miscellaneous and Suspense	6,5	20,2	24,7
173,4	TOTAL	712,5	716,2	726,0

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

South Indian Railway—*continued.*

201. The South Indian Railway was purchased by the State on the 31st December 1890. The accounts of 1890-91 therefore included the transactions of the Railway for only three months under this head. Compared with the Budget there was a falling off in the coaching traffic, but this was more than counterbalanced by a special credit on account of the late Company's Fire Insurance Fund.

Other State Railways—Imperial.

202. The improvement occurred chiefly on the Tounghoo-Mandalay, and was due to the inclusion of the earnings of an open section of the Mu Valley Railway, and also to a general expansion of traffic.

Other State Railways—Provincial, excluding Eastern Bengal Railway System.

203. In comparison with the actuals of the previous year the receipts show an improvement of 134,9. On the Burma Railway there is an increase of 29,3 due to development of the passenger traffic and carriage of rice to the famine-stricken districts. The increase of 98,6 on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways is due to the accounts of the previous year having included the earnings of the Company's line from 1st July 1890 only, the date of the amalgamation, whereas the accounts of the year under review embrace the transactions of a whole year.

204. The increase of 7,6 as compared with the Budget Estimate is due to an improvement of 23,5 on the Burma Railway, due to exceptionally heavy traffic, both in coaching and goods, attributable to scarcity, and to an increase of 3,8 in the receipts of the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway, due to development of traffic consequent on the through opening of the line. On the other hand, the earnings of the Tirhoot Railway fell off by 21,1, which is attributed to scarcity in the districts served by that railway.

205. The small improvement of 2,8 on the Revised Estimate is the result mainly of an increase of 3,9 on the Tirhoot Railway, due to an improvement towards the close of the year, an increase of 8 on the Lucknow-Bareilly due to development of traffic and adjustment of net earnings of the Bareilly-Pilibhit Railway for the 2nd half of 1890, and a falling off of 4,0 on the Burma Railway, due to an increase in the balance of outstanding earnings.

XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts.

Accounts, 1890-91.			Guaranteed interest, 1891-92.	Guaranteed Railway Companies.	Budget, 1891-92.			Revised, 1891-92.			Accounts, 1891-92.			Percentage of charges on receipts.
Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.			Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	
1,325,7	537,3	788,4	595,6	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,310,0	550,0	760,0	1,405,0	590,0	815,0	1,422,3	600,0	822,3	42·2
3,996,1	1,935,2	2,060,9	1,716,5	Great Indian Peninsula . .	3,950,0	1,950,0	2,000,0	4,420,0	2,162,0	2,258,0	4,477,3	2,204,4	2,272,9	49·2
963,2	498,0	465,2	757,3	Madras . .	960,0	540,0	420,0	930,0	540,0	390,0	946,8	548,9	397,9	58·0
468,0	281,2	186,8		South Indian .	...	.	..			.	.	...	..	..
6,753,0	3,251,7	3,501,3	3,069,4	Total .	6,220,0	3,040,0	3,180,0	6,755,0	3,292,0	3,463,0	6,846,4	3,353,3	3,493,1	49 0

Gross Receipts.

206. The comparison of the Actuals of the two years shows an increase of only 93,4, but the figures for 1890-91 included 468,0 on account of the South Indian Railway, the transactions of which are now shown under *State Railways*, and omitting this amount the receipts of the year under review would show an increase of 561,4, which occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways. The improvements of 626,4 and 91,4, respectively, over the Budget and Revised also occurred on these Railways. The improvement on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was the result of exceptionally heavy traffic, principally in connection with the export of wheat and seeds to Europe, and the local movements of food-grains, on a more extended scale than usual, consequent on the scarcity in the Madras Presidency and in the Southern Mahratta country. On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway the increase was due to heavy traffic in wheat and other grains.

Working Expenses.

207. The increases of 101,6 and 313,3 over the actuals of the preceding year and the Budget are made up as under :—

	Compared with Accounts, 1890-91.	Compared with Budget
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	+ 62,7	+ 50,0
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	+ 269,2	+ 254,4
Madras Railway	+ 50,9	+ 8,9
South Indian Railway	— 281,2	+ ...

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XVII.—Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts—*continued.*

Working Expenses—*continued.*

The increase on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is attributed to increased expenses consequent on the improvement in traffic, to increased outlay on repairs of the line on account of flood damages in 1891, to heavy repairs to rolling-stock, and to the fall in the rate of exchange. The large increase on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is mainly due to the heavy traffic worked during the year, and to the unfavourable rate of exchange. The increase on the Madras Railway is due chiefly to the renewal of 8 locomotives which were provided for in the Budget and to smaller credits for returned stores.

XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Repayment of Advances of interest).

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
30,5	Mysore Railway	32,4	22,4	31,6
	ENGLAND—			
7	Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway	...	1,0	1,0
3	EXCHANGE	...	4	4
1,0		...	1,4	1,4
31,5	TOTAL	32,4	23,8	33,0

208. The details are given below. The credit under India represents the amount recoverable from the Mysore Durbar in settlement of the net charge for interest paid to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in connection with the Mysore Railway. The receipts, working expenses, and interest charges of the Mysore Railway are recorded in the accounts under their respective railway heads, and the net charge for interest only (*i.e.*, interest on Capital expended *minus* net receipts) which is recoverable from the Mysore Durbar, is credited under this head. The details are given below. The credit under England represents the Government share of surplus profits of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway for the year 1890 (£995) taken in reduction of the Company's debt for advances of interest.

209. Details of the amounts recoverable from the Mysore Durbar on account of the Mysore Railway are as follows:—

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92 Budget.	1891-92 Revised	1891-92 Accounts.
	MYSORE RAILWAY—			
63,7	Interest on Capital	62,4	57,7	68,8
6,9	*Less*—Charge for interest borne by Government for the unexpended balance of the Capital retained in its hands *			5,8
56,8		62,4	57,7	63,0
26,3	Net receipts	30,0	35,3	31,4
30,5	Net charge for interest recoverable from Mysore Durbar	32,4	22,4	31,6

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92 Budget.	1891-92 Revised.	1891-92 Accounts.
17,923,3	EXPENDITURE	19,374,1	20,183,7	20,253,9

210. These figures comprise the expenditure under the following heads:—

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	STATE RAILWAYS—			
6,772,0	Working Expenses . . .	7,654,2	8,143,2	8,214,5
4,005,2	Interest on debt . . .	4,403,1	4,424,4	4,428,0
2,243,0	Annuities	2,356,3	2,431,7	2,428,8
907,4	Interest on Capital Deposits .	967,9	1,006,0	1,004,6
163,0	Interest on Advances . .	225,2	226,7	226,5
	GUARANTEED COMPANIES—			
516,3	Surplus Profits, etc. . .	599,0	750,5	756,9
3,130,9	Interest	2,989,5	3,074,5	3,069,4
	SUBSIDISED COMPANIES—			
36,3	Land, etc.	47,7	36,8	32,2
...	Advances of Interest . .	2,4	9	9
149,2	MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE . .	128,8	89,0	92,1
17,923,3	TOTAL .	19,374,1	20,183,7	20,253,9

The charges under this group exceeded those of the previous year and the Budget Estimate by 2,330,6 and 879,8 respectively. The charges on account of Exchange were higher by 591,8 and 228,5, chiefly on account of the fall in the rate; the payments on account of surplus profits to the East Indian Railway Company, to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company for working the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and to the Guaranteed and Subsidised Railway Companies were higher by 525,8 and 335,7, in consequence of a large increase in the earnings of the Railways; and the working expenses of State Railways were also higher by 1,230,5 and 395,6, owing to the heavier traffic during the year, and the additional open mileage. The excess of 70,2 over the Revised Estimate was due chiefly to the working expenses of State Railways having been under-estimated.

38.—State Railways—Working Expenses.

1890-91. Accounts		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
6,772,0	EXPENDITURE	7,654,2	8,143,2	8,214,5

211 The details of these charges by railways are given on page 82. The charges exceeded the actuals of 1890-91 and the Budget Estimate by 1,442,5 and 560,3 respectively. The increases were due chiefly to the heavier traffic worked, to larger renewals of permanent-way on the Eastern Bengal and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, to the expenditure on repairs of flood damages and other special works on the North-Western Railway, and to larger payments on account of surplus profits to the East Indian Railway Company and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company for working the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, consequent upon the great improvement in the earnings of the railways. A part of the increase over the previous year was also due to the additional mean open mileage.

East Indian Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
349,1	Maintenance	390,0	370,4	355,6
357,3	Locomotive	370,0	384,3	388,9
120,6	Carriage and Wagon	118,0	131,6	112,2
292,0	Traffic	290,0	273,6	276,6
207,7	General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense . . .	212,0	207,1	207,3
1,326,7	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES .	1,380,0	1,367,0	1,340,6

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

East Indian Railway—*continued.*

157,9	⅛ Surplus profits paid to the Company and Contribution to Provident Fund of one per cent. on Net Earnings	180,0	308,0	302,4
1,484,6	TOTAL EAST INDIAN RAILWAY	1,560,0	1,675,0	1,643,0

212. The increases of 158,4 and 83,0 in expenditure, as compared with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, were due to the larger payments on account of the Company's share of surplus profits consequent on the improvement in the earnings of the Railway. The saving of 32,0 on the Revised Estimate was chiefly due to smaller renewals of steel rails, owing to a deficiency of the materials in this country and to those expected from England not having been received before the close of the year, and to short expenditure on repairs and renewals of vehicles.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
126,1	Maintenance	125,7	190,0	187,0
115,3	Locomotive	112,8	113,0	114,8
51,0	Carriage and Wagon	37,5	43,0	38,3
122,0	Traffic	114,3	118,0	118,1
127,8	General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense	127,2	151,0	168,1
542,2	TOTAL EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY	517,5	615,0	626,3

213. The increases of 84,1 and 108,8 over the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate were due to renewals of permanent-way, to heavy compensation claims paid for goods lost and damaged in flats that were burnt and sunk, and to adjustment of arrear freight charges on coal due to the East Indian Railway which was not provided for even in the Revised Estimate.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1890-91 Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
131,2	Maintenance	180,0	175,0	177,5
348,9	Locomotive	350,0	403,3	421,0
131,6	Carriage and Wagon	112,5	112,4	101,5
136,2	Traffic	140,0	141,7	138,4
128,4	General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense	127,5	132,6	132,2
876,3	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	910,0	965,0	970,6
49,8	Share of surplus profits paid to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company	75,0	112,5	117,3
926,1	TOTAL RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY	985,0	1,077,5	1,087,9

214. The increase of 161,8 in expenditure, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to extensive re-laying operations consequent on the partial suspension of this work towards the close of 1890-91, to larger consumption of fuel owing to the heavier traffic worked, and to larger payments on account of the Company's share of surplus profits, for the first only of which sufficient provision was made in the Budget.

North-Western Railway.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
615,3	Maintenance	648,3	652,0	634,6
547,2	Locomotive	534,7	673,6	705,2
198,9	Carriage and Wagon	189,5	212,9	214,5
228,3	Traffic	235,5	245,0	242,5
159,8	General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense	172,0	166,5	156,7
1,749,5	TOTAL NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY	1,780,0	1,950,0	1,953,5

215. The increase of 204,0 over the actuals of the previous year was due to extraordinary expenditure on flood works on the Peshin section, to renewal of girders of the Malir bridge near Karachi, to the heavier traffic worked, to the higher cost of English stores owing to the unfavourable rate of exchange, and to adjustment of arrear freight charges on coal due to the East Indian Railway. The excess of 173,5 over the Budget Estimate is due to the adjustment of arrear freight charges on coal, renewals of vehicles, and the heavier traffic worked. The expenditure exceeded the

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

North-Western Railway.

Revised Estimate by 3,5. There was a decrease of 17,4 under *Maintenance* owing to the renewals of permanent-way at the close of the year not having been as large as anticipated, but this was more than counterbalanced by increased *Locomotive Expenses* for working the heavy traffic.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1890-91. Accounts		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
98,2	Maintenance	100,0	97,8	98,8
93,8	Locomotive	100,0	124,3	124,9
28,9	Carriage and Wagon	37,0	31,0	31,3
68,4	Traffic	70,0	67,4	67,4
60,8	General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense	53,0	59,5	59,1
350,1	TOTAL OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY	360,0	380,0	381,5

216. The expenditure exceeded that of the previous year and the Budget Estimate by 31,4 and 21,5 respectively, chiefly in consequence of the adjustment of old claims by the East Indian Railway for freight on coal and the heavier traffic worked during the year. The charges for repairs and renewals of vehicles were also heavier than in the previous year.

Other State Railways—Imperial.

217. The following are the figures for the other Imperial Railways shown on page 82 :—

1890-91. Accounts		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
234,9	Bengal-Nagpur	295,0	305,0	303 0
254,1	Indian Midland	270,0	293,0	267,6
336,7	Southern Mahratta	380,0	352,5	351,0
89,1	South Indian	482,5	492,0	497,7
382,4	Other Imperial Railways	407,5	400,3	411,3

218. Compared with the actuals of 1890-91 the increase on the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways was due to the development of traffic, and to the former having been opened throughout for traffic only towards the end of 1890-91. On the Southern Mahratta Railway the decrease was due chiefly to the comparatively small outlay on special renewals of sleepers as contrasted with the expenditure on this account during the previous year. The South Indian Railway was taken over by the State from the Company with effect from 31st December 1890, and the accounts of 1890-91 accordingly included the transactions of the line under *State Railways* for one quarter only, while the accounts for 1891-92 embrace the transactions of a whole year. The increase under other Railways occurred chiefly on the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway, being due to the opening of the Sagaing-Shewbo section of the Mu Valley Railway, and to development of traffic generally.

219. Compared with the Budget Estimate the excess on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is attributed to increased charges for Locomotive and Traffic expenses, and to larger payments to the East Indian Railway Company for working the Northern Section owing to heavier traffic, and to an under-estimate of the Home Charges and Telegraph Expenses. The Estimate of the Southern Mahratta Railway was pitched too high, and the provision made for renewals of sleepers was not actually required. The excess on the South Indian Railway is attributed to insufficient provision having been made for Locomotive Expenses, and to no provision having been made for the additional half per cent. interest payable to the Company until the 31st December 1893 under the contract. Under other Railways there was a saving on the Sindia Railway due to a sum of 14,5 provided on account of the outstanding claims of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway against the Railway for running powers over the broad gauge line between the junction of the East Indian Railway, Agra East Bank and Agra Cantonment Stations, not having been required, as the amount was adjustable in the accounts of the East Indian Railway as workers of the Sindia Railway.

220. Contrasted with the Revised Estimate, the important differences were a saving of 25,4 on the Indian Midland Railway, due to the provision made for joint station expenses not having been utilized, owing to the non-settlement of the agreements; an excess of 5,7 on the South Indian Railway, due to heavier maintenance and repair charges ; and under other Railways excesses of 5,8 and 6,5 on the Mysore and Tounghoo-Mandalay Railways respectively, due to the heavier traffic worked.

State Railways—Provincial (excluding Eastern Bengal Railway System).

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
422,3	EXPENDITURE	616,7	702,9	691,7

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Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

State Railways.—Provincial (excluding Eastern Bengal Railway System)—*continued.*

221. The increase of 269,4 over the actuals of the previous year was due chiefly to the inclusion of a whole year's transactions of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, as compared with nine months, *i.e.*, from 1st July 1890, in the previous year. A small increase also occurred on the Burma Railway, due to increased traffic worked, heavier charges for repairs to rolling stock, and adjustment of arrear freight charges on coal. The excess of 75,0 over the Budget Estimate, occurred chiefly on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways, being due to the payment to the Company of their share of net earnings for the half-year ended 31st December 1890, having been made in 1891-92 instead of in 1890-91 as was expected, and also on the Burma Railway in consequence of larger expenditure on new minor works, adjustment of arrear freight charges on coal, and extra repairs to rolling stock.

38.—State Railways.

Interest on Debt.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92 Budget.	1891-92 Revised.	1891-92 Accounts.
2,856,7	INTEREST ON CAPITAL FOUND BY GOVERNMENT	3,003,2	2,979,4	2,985,1
	INTEREST ON OTHER CAPITAL—			
	East Indian Railway Commutation Stock—			
4	Rupee	4	4	2
244,9	Sterling	243,1	243,1	243,1
64,6	East Indian Railway Debenture Stock	64,6	64,6	64,6
7,4	3 per cent. East Indian Railway Annuity Redemption Stock	7,5	7,5	7,5
34,7	Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture and Debenture Stock	34,6	34,6	34,5
167,7	3½ per cent. Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Redemption Stock	166,6	166,6	166,6
346,0	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Stock, etc.	337,3	337,3	337,3
...	South Indian Railway Stock, etc.	152,2	152,3	152,3
865,7		1,006,3	1,006,4	1,006,1
3,722,4	TOTAL INTEREST ON CAPITAL	4,009,5	3,985,8	3,991,2
282,8	EXCHANGE	393,6	438,6	436,8
4,005,2	TOTAL INTEREST ON DEBT	4,403,1	4,424,4	4,428,0

222. Omitting exchange the charges approximated closely to the Budget Estimate, but exceeded those of the previous year by 268,8, which was due partly to the interest paid on the 3 per cent stock issued for the purchase of the South Indian Railway, and partly to higher charges for interest on capital found by Government, which are increasing year by year with the progress of construction. The following statement shows how the interest charged in the accounts of 1891-92 has been computed :—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON WHICH INTEREST IS CHARGEABLE—

	E. I. Ry.	E. B. Ry. System.	Other State Railways.	TOTAL.
Capital Expenditure at end of 1890-91	2,272,9	6,610,6	59,543,7	68,427,2
Capital Expenditure during 1891-92	—75,1	216,5	3,277,0	3,418,4
Capital Account at end of 1891-92	2,197,8	6,827,1	62,820,7	71,845,6
Debentures discharged	3,546,7	815,6	...	4,362,3
INTEREST.				
Interest on Capital Account at beginning of the year	90,9	264,4	2,381,9	2,737,2
Interest on Debentures, etc., discharged	141,9	32,6	...	174,5
Half a year's interest on Capital spent during the year	—1,5	4,3	65,6	68,4
TOTAL	231,3	301,3	2,447,5	2,980,1
Add—½ per cent. on the Holkar Loan of a crore, which bears 4½ per cent. interest	...	...	5,0	5,0
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGED 1891-92	231,3	301,3	2,452,5	2,985,1
„ „ „ 1890-91	233,1	292,3	2,331,3	2,856,7

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Annuities in Purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds).

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	ENGLAND—			
1,165,6	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY	1,167,4	1,167,2	1,167,1
120,9	EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY	121,0	121,0	121,1
404,1	SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY	405,2	405,2	405,2
1,690,6	TOTAL ENGLAND	1,693,6	1,693,4	1,693,4
552,4	EXCHANGE	662,7	738,3	735,4
2,243,0	GRAND TOTAL	2,356,3	2,431,7	2,428,8

223. The sterling payments agreed closely with both the Budget Estimates and the actuals of the previous year, but the charge for exchange was considerably higher owing to the fall in the rate of exchange.

Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.

1890-91. Accounts		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	INTEREST ON OVERDRAWN CAPITAL—			
	INDIA—			
...	Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	..	3,8	3,5
	INTEREST ON SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—			
	INDIA—			
19,4	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	19,4	19,4	19,4
...	Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	...	3,9	3,9
19,4		19,4	27,1	26,8
	ENGLAND—			
268,5	Southern Mahratta Railway	251,0	251,0	251,0
212,0	Indian Midland Railway	212,0	212,0	212,0
17,5	Bengal Central Railway	17,5	17,5	17,5
171,3	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	171,2	171,2	171,2
...	South Indian Railway	30,0	30,0	30,0
669,3		681,7	681,7	681,7
688,7		701,1	708,8	708,5
218,7	EXCHANGE	266,8	297,2	296,1
907,4	TOTAL	967,9	1,006,0	1,004,6

224. Excluding Exchange the important variations from the actuals of the previous year are—(1) an increase of 7,4 on account of the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway, representing interest on debentures of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company to the extent of £147,000, and interest on advances made to the Company in India in excess of capital; (2) a decrease of 17,5 under the Southern Mahratta Railway, due to the reduction of the guaranteed interest on the share capital of £3,500,000 from 4 to 3½ per cent. with effect from 1st January 1891, under the terms of the contract with the Company; and (3) an increase of 30,0 under the South Indian Railway, representing interest at 3 per cent on the new Company's capital of £1,000,000.

Interest chargeable against Companies on advances.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	ENGLAND—			
16,3	Bengal Central Railway	16,3	16,3	16,2
57,3	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	84,5	78,0	78,0
30,7	Indian Midland Railway	37,3	37,2	37,3
18,6	Southern Mahratta Railway	23,8	26,4	26,4
122,9		161,9	157,9	157,9
40,1	EXCHANGE	63,3	68,8	68,6
163,0	TOTAL	225,2	226,7	226,5

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued*.

Interest chargeable against Companies on advances—*continued*.

225. As explained in previous reports the charges under this head represent the interest chargeable against the Companies on the advances made to them by the Secretary of State from funds raised under the provisions of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Purchase Act.

226. The charges exceeded the actuals of the previous year owing to further advances having been made to the Companies by the Secretary of State, but fell short of the Budget Estimate as the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company did not require the advance which it was estimated would be wanted in 1891-92. The fall in the rate of exchange, however, more than counterbalanced the decrease in the sterling payments compared with the Budget Estimate.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision.

1890-91 Accounts.		1891-92. Budget	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	MOIETY OF SURPLUS PROFITS—			
150,1	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	155,0	182,3	187,3
323,2	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	410,0	535,9	535,7
...	South Indian	6,5	14,6	14,6
473,3	TOTAL SURPLUS PROFITS	571,5	732,8	737,6
	LAND AND SUPERVISION—			
14,3	India—Share of office of Director General of Railways	14,2	14,4	14,8
10,1	Central Provinces	9,6	10,6	10,7
10,7	Bengal	11,9	10,5	10,8
7,0	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	9,7	10,0	10,4
11,4	Madras	12,5	12,6	13,7
38,2	Bombay	25,5	21,7	21,3
...	Reserve	4,2	...	...
91,7		87,6	79,8	81,7
48,7	*Deduct*—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision	*60,1*	*62,1*	*62,4*
43,0	TOTAL LAND AND SUPERVISION	27,5	17,7	19,3
516,3	GRAND TOTAL	599,0	750,5	756,9

Surplus Profits.

227. The charges exceeded the actuals of the previous year and the Budget by 264,3 and 166,1 respectively, chiefly in consequence of the exceptional traffic obtained during the year. The excess of 4,8 over the Revised Estimate occurred on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway owing to the net earnings of the second-half of 1891 having exceeded expectations. The payment to the South Indian Railway was on account of the Company's share of the surplus profits for the year ended 31st December 1890, which also exceeded anticipations.

Land and Supervision.

228. The decrease of 10,0, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, is due chiefly to less expenditure on land for Guaranteed Railways in Bombay. The lapse of 5,9 on the Budget Estimate was due to the charges of the office of the Consulting Engineer at Calcutta having been over-estimated, to charges for land in Bombay provided for not having been paid, and to the amount held in reserve not having been utilized. The excess of 1,9 over the Revised Estimate occurred chiefly in Madras, and was due to land having been acquired at a heavier cost than was anticipated. The increase over the actuals of the previous year in the amount recoverable from Companies for Government supervision was due to recoveries effected for the first time from the South Indian and Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railways, and to an increased recovery from the Bengal and North-Western Railway under the contract for working the Tirhoot Railway. The two per cent. of the gross earnings of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway retained by Government were also credited to this head, though not included under it in the Budget Estimate.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Interest.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
7,6	India	2,5	38,5	37,2
2,354,1	England	2,146,9	2,114,2	2,114,1
769,2	EXCHANGE	840,1	921,8	918,1
3,130,9	TOTAL	2,989,5	3,074,5	3,069,4

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Interest—*continued.*

229. The charges in India represent the interest on the funds drawn by the railways in excess of the balances at their credit. These drawings having been larger than those of the previous year and the anticipations in the Budget, the interest charges were also higher. The sterling payments were smaller than those of the previous year, in consequence of there being no charge for the South Indian Railway, which was purchased by the State on the 31st December 1890. Notwithstanding a decrease in the sterling payments the charge on account of exchange was considerably higher than both the actuals of the previous year and the Budget owing to the fall in the rate of exchange.

40.—Subsidised Companies.—Land, Subsidy, and Interest.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts
	IMPERIAL—			
11,0	Bengal and North-Western Railway—(*Land*)	16,7	13,5	11,9
10,7	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway—(*Land*)	6	3,8	3,6
...	Nilgiri Railway—(*Land and Interest*)	11,0	6,0	3,4
...	Reserve	6,7	...	...
21,7	TOTAL IMPERIAL	35,0	23,3	18,9
	PROVINCIAL—			
5	Tarkessur Railway—(*Land*)	...	...	...
4,0	Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway—(*Subsidy*)	4,0	4,0	4,0
10,1	Dibru-Sadiya—(*Subsidy and control*)	10,1	10,1	10,1
...	Dooars Railway—(*Land*)	1,0	3	1
14,6	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	15,1	14,4	14,2
36,3	GRAND TOTAL	50,1	37,7	33,1

230. The decrease of 2,8 under *Imperial*, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, is due to the practical completion of the acquisition of land for the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway, counterbalanced to some extent by the land and interest charges in connection with the Nilgiri Railway which appeared for the first time in the accounts for 1891-92. The *Provincial* charges were nearly the same as in 1890-91.

231. The lapses of 17,0 and 4,6 on the Budget and Revised Estimates are due to the non-settlement during the year of some land acquisition cases on account of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and of disputed claims of land-holders in connection with land for the Nilgiri Railway. The actuals entered against the Nilgiri Railway include a sum of 9 on account of advances of interest.

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

1890-91. Accounts		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	IMPERIAL.			
	INDIA—			
9,9	Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges	10,0	6,0	7,1
14,3	Director-General's Establishment, share of—	14,2	14,4	14,7
9	Port Store-keepers' Establishment	2,5	2,1	2,2
3,4	Bikanir Desert Railway Survey	...	...	...
...	Reserve	17,5	...	...
28,5	TOTAL	44,2	22,5	24,0
	CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
1,4	Jubbulpore-Nagpur Survey	...	...	...
6	Sambulpore Road Survey	...	—7	—7
...	Sambulpore-Khurda Survey	...	6,0	4,5
2,0	TOTAL	...	5,3	3,8
	BURMA—			
7	Meiktila-Myingyan Survey	3	1,3	1,6
15,8	Kawlin-Mogaung Survey	16,2	...	...
2,5	Shan Hills Survey	...	...	...
1,6	Chindwin Survey	...	...	...
20,6	TOTAL	16,5	1,3	1,6

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure—*continued.*

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	BENGAL—			
17,7	Moghul Serai-Howrah Survey	14,9	7,4	6,4
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
—2,4	Pilibhit-Seramau Railway Survey	...	...	...
	PUNJAB—			
—2,0	Bannu Survey	...	...	...
...	Wazirabad-Multan Survey	..	7	7
...	Kalka-Simla Survey	...	...	7
2	Kohala Survey	...	...	...
6,7	Kashmir Railway Survey	17,4	19,0	19,0
28,4	Zhob Valley Survey	16,0	12,0	11,8
7	Hyderabad-Umarkot Survey	...	...	...
11,6	Frontier Railway Surveys	7,8	10,0	12,2
3,5	Peshawar-Dhakka Survey	...	...	...
1,7	Abt Material and Engine Suspense Account	...	—6	—7
1,6	Bolan High Level Line Survey	3,2	...	...
52,4	TOTAL	44,4	41,1	43,7
	MADRAS—			
...	Kurnool Branch Survey	...	4	2
	BOMBAY—			
1	Mehsana-Viramgam—(*Land*)	...	6	5
2	Palanpur-Deesa Survey	...	...	...
...	Nusseerabad-Kekri Survey	...	2	1
3	TOTAL	...	8	6
119,1	TOTAL IMPERIAL	120,0	78,8	80,3

PROVINCIAL.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	BENGAL—			
8,0	Share of P. W. Secretariat Establishment	7,8	7,8	7,6
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
3,9	Lucknow-Rai-Bareli-Jaunpur Survey	1,0	7	7
	PUNJAB—			
—1	Bhatinda-Bhawalpur Survey	...	...	...
	MADRAS—			
9	Madras-Gudur Survey	...	1	1
14,0	East Coast Survey	...	...	1,8
1,8	Nellore-Guntoor Survey	...	...	...
8	Bezvada-Masulipatam Survey	...	...	...
...	Nanjangode-Gudulur Survey	...	4	4
...	Palghat-Kurapatam Survey	...	1,3	1,3
17,5	TOTAL	...	1,8	3,6
	BOMBAY—			
8	Surveys	...	—1	—1
30,1	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	8,8	10,2	11,8
149,2	TOTAL IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	128,8	89,0	92,1

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure—*continued.*

232. The total outlay was less than that of the previous year by 57,1. No useful comparison can be made between the outlay of the two years by individual projects, as new surveys are being started every year. The lapse of 36,7 on the Budget Estimate was due chiefly to the cost of the Kawlin-Mogaung, and Bolan High Level Line Surveys having been charged as capital expenditure in consequence of the commencement of the construction of the lines. The amounts debited to the head Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges fell short of the Budget Estimate by 2,9, and the Moghalsarai-Howrah Survey was completed earlier than expected, and at a saving on the estimated cost. The excess of 3,1 on the Revised Estimate is due to no provision having been made for the Surveys in connection with the East Coast Railway, and to the Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges having exceeded the reduced provision made in the Revised Estimate, owing chiefly to the privilege leave allowances of officers employed on the Zhob Valley Railway Survey having been debited to this head after the close of the year.

Section J.—IRRIGATION.

233. The following is a general summary of the results under the head of Irrigation :—

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	Major Works.			
1,284,7	Direct Receipts	1,223,7	1,371,6	1,404,7
709,0	Land Revenue due to irrigation	756,2	689,5	673,2
1,993,7	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,979,9	2,061,1	2,077,9
758,4	Working Expenses	753,7	772,8	761,4
1,081,5	Interest	1,107,0	1,109,6	1,109,7
1,839,9	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,860,7	1,882,4	1,871,1
153,8	Net Receipts (Major Works)	119,2	178,7	206,8
	Minor Works and Navigation.			
178,9	Receipts	180,7	188,5	194,1
902,2	Expenditure	1,022,4	1,080,8	1,073,9
—723,3	Net Expenditure (Minor Works)	—841,7	—892,3	—879,8
—569,5	Net Expenditure (Irrigation)	—722,5	—713,6	—673,0

234. The net result on the whole was better than the Budget by 49,5 but worse than that of 1890-91 by 103,5. There was an improvement in the net receipts from Major Works of 87,6 and 53,0 compared with the Budget and the actuals of 1890-91 respectively, and the receipts from Minor Works were also better than both the Budget and the actuals of the previous year by 13,4 and 15,2, but the expenditure on Minor Works exceeded the Budget and that of 1890-91 by 51,5 and 171,7 respectively. The improvement under Major Works occurred chiefly on the Sirhind, Lower Ganges and Ganges Canals, while that in the receipts from Minor Works was mainly due to the recovery of arrears of clearance rates on the Indus Inundation Canals in the Punjab. The expenditure on Minor Works was enhanced in consequence of the construction of famine relief works in Rajputana and Upper Burma, the raising, strengthening, and retiring of several miles of the Irrawaddy embankments and the assignment of a larger grant from the Provincial revenues of Madras.

SECTION J.—IRRIGATION RECEIPTS.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
2,172,6	REVENUE	2,160,6	2,249,6	2,272,0

235. The increase in the collections in 1891-92 was chiefly due to a further development of irrigation from the Sirhind canal, to a large increase in the irrigated area in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the seasons having been exceptionally favourable for canal irrigation, and to the recovery of old outstandings in Bengal and the Punjab.

XXIX and 42.—Major Works.

Direct Receipts and Working Expenses.

Accounts, 1890-91.			Irrigation Works and Canals.	Budget, 1891-92.			Revised, 1891-92.			Accounts, 1891-92.		
Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.		Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
			IMPERIAL.									
7,5	10,5	—3,0	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh . .	7,8	10,0	—2,2	10,0	10,0	...	10,2	9,8	4
			Punjab—									
160,3	56,0	104,3	Western Jumna Canal . .	135,0	50,0	85,0	150,0	49,5	100,5	151,1	48,2	102,9
149,9	56,6	93,0	Bari Doab Canal . . .	144,0	65,0	79,0	168,0	72,0	96,0	169,8	72,4	97,4
168,5	58,6	109,9	Sirhind Canal	170,0	60,0	110,0	200,0	55,0	145,0	201,6	54,9	146,7
59,3	34,1	25,2	Other Projects	59,0	40,0	19,0	55,6	40,5	15,1	57,1	37,5	19,6
537,7	205,3	332,4	TOTAL .	508,0	215,0	293,0	573,6	217,0	356,6	579,6	213,0	366,6
			Madras—									
12,2	56,0	—43,8	Godavari Delta	10,7	46,2	—35,5	11,0	50,8	—39,8	11,1	51,6	—40,5
5,1	38,6	—33,5	Kristna Delta	4,6	38,3	—33,7	5,0	40,9	—35,9	4,8	42,0	—37,2
10,1	30,6	—20,5	Other Projects	8,3	30,7	—22,4	11,0	25,7	—14,7	12,7	24,0	—11,3
27,4	125,2	—97,8	TOTAL .	23,6	115,2	—91,6	27,0	117,4	—90,4	28,6	117,6	—89,0
43,2	35,8	7,4	Bombay	49,6	35,3	14,3	43,1	43,9	—8	44,4	43,6	8
615,8	376,8	239,0	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	589,0	375,5	213,5	653,7	388,3	265,4	662,8	384,0	278,8
			PROVINCIAL.									
			Bengal—									
73,7	66,1	7,6	Sone Canals	81,2	72,1	9,1	81,2	71,3	9,9	91,0	65,2	25,8
61,0	69,0	—8,0	Other Canals	60,7	69,8	—9,1	63,0	71,0	—8,0	69,2	70,2	—1,0
134,7	135,1	—4	TOTAL .	141,9	141,9	...	144,2	142,3	1,9	160,2	135,4	24,8
			N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—									
249,0	104,5	144,5	Ganges Canal	225,9	92,6	133,3	256,2	101,3	154,9	261,7	104,9	156,8
140,6	89,0	51,6	Lower Ganges Canal . . .	135,1	93,2	41,9	177,0	85,2	91,8	178,6	84,8	93,8
61,4	23,2	38,2	Agra Canal	58,4	22,6	35,8	59,5	25,3	34,2	60,1	23,9	36,2
83,2	29,8	53,4	Eastern Jumna Canal . .	73,4	27,9	45,5	81,0	30,4	50,6	81,3	28,4	52,9
534,2	246,5	287,7	TOTAL .	492,8	236,3	256,5	573,7	242,2	331,5	581,7	242,0	339,7
668,9	381,6	287,3	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	634,7	378,2	256,5	717,9	384,5	333,4	741,9	377,4	364,5
1,284,7	758,4	526,3	GRAND TOTAL .	1,223,7	753,7	470,0	1,371,6	772,8	598,8	1,404,7	761,4	643,3

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

DIRECT RECEIPTS—IMPERIAL WORKS.

236. The *gross revenue* exceeded that of the previous year by 47,0, and the Budget Estimate by 73,8. The increase occurred mainly in the Punjab, and was due partly to a further increase of irrigation from the Sirhind canal, and partly to the introduction of new water-rates, owing to which a part of the revenue was shown under this head instead of being treated as indirect revenue as before, and recorded under *XXIX.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation Works.* In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the improvement was due to an increase in the irrigated area. The increase in Madras was chiefly due to an extension of the use of water from the Karnul canal for dry crops owing to scanty rainfall.

DIRECT RECEIPTS—PROVINCIAL WORKS.

237. The *gross revenue* in 1891-92 was better than that of the previous year by 73,0, and the Budget and Revised Estimates by 107,2 and 24,0, respectively. The improvement occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and was due to a large increase in the irrigated area, chiefly on the Ganges and the Lower Ganges canals. The increase in Bengal was principally due to the recovery of old outstandings on the Midnapore canal and the Sone project, and to a greater demand for water, especially from the Orissa canals, which was not sufficiently provided for in the Revised.

XXIX.—Major Works—Indirect Receipts.

Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

1890-91 Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
110,7	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	108,3	113,1	114,6
46,4	Punjab	43,0	24,5	25,1
477,6	Madras	506,0	481,2	471,9
74,3	Bombay	98,9	70,7	61,6
709,0	TOTAL	756,2	689,5	673,2

238. The decrease in the realizations in 1891-92 occurred chiefly in the Punjab, Madras and Bombay. In the Punjab it resulted from the introduction of a new water rate on the Bari Doab canal, owing to which a part of the revenue formerly treated as indirect has been classified as direct receipts. The decrease in Madras is attributed to large remissions granted on the Pennér and Sangam anicut systems on account of an unfavourable season, and in Bombay insufficient supply of water in the canals in Sind and damage done to crops by locusts, which were not sufficiently allowed for in the Revised. The Budget in those provinces was pitched at a figure considerably in excess of past actuals and proved too sanguine.

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1890-91. Accounts. A	1890-91. Accounts. B		1891-92. Budget. A	1891-92. Budget. B	1891-92. Revised. A	1891-92. Revised. B	1891-92. Accounts. A	1891-92. Accounts. B
2,8	...	India	4,1	...	3,6	...	2,5	...
...	3,9	Upper Burma	...	3,5	...	4,3	...	4,2
...	6,1	Lower Burma	...	5,0	...	4,0	...	3,6
...	94,8	Bengal	...	92,6	...	95,6	...	94,8
...	17,1	North Western Provinces and Oudh	...	16,3	...	16,3	...	17,6
13,6	6,9	Punjab	16,1	9,8	21,0	8,9	23,8	9,8
...	13,9	Madras	...	12,5	...	14,7	...	16,1
18,8	1,0	Bombay	19,5	1,3	18,8	1,3	20,0	1,7
35,2	143,7	TOTAL	39,7	141,0	43,4	145,1	46,3	147,8
178,9				180,7		188,5		194,1

A. Imperial. B. Provincial and Local.

239. The increase of 11,1 under *Imperial* over the actuals of the previous year was mainly due to the recovery of arrears of clearance rates on the Indus Inundation canals in the Punjab. The other variations under this head are comparatively small.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
2,742,1	EXPENDITURE	2,883,1	2,963,2	2,945,0

240. The expenditure in 1891-92 exceeded that of the previous year by 202,9 and the Budget Estimate by 61,9. The increase was chiefly due (1) to an increase under Interest on Debt caused by additional capital outlay; (2) to the construction of famine relief works in Rajputana and Upper Burma and of a new canal from the Kabul river to Nowshera in the Punjab; (3) to the expenditure incurred for raising, strengthening and retiring several miles of the Irrawaddy embankments; and (4) to a larger grant having been made available from provincial funds for minor irrigation works in Madras. In the Revised Estimate the requirements of some works in Bengal were over-estimated.

42.—Major Works—Working Expenses.

1890-91. Accounts.	1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
758,4	753,7	772,8	761,4

241. The particulars of these charges are given in the table on page 97, and the more important differences are explained here.

Imperial Works.

242. The increase over the actuals of the previous year and the budget estimate occurred chiefly in Bombay, and was due to the widening of the Begari canal and the execution of certain urgent repairs on the Desert canal. The increase in the Punjab over the actuals of the previous year was due to larger outlay on the re-modelling of the Bari Doab canal.

Provincial Works.

243. The expenditure in 1891-92 fell short of that of the previous year by 4,2. The decrease occurred on the Lower Ganges canal in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, and was due chiefly to short outlay on the river training works at Narora. In the revised estimate the requirements of the Sone project were over-estimated.

42.—Major Works—Interest on Debt.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	Imperial.			
565,3	India	585,6	589,3	589,6
	Provincial.			
238,2	Bengal	240,8	240,4	240,3
278,0	N.-W. P. and Oudh	280,6	279,9	279,8
1,081,5	TOTAL	1,107,0	1,109,6	1,109,7

244. The following statement shows how the interest charged during the year was calculated:—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.		
Capital Expenditure at end of 1890-91	...	27,325,4
" " during 1891-92—		
49 Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue	729,6	
35 Protective works	77,9	
43 Minor works and Navigation	25,5	
		833,0
		28,158,4
INTEREST.		
Interest at 4 per cent. on capital outlay at beginning of the year		1,093,0
Interest at 2 per cent. on capital spent during the year		16,7
		1,109,7

245. The increase during 1891-92 was the result of additional capital outlay on works classed as Major Irrigation Works.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

43.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1890-91. Accounts. A	B		1891-92. Budget. A	B	Revised. A	B	Accounts. A	B
12,0	...	India	16,4	...	33,3	...	36,8	...
28,2	3,9	Upper Burma	50,0	3,8	87,5	4,3	100,9	4,3
...	51,2	Lower Burma	...	94,0	...	92,6	...	94,5
...	152,4	Bengal	...	170,0	...	169,4	...	158,8
6	25,4	N.-W. P. and Oudh	6	31,2	6	31,6	4	28,3
62,8	5,1	Punjab	68,0	16,8	60,3	24,8	59,4	22,8
...	355,9	Madras	...	372,5	...	392,3	...	402,3
175,9	25,9	Bombay	191,2	7,5	176,2	7,5	161,5	3,8
279,5	619,8	TOTAL INDIA	326,2	695,8	357,9	722,5	359,0	714,8
2,2	...	ENGLAND	3	...	3	...	1	...
7	...	EXCHANGE	1	...	1	...	...	...
282,4	619,8	GRAND TOTAL	326,6	695,8	358,3	722,5	359,1	714,8
902,2			1,022,4		1,080,8		1,073,9	

A. Imperial. B. Provincial and Local.

IMPERIAL WORKS.

246. The rise in the expenditure was due to the construction of famine relief works in Rajputana and Upper Burma counterbalanced partly by a decrease in Bombay, due chiefly to the approaching completion of the Mutha and Western Nara canals.

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL WORKS.

247. The increased expenditure, as compared with that of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, occurred, chiefly in Lower Burma, Punjab, and Madras. The increase in Lower Burma is attributed to the construction of a lock at Wimpadaw in connection with the Kyaikto-Sittang canal, and the necessity for raising, strengthening, and retiring several miles of the Irrawaddy embankments threatened by river encroachment. In the Punjab the increase was chiefly due to the construction of a new canal from the Kabul river to Nowshera, while that in Madras is explained to be due to larger funds having been made available for expenditure on minor works under the charge of Revenue officers and to the construction of some famine relief works. The decrease as compared with the Revised is due to an over-estimate of requirements in Bengal.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—RECEIPTS.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
649,3	RECEIPTS	597,1	615,7	627,1

248. The receipts fell short of those of the previous year by 22,2, but exceeded the Budget Estimate by 30,0. In 1890-91 there was an exceptional receipt in Bengal from the sale of the Custom House premises at Calcutta to the East Indian Railway Company. The increase over the Budget Estimate was due chiefly to receipts from tolls on roads and ferries having been under-estimated, to a special recovery of 6,1 in the Military Works Department from the sale of certain military buildings at Khanpur in the Indus valley, and to the sale of the Gauhati Workshops to the Bengal-Assam Railway in Assam. The last two items were also not provided for in the Revised, in which too the receipts from Rurki Workshops in the North-Western Provinces were under-estimated.

XXXI.—Military Works.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
(a) 38,6	India	38,0	42,5	44,3
1	Central Provinces	...	...	...
1,4	Upper Burma	1,3	1,7	2,0
2	Lower Burma	2	1	1
3	Assam	3	3	3
1	N.-W. P. and Oudh	1	1	1
5	Punjab	6	7	7
3	Madras	4	1	2
2,6	Bombay	2,6	2,0	2,1
44,1	TOTAL	43,5	47,5	49,8

(a) Includes figures for Upper and Lower Burma (under the control of Director General of Military Works) shown separately last year.

249. The increase over the previous year's actuals and the Budget and Revised Estimates was due chiefly to a special credit of 6,1 under India, on account of the sale of certain military buildings at Khanpur to the North-Western Railway.

XXXII.—Civil Works.

1890-91. Accounts. A Deptl.	1890-91. Accounts. B Civil.		1891-92. Budget. A Deptl.	1891-92. Budget. B Civil.	1891-92. Revised. A Deptl.	1891-92. Revised. B Civil.	1891-92. Accounts. A Deptl.	1891-92. Accounts. B Civil.
		IMPERIAL.						
4,0	...	India	3,8	...	4,1	...	4,6	...
1,8	...	Upper Burma	1,6	...	1,8	...	2,3	...
2,7	...	Lower Burma	6	...	6	...	6	...
...	...	Bengal	...	...	1	...	...	...
4,3	...	Punjab	4,5	...	3,6	...	4,3	...
12,8	...	TOTAL	10,5	...	10,2	...	11,8	...
		PROVINCIAL						
4,9	1,0	Central Provinces	5,4	9	5,2	1,2	5,2	1,4
6,5	1	Lower Burma	6,5	1	6,5	1	7,1	1
2,5	2,0	Assam	2,3	2,4	2,6	2,4	4,4	2,2
47,2	26,4	Bengal	23,0	22,9	15,0	25,0	16,1	24,4
18,7	66,4	N.-W. P. and Oudh	14,6	66,5	13,0	66,0	16,1	64,3
4,6	33,4	Punjab	5,0	32,4	5,4	33,4	5,8	32,8
9,8	3,1	Madras	10,0	7	11,8	2,3	14,4	1,9
81,3	3	Bombay	76,9	3	74,7	2	74,8	3
175,5	132,7	TOTAL	143,7	126,2	134,2	130,6	143,9	127,4

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXXII.—Civil Works—*continued.*

1890-91. Accounts. A Deptl.	1890-91. Accounts. B Civil.		1891-92. Budget. A Deptl.	1891-92. Budget. B Civil.	1891-92. Revised. A Deptl.	1891-92. Revised. B Civil.	1891-92. Accounts. A Deptl.	1891-92. Accounts. B Civil.
		INCORPORATED LOCAL—						
...	2,5	India	...	2,3	...	2,3	...	2,8
...	8,0	Central Provinces	...	7,4	...	7,6	...	8,3
...	3,6	Upper Burma	...	3,4	...	4,9	...	4,9
...	6,6	Lower Burma	...	6,7	...	6,7	...	7,2
1	10,2	Assam	1	10,0	2	10,2	2	10,3
...	37,3	Bengal	...	36,6	...	39,0	...	41,4
1,0	8,3	N.-W. P. and Oudh	9	6,2	1,0	7,1	1,0	5,5
2	26,0	Punjab	1	22,8	1	26,6	2	22,6
4	96,9	Madras	3	94,0	4	99,0	5	99,3
...	48,7	Bombay	...	47,5	...	50,5	...	51,0
1,7	248,1	TOTAL	1,4	236,9	1,7	253,9	1,9	253,3
570,8		TOTAL INDIA	518,7		530,6		538,3	
		ENGLAND—						
	25,9	Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill—Fees from Students, etc.		25,1		26,2		27,2
	8,5	EXCHANGE		9,8		11,4		11,8
	605,2	GRAND TOTAL		553,6		568,2		577,3

A.—Public Works in charge of Departmental Officers. B.—Public Works in charge of Civil Officers.

250. The increase of 1,6 over the Revised Estimate under Imperial was chiefly due to an improvement in the receipts from buildings set apart as residences in Upper Burma, and to the sale of a building at Simla.

251. Under Provincial the receipts by departmental officers fell short of those of the previous year by 31,6. The bulk of the decrease occurred in Bengal, where there was an abnormal recovery of 31,7 in 1890-91 from the East Indian Railway Company on account of the sale of the Custom House premises at Calcutta. Out of the total increase of 9,7 over the Revised Estimate of Departmental Receipts, 7,5 occurred in Assam, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Madras. In Assam it was due to the sale of the Gauhati workshops to the Bengal-Assam Railway and to increased revenue from the ferry over the Brahmaputra at Dhubri; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to larger receipts from Rurkhi workshops; and in Madras to heavier recoveries on account of sales of buildings and fines, refunds, and miscellaneous. The remainder of the increase was due to receipts from rents and sales of old materials having been larger than anticipated. In the receipts by civil officers there was a falling off of 5,3, compared with the previous year. This occurred chiefly in Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Madras. In Bengal the decrease is attributed to recoveries in 1890-91 from District Boards of the income of certain ferries erroneously appropriated by them; in the North-Western Provinces to smaller ferry tolls, and in Madras to smaller contributions for roads from the Jeypore State, and other miscellaneous receipts.

252. Under Local the receipts by civil officers were better than those of the previous year by 5,2, mainly owing to an improvement in the receipts from ferry tolls in Bengal, and an under-estimate under the same head accounts for the Budget being exceeded by 16,4.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
5,730,9	EXPENDITURE . .	6,109,1	6,248,7	6,208,8

253. The expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by 477,9, owing chiefly to larger outlay on famine relief works in Rajputana and in Upper Burma, and to larger grants having been assigned by the Local Governments for expenditure on Provincial roads and buildings. The excess of 99,7 over the Budget Estimate was also mainly attributable to outlay on famine relief works. The saving of 39,9 on the Revised Estimate was principally due to the expenditure from Provincial and Local funds having been over-estimated.

44.—Military Works.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92 Budget.	1891-92 Revised.	1891-92 Accounts.
(a)964,7	India	915,2	979,7	990,0
4	Central Provinces	3	3	3
113,8	Upper Burma	113,5	131,1	125,0
15,0	Lower Burma	22,1	22,1	22,3
21,0	Assam	14,7	10,4	10,0
2,7	Bengal	3,7	5,1	4,4
1,4	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	6	6	6
38,8	Punjab	17,3	18,4	17,9
11,5	Madras	8,9	8,3	7,9
20,8	Bombay	22,6	23,8	21,3
1,190,1	TOTAL INDIA .	1,118,9	1,199,8	1,199,7
23,0	ENGLAND (Stores)	8,2	10,7	10,4
7,6	EXCHANGE	3,2	4,7	4,5
1,220,7	GRAND TOTAL .	1,130,3	1,215,2	1,214,6

(a) Includes figures for Upper and Lower Burma (under the control of Director General of Military Works) shown separately last year

254. The total expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate by 84,3, the excess having occurred chiefly under India and in Upper Burma. In the former it was due to special grants of 37,2 and 61,6, sanctioned respectively for the restoration of damaged buildings at Quetta, and for works designed to facilitate mobilization in time of war; and in the latter to additional grants sanctioned during the course of the year for accommodation for troops on the Chin Hills.

45.—Civil Works.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
IMPERIAL.												
Departmental	Accounts . 1890-91	125,2	2,9	292,7	5,9	1,6	81,5	16,5	41,5	2,6	23,1	593,5
	Budget . 1891-92	172,8	3,5	300,0	7,4	1,1	69,5	16,3	22,1	4,3	42,8	639,8
	Revised . 1891-92	181,7	4,4	330,0	6,5	34,8	71,1	15,3	29,5	5,4	33,2	711,9
	Accounts . 1891-92	209,1	4,2	330,1	6,3	32,3	71,8	14,9	30,7	3,9	28,0	731,9
Civil Officers .	Accounts . 1890-91	3,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,2
	Budget . 1891-92	14,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,7
	Revised . 1891-92	8,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,5
	Accounts . 1891-92	7,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,3
Total Imperial	Accounts . 1890-91	128,4	2,9	292,7	5,9	1,6	81,5	16,5	41,5	2,6	23,1	596,7
	Budget . 1891-92	187,5	3,5	300,0	7,4	1,1	69,5	16,3	22,1	4,3	42,8	654,5
	Revised . 1891-92	190,2	4,4	330,0	6,5	34,8	71,1	15,3	20,5	5,4	33,2	720,4
	Accounts . 1891-92	216,4	4,2	330,1	6,3	32,3	71,8	14,9	30,7	3,9	28,6	739,2

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

45.—Civil Works—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Provincial.												
Departmental	Accounts . 1890-91	...	176,2	...	202,6	114,4	350,6	304,4	282,3	248,0	401,7	2,080,2
	Budget . 1891-92	...	210,0	...	237,7	99,5	370,0	407,6	330,0	352,3	408,1	2,415,2
	Revised . 1891-92	...	195,0	...	239,1	113,8	374,3	404,7	325,0	290,0	409,4	2,351,3
	Accounts . 1891-92	...	199,2	...	234,0	105,0	388,0	406,0	325,4	271,7	396,0	2,325,3
Civil Officers .	Accounts . 1890-91	...	...	...	50,2	1,8	6,5	31,0	3,4	14,1	1,1	108,1
	Budget . 1891-92	...	1	...	37,9	1,8	10,1	24,0	3,1	80,9	1,1	159,0
	Revised . 1891-92	...	1	...	37,8	2,3	21,1	31,4	3,7	42,0	1,1	139,5
	Accounts . 1891-92	...	...	...	37,9	2,5	14,5	32,7	3,8	42,2	2,2	135,8
Total Provincial	Accounts . 1890-91	...	176,2	...	252,8	116,2	357,1	335,4	285,7	262,1	402,8	2,188,3
	Budget . 1891-92	...	210,1	...	275,6	101,3	380,1	431,6	333,1	433,2	409,2	2,574,2
	Revised . 1891-92	...	195,1	...	276,9	116,1	395,4	436,1	328,7	332,0	410,5	2,490,8
	Accounts . 1891-92	...	199,2	...	271,9	107,5	402,5	438,7	329,2	313,9	398,2	2,461,1
Local.												
Departmental	Accounts . 1890-91	3,7	23,7	7,9	26,2	47,4	...	211,3	100,1	9,5	96,6	526,4
	Budget . 1891-92	3,9	15,9	2,7	28,5	62,5	...	193,5	110,0	8,5	97,7	523,2
	Revised . 1891-92	3,9	16,9	2,8	32,3	58,5	...	203,5	104,0	17,0	131,4	570,3
	Accounts . 1891-92	3,8	15,3	2,4	28,8	51,9	...	201,6	103,3	15,1	120,0	542,2
Civil Officers .	Accounts . 1890-91	8	17,0	8,6	6,4	2	427,0	59,6	11,2	418,0	124,9	1,073,7
	Budget . 1891-92	1,0	25,3	11,1	6,1	2	438,1	60,6	10,3	401,6	138,9	1,093,2
	Revised . 1891-92	1,0	17,5	15,8	7,5	1	427,5	61,1	12,4	431,6	134,9	1,109,4
	Accounts . 1891-92	1,1	18,2	11,9	7,2	...	420,6	62,5	11,8	435,9	134,4	1,109,6
Total Local .	Accounts . 1890-91	4,5	40,7	16,5	32,6	47,6	427,0	270,9	111,3	427,5	221,5	1,600,1
	Budget . 1891-92	4,9	41,2	13,8	34,6	62,7	438,1	254,1	120,3	410,1	236,6	1,616,4
	Revised . 1891-92	4,9	34,4	18,6	39,8	58,6	427,5	264,6	116,4	448,6	266,3	1,679,7
	Accounts . 1891-92	4,9	33,5	14,3	36,0	51,9	426,6	264,1	115,1	451,0	254,4	1,651,8
Grand Total	Accounts . 1890-91	132,9	219,8	309,2	291,3	165,4	865,6	622,8	438,5	692,2	647,4	4,385,1
	Budget . 1891-92	192,4	254,8	313,8	317,6	165,1	887,7	702,0	475,5	847,6	688,6	4,845,1
	Revised . 1891-92	195,1	233,9	348,6	323,2	209,5	894,0	716,0	474,6	786,0	710,0	4,890,9
	Accounts . 1891-92	221,3	237,0	344,3	314,2	191,7	900,9	717,7	475,0	768,8	681,2	4,852,1

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised	1891-92. Accounts
4,385,1	Total India	4,845,1	4,890,9	4,852,1
	England—			
43,8	Furlough Pay and Allowances of Officers in P. W. Department	58,0	49,0	48,6
24,9	Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill	26,4	27,5	28,0
6,9	Sundry Items	6,5	6,0	5,7
18,7	Stores for India	5,2	16,8	16,8
94,3		96,1	99,3	99,1
30,8	Exchange	37,6	43,3	43,0
4,510,2	Grand Total	4,978,8	5,033,5	4,994,2

Imperial.

	Departmental. More.	Departmental. Less.	Civil. More.	Civil. Less.	Total. More.	Total. Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	138,4	...	4,1	...	142,5	...
„ Budget Estimate	92,1	...	...	7,4	84,7	..
„ Revised Estimate	20,0	...	...	1,2	18,8	...

255. *Departmental Officers.*—The increase of 138,4, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, occurred chiefly in India, Upper Burma and Assam. In India it was due to outlay on famine relief works in Rajputana, and to the reduction of the outlay in 1890-91 by the transfer to the Military and Civil Departments and State Railways of their share

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Imperial—*continued.*

of the cost of the Quetta Water-works (53,8); the charges in Upper Burma increased in consequence of the commencement of new roads undertaken as famine relief works, and those in Assam in consequence of the expenditure on the Nichu-guard-Manipur road. The increase over the Budget Estimate was principally attributable to the causes mentioned above. Special grants sanctioned for the construction of the Morgha-Gomal road and for special repairs to buildings at Quetta damaged by the abnormal winter rainfall also contributed to the excess.

256. *Civil Officers.*—The increase of 4,1, compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due chiefly to outlay incurred during 1891-92 on buildings and roads in Baluchistan. The saving of 7,4 on the Budget Estimate was due chiefly to grants of 9,0 and 4,2 provided in the Budget for the construction of the Consulate House at Meshed and Basrah respectively not having been utilized.

Provincial.

	Departmental.		Civil.		Total.	
	More.	Less.	More.	Less.	More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	245,1	...	27,7	...	272,8	...
" Budget Estimate	...	89,9	...	23,2	...	113,1
" Revised Estimate	...	26,0	...	3,7	...	29,7

257. *Departmental Officers.*—The actuals exceeded those of the previous year by 245,1, the increase being distributed over all the provinces except Assam and Bombay. The quinquennial contracts made with the Provincial Governments in 1887 proved extremely favourable to them, and they were in consequence enabled to considerably increase their optional expenditure, and as a result exceptionally large grants were assigned by them for expenditure under this head. The increased grants were applied in the different Provinces in the following way:—In the Central Provinces and Madras to enlarging the programme of works generally; in Lower Burma to pushing on to completion the new public offices at Rangoon and the Central Jail at Insein; in Bengal to larger outlay on repairs to Civil buildings and to collecting large quantities of materials received from the Akra Factory and purchased in England; in the North-Western Provinces to the construction of several new roads in the Kumaon and Naini Tal divisions, and to large contributions for Municipal Water-works at Benares, Cawnpore and Allahabad; in the Punjab to larger outlay on Museum, Jail, Police and Educational buildings. The lapse on the Budget Estimate was due mainly to the restriction of expenditure on civil works in Madras; and that on the Revised Estimate was due partly to this cause and partly to savings in the grants for the Dapuri Bridge at Poona, and for improvements to certain roads in the Belgaum District in Bombay.

258. *Civil Officers.*—The increase of 27,7 over the previous year's actuals was mainly due to the large number of works of miscellaneous public improvement carried out in Madras during 1891-92. The lapse on the Budget Estimate was principally due to the postponement to the current year of the payments of contributions to certain municipalities for drainage and water-supply projects in Madras.

Local.

	Departmental.		Civil.		Total.	
	More.	Less.	More.	Less.	More.	Less.
Incorporated Local.						
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	15,8	...	35,9	...	51,7	...
" Budget Estimate	19,0	...	16,4	...	35,4	...
" Revised Estimate	...	28,1	2	...	...	27,9

259. *Departmental Officers.*—The increases of 15,8 and 19,0 over the previous year's outlay and the Budget Estimate are ascribed to a larger programme of works in Bombay, for which supplementary grants were sanctioned during the course of the year by Local Boards. The lapse of 28,1 on the Revised Estimate was contributed by almost all provinces. The short outlay was mainly due in Lower Burma, Assam, and Bombay, to an over-estimate of requirements.

260. *Civil Officers.*—The outlay of the year exceeded that of 1890-91 by 35,9. The increase occurred chiefly in Upper Burma, Madras, and Bombay. In Upper Burma it was due to famine relief works; in Madras to larger outlay on repairs to roads, and in Bombay to a larger programme of works. The excess of 16,4 over the Budget Estimate was due chiefly to increased expenditure on roads in Madras.

L.—ARMY SERVICES.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
785,6	RECEIPTS	800,2	776,9	780,4
20,690,1	EXPENDITURE	21,051,2	22,506,9	22,280,6
19,904,5	NET	20,251,0	21,730,0	21,500,2

261. The Indian and English portions of the above figures are as follows :—

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	RECEIPTS.			
729,9	India	750,0	714,0	719,4
42,0	England	36,1	43,8	42,5
13,7	Exchange	14,1	19,1	18,5
785,6	TOTAL	800,2	776,9	780,4
	EXPENDITURE.			
14,799,2	India	14,565,5	15,625,0	15,741,1
4,440,1	England	4,661,6	4,792,4	4,559,5
1,450,8	Exchange	1,824,1	2,089,5	1,980,0
20,690,1	TOTAL	21,051,2	22,506,9	22,280,6

262. The receipts in India fell short of the Budget Estimate and of the actuals of 1890-91 by 30,6 and by 10,5 respectively. The decrease occurred chiefly under Commissariat Receipts, owing to smaller consumption of malt liquor and to the British corps and batteries in Lower Burma having been permitted to make their own arrangements for the supply of this liquor instead of obtaining it on payment from the Commissariat Department, as before.

263. The Indian Army Expenditure for 1891-92 includes 529,2 on account of extra charges incurred for Upper Burma and 1,066,9 for special Expeditions, the preparations made to facilitate mobilization and the augmentation of transport. Details of the special items and the special grants sanctioned to meet them are given below. Excluding these the expenditure in India during the year compares as follows with that of the previous year and the Budget Estimate :—

1890-91. Accounts.			1891-92. Budget.		1891-92. Special extra Grants.	1891-92. Accounts.	
	350,3	Extra charges for Upper Burma		400,0	(a)100,0		529,2
		Expeditions :—					
		Charged to Miscellaneous—					
265,4		Chin-Lushai Expedition	50,0		...	96,2	
...		Gilgit Mission	..		...	6,1	
2,7		Hazara Field Force	...		...	..	
4,6		Anglo-Siamese Mission	2,0		...	4	
5,2		Zhob Valley Mission	...		...	1	
48,3		Zhob Field Force	...		...	1,1	
32,9		Miranzai Expedition	20,0		140,0	161,7	
49,8		Hazara Expedition	85,0		...	132,2	
4		Manipur Expedition	...		280,0	315,4	
...		Wunthoo Expedition	...		50,0	45,3	
4		Other items	...		...	..	
409,7			157,0			758,5	
		Charged to Ordinary Heads—					
...		Manipur Expedition	...		...	62,7	
...		Mobilization Arrangements	...		213,4	196,2	
...		Augmentation of Transport	...		80,0	49,5	
	409,7			157,0	763,4		1,066,9
	14,039,2	Other Expenditure		14,008,5	(b)74,6		14,145,0
	14,799,2	Total Expenditure		14,565,5	938,0		15,741,1

(a) For cold-weather Field Operations in Upper Burma.

(b) Hutting the Troops in Chin Hills . . . 12,5
Purchase and keep of additional Ordnance mules . . . 7,0
" " " Remounts . . . 45,1
Experimental use of Kurrachee route for relief of British Troops 10,0
74,6

L.—ARMY SERVICES—*continued.*

264. The ordinary expenditure thus exceeded the Budget and the actuals of the previous year by 136,5 and 105,8 respectively. These excesses were due chiefly to the extra expenditure connected with the Hazara Expedition charged to ordinary heads on the closing of the special head for the expedition, to the purchase, feed, and keep of additional horses and ordnance mules, to the rise in prices of articles of food for both men and animals, and to larger purchases of barrack bedding and payments of pensions, bonuses, and gratuities to men discharged from reconstituted regiments. The increase resulting from these causes was however partly counterbalanced, as compared with the Budget by savings in regimental pay due to unexpected deficiencies in the strength of the British and Native Armies, in the charges for the purchase of malt liquor, owing to the special arrangements mentioned under receipts, and in payments on account of the capitalised value of officers' pensions. As compared with 1890-91 the excesses were largely counterbalanced by savings in regimental pay owing to the rate of exchange for the payment of British troops having been raised from 1*s.* 5*d.* in 1890-91 to 1*s.* 6½*d.* in 1891-92.

265. As regards the expenditure in England, the savings on the Budget arose chiefly from smaller expenditure on ordnance stores and from the delay in the final settlement with the War Office of the account of arrears of deferred pay of British forces serving in India.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—RECEIPTS.

XXXIII.—Army.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
19,1	Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	20,9	17,1	16,5
435,3	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	441,8	398,0	373,3
9,4	Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	14,0	17,4	19,0
67,4	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	71,8	64,5	71,4
2,0	Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	2,4	2,3	2,3
25,5	Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	26,7	28,2	28,5
86,4	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	84,9	97,7	103,6
1,3	Education	1,3	1,4	1,3
5,0	Sea Transport Charges	10,6	3,7	5,4
23,7	Miscellaneous Services	14,1	25,4	32,4
675,1	TOTAL EFFECTIVE SERVICES	688,5	655,7	653,7
	NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
2	Rewards for Military Services	3	2	2
2,3	Military Pensions to Europeans	10,3	...	5
...	Military Pensions to Natives	...	1	4
52,3	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	50,9	58,0	64,6
54,8	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES	61,5	58,3	65,7
729,9	TOTAL INDIA	750,0	714,0	719,4
	ENGLAND—			
34,7	Effective Services	27,1	36,3	35,2
7,3	Non-Effective Services	9,0	7,5	7,3
42,0	TOTAL ENGLAND	36,1	43,8	42,5
13,7	EXCHANGE	14,1	19,1	18,5
785,6	GRAND TOTAL	800,2	776,9	780,4

266. The receipts under *Regimental Pay* fell off owing to smaller recoveries of disallowances appertaining to previous years. But the most important falling off occurred under *Commissariat Supplies*, which is the most important of the receipt heads, and the details of the principal sub-heads of which are as follows :—

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
312,1	Sale of malt-liquor	302,2	263,0	234,4
57,7	Sale of provisions and stores	60,3	61,1	74,4
17,2	Sale of Rum	18,2	17,0	15,1
12,4	Khedda receipts	13,5	13,5	12,0
4,1	Sale of transport cattle	6,0	5,4	5,6
31,8	Other heads	41,6	38,0	31,8
435,3	TOTAL	441,8	398,0	373,3

267. The large falling off under the first sub-head was due to a smaller consumption of malt-liquor by troops still depending on the Commissariat Department for its supply and to the troops in Lower Burma having been permitted to make their own arrangements for its supply, in accordance with the practice obtaining in Madras and Bombay. The sale of "Provisions and Stores" was larger, but the increase was more than counterbalanced by smaller receipts under the sub-heads following it.

268. The increase in *Remount and Veterinary* receipts was the result of the sale of a large number of rejected cattle and remounts from depôts and of regimental cast horses, partially counterbalanced by a decline in the sales of chargers to officers. The issues of *Clothing* on payment were fewer, owing

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXXIII —Army—*continued.*

generally to corps being on field service and the condemnations of stores in factories were smaller than anticipated. But the loss was nearly made up by recoveries on account of the previous year's supplies to the Hyderabad Contingent and on account of stores supplied to the Hong-Kong Regiment. *Medical* receipts were higher, owing chiefly to all recoveries from other departments having been credited under this head, instead of being in some cases deducted from expenditure as before and to supplies of field equipment to the Imperial Service troops. The large increase in *Ordnance* receipts is attributed mainly to large sales of pig-lead, to supplies of ammunition to the Imperial British East Africa Company and of stores to the Imperial Service troops, and to the arming of two native infantry regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent with the new pattern Martini-Henry rifles. The increase was, however, partly counterbalanced by a decline in the sales of unserviceable stores in arsenals and, as compared with the Budget, by a decline in the recoveries for work done for other departments. Under *Sea Transport Charges* the Budget largely over-estimated the recoveries of Table money, etc., on Her Majesty's Indian troopships, while the under-estimate in the Revised was under the same sub-head *Miscellaneous* receipts fluctuate considerably from year to year. In 1891-92 there were large receipts from fines and forfeitures of contractors, and there were also special receipts in connection with the several expeditions and from the sale of railway materials to the Morvi State. The Budget under *Pensions to Europeans* included 10,2 for contributions from the Hyderabad Administration towards the pensions of retired officers, who had served partly under that Administration, but the recoveries were finally adjusted in the Civil Department. Contributions towards *Widows' Pensions*, etc., were slightly under-estimated, but they also showed a large increase over the previous year owing to new admissions, marriages, births of children, and recovery of arrears.

269. In England, the Budget Estimate for *Effective Services* was pitched too low. Receipts under *Non-effective Services* reached the same amount as in the previous year, the Budget did not allow for the recent reduction in the rates of subscription for Indian Military Service Family Pensions.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE.

46.—Army.

1890-91.		1891-92.		
Accounts.		Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
484,7	Army and Garrison Staff	498,0	496,2	498,1
192,1	Administrative Staff	194,3	190,5	191,9
7,212,7	Regimental Pay, etc.	7,136,2	7,113,0	7,081,5
3,068,5	Commissariat	3,138,6	3,410,3	3,681,0
213,5	Remounts and Veterinary	237,9	300,8	295,8
235,5	Clothing	207,8	215,5	247,1
229,7	Barrack Establishment, etc.	211,5	207,8	240,1
37,8	Administration of Martial Law	41,5	39,7	38,0
627,7	Medical	671,0	679,9	682,8
716,0	Ordnance	727,7	729,0	724,3
27,4	Ecclesiastical	28,5	29,1	28,3
44,5	Education	45,4	44,9	44,2
64,4	Sea Transport Charges	58,7	59,0	66,3
525,3	Miscellaneous Services	304,2	1,022,6	896,4
135,5	Volunteer Corps	148,5	143,9	145,6
13,815,3		13,649,8	14,682,2	14,861,4
21,7	Unadjusted Expenditure	...	...	—61,1
13,837,0	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES (INDIA)	13,649,8	14,682,2	14,800,3
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
15,3	Rewards for Military Services	9,3	11,2	13,7
140,6	Military Pensions to Europeans	140,7	127,6	113,7
721,0	Ditto to Natives	680 8	711,5	722,4
27,0	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	25,4	31,4	30,7
58,3	Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities	59,5	61,1	60,3
962,2	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES (INDIA)	915,7	942,8	940,8
14,799,2	TOTAL INDIA	14,565,5	15,625,0	15,741,1
	ENGLAND—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
873,5	Home Charges of British Forces serving in India	825,0	1,042,5	796,8
188,9	Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	205,0	220,0	221,3
238,5	Indian Troop Service	267,4	247,1	254,9
6,6	Passage of Officers and Troops, otherwise than in Troopship	5,4	6,1	6,9
18,0	Miscellaneous	19,0	21,1	21,4
1,019,0	Stores for India	1,174,3	1,103,9	1,109,1
2,344,5	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES (ENGLAND)	2,496,1	2,640,7	2,410,4
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
333,0	Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces on account of Service in India	367,0	360,2	360,2
1,657,3	Pay and Pensions of Non-Effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service	1,690,0	1,685,0	1,681,9
91,2	Miscellaneous Pensions	92,5	91,0	91,6
14,1	Indian Service Family Pensions	16,0	15,5	15,4
2,095,6	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES (ENGLAND)	2,165,5	2,151,7	2,149,1
4,440,1	TOTAL ENGLAND	4,661,6	4,792,4	4,559,5
1,450,8	EXCHANGE	1,824,1	2,089,5	1,980,0
20,690,1	GRAND TOTAL	21,051,2	22,506,9	22,280,6

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

46.—Army—*continued.*

270. The increase under *Army and Garrison Staff* over the preceding year was due chiefly to the adjustment under this head instead of under *Regimental Pay, etc.*, of the pay and allowances of rank of certain Station Staff Officers, who held no regimental appointments, to more extended tours of the Commanders-in-Chief, to the appointment of two Deputy Assistant Adjutants General and a paid attaché in the Intelligence Branch at the Army Head-Quarters in India, and to additions made to the Garrison Station Staff. The actuals agreed closely with the Budget, as provision had been made in it for the new appointments, and the increase under tour charges and Station Staff was counterbalanced by savings in Hill Sanitaria charges, and in the provision for an Assistant Inspector of Army Signalling, Bombay, no officer having been appointed to fill the post.

271. The savings in *Administrative Staff* were due to lower regimental rank of aides-de-camp on the personal staff of the Governor General and Lieutenant-Governors and to changes among the officers and establishments of the Military Accounts Department.

272. As regards *Regimental Pay, etc.*, the figures relating to the European and Native Armies are as follow :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.		
	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
European Army	3,459,8	3,293,0	3,305,4	3,264,0
Native Army	3,752,9	3,843,2	3,807,6	3,817,5
TOTAL	7,212,7	7,136,2	7,113,0	7,081,5

273. The details of the principal sub-heads of the European Army are given below :—

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
858,5	Artillery	810,3	822,7	823,0
369,2	Cavalry	356,4	350,9	352,9
10,7	Engineers	8,7	8,1	7,5
2,149,1	Infantry	2,045,1	2,055,5	2,013,9
9,2	Invalid and Veteran Establishment	8,6	7,8	7,7
39,2	Staff Corps, General List of Officers, Unattached and Unemployed Officers	38,3	36,6	36,8
9,9	Colonel's Allowances	9,7	7,7	6,7
14,0	Other Charges	15,9	16,1	15,5
3,459,8		3,293,0	3,305,4	3,264,0

274. The savings on the Budget arose chiefly from the cavalry and infantry having been below the expected strength. There were also fewer invalid and veteran officers and unemployed Officers of the Engineers, the Staff Corps and General Lists ; and Colonel's allowances were not drawn in India to the extent anticipated. The savings were, however, to some extent counterbalanced by increased charges under Artillery, due chiefly to the relief arrangements and to the number of officers on leave in Europe not having been so large as was anticipated. The greater portion of the saving, compared with the previous year, resulted from the rate of exchange for the payment of British troops having been 1*s*. 6½*d*. during the year against 1*s*. 5*d*. in the previous year.

275. The details of the principal sub-heads under the Native Army are given below :—

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
48,5	Artillery	50,0	48,2	48,4
13,4	Body-Guard	13,5	13,5	13,1
1,163,6	Cavalry	1,254,4	1,230,5	1,235,1
122,3	Sappers and Miners	120,0	116,5	117,0
2,248,0	Infantry	2,225,1	2,230,6	2,233,6
47,7	Annual Grant-in-aid of half-mounting	50,0	47,8	46,7
41,8	Kit money and recruits	40,6	39,1	43,0
27,2	Hutting money	43,0	38,5	35,2
23,6	Reserve Forces	31,1	26,3	27,0
16,8	Other Charges	15,5	16,6	18,4
3,752,9		3,843,2	3,807,6	3,817,5

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

46.—Army—*continued.*

276. There was a large increase over the previous year in the cavalry charges owing to an increase in the pay of the Silladar Cavalry, but the extra expenditure was over-estimated in the Budget, and there were also some savings owing to the abolition of the Arab Levy attached to the Aden Troop. The savings on the Budget under "Artillery," "Body-Guard," and "Sappers and Miners" were due to an insufficient deduction having been made on account of probable short strength of officers and men. Half-mounting charges decreased owing to discharges from the re-constituted regiments in Madras and Bombay. Under Hutting-money a grant of 4,5 for the reconstruction of the Native Infantry lines at Barrackpur was transferred to the Military Works Department, while the allotments sanctioned for the improvement of lines in Bengal were not used in full. The savings under Reserve Forces were partly due to an over-estimate and partly to the gradual extinction of the Garrison Reserve. On the other hand, charges for Infantry exceeded the Budget owing partly to an under-estimate and partly to the raising of two battalions of Burma Infantry. A large number of enlistments in these battalions and in the new 24th Baluch Regiment increased the charges for Kit money.

277. The details of the *Commissariat Charges* are as follow :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.		
	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Establishment	479,1	498,4	494,1	502,3
Supplies	1,466,2	1,463,5	1,430,8	1,567,3
Services	799,0	849,4	894,8	1,087,4
Transport Branch	324,2	327,3	395,4	524,0
Mobilization Items	...	...	195,2	...
	3,068,5	3,138,6	3,410,3	3,681,0

278. There was an increase under all the heads over both the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, the amounts of the excesses being as follow :—

	Compared with actuals 1890-91.	Compared with Budget.
Establishment	+ 23,2	+ 3,9
Supplies	+ 101,1	+ 103,8
Services	+ 288,4	+ 238,0
Transport Branch	+ 199,8	+ 196,7
	+ 612,5	+ 542,4

279. The increases are due chiefly to the rise in prices of articles of food for both men and animals, to an expenditure of 157,2 incurred to facilitate mobilization and 49,5 for the augmentation of transport, to the expenditure on the Manipur and Chin-Lushai expeditions brought to account after 30th September 1891, when the special heads for them under Miscellaneous were closed, and to the expenditure on the cold-weather field operations in Upper Burma. The other minor causes affecting the estimates and accounts are explained in further detail below. The mobilization expenditure has been compiled under the ordinary heads affected in this and other grants, but the distribution under sub-heads could not be made in the Revised Estimate, and provision was therefore made under the different heads in lump sums.

280. Under "Establishment" there was an increase due to heavy telegram charges in connection with Upper Burma, to variations in the rank of officers, to an over-estimate of probable savings in Executive Establishment charges, and to an increase in Cattle Establishments owing to the augmentation of transport; but it was counterbalanced to some extent by savings in the supervising staff, due to the absence of officers on furlough, and in Ambulance Transport charges, due partly to a deficiency in the complement of ambulance elephants at Rangoon and ambulance bearers in Bengal and Madras, and partly to lower rates of pay to ambulance bearers in Burma.

281. Under "Supplies" besides the special items mentioned above, large stocks of articles of food were laid in at certain stations in the Western Circle, Bengal, and at the outlying posts in Upper Burma. On the other hand, there was a large saving in the charges for malt-liquor, owing to the regiments in Burma having been supplied directly by contractors instead of through the Commissariat Department as stated under Receipts.

282. Under "Services" the charges on account of hire of transport, sea and inland charges, and railway charges were unusually heavy, owing partly to Government carriage not having been available to the full extent anticipated in consequence of a large number of animals having been required for field service, and partly to large consignments of stores to Rawalpindi, Fort Sandeman, and Quetta, for stocking purposes. Heavy expenditure was also incurred on account of implements, godown furniture, and contingencies, for replacements and repairs of articles damaged in the field.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

46.—Army—*continued.*

283. Under "Transport Branch" the charges were enhanced chiefly by the special items mentioned above, but there was an increase also in the charges for replacing damaged transport carts, mule gear, etc., and condemned ambulance transport doolies, gear, carts, and equipment, while there were savings in the charges for purchase and hire of animals, and for clothing for bearers and for feed of transport animals, owing to their having been below strength in Bombay.

284. More than one-half of the charges under *Remount and Veterinary Establishments* was on account of the purchase of remounts which exceeded the Budget by 36,7, owing to the purchase of additional Australian horses and ordnance mules, and to higher prices for the latter. An extra grant of 52,1 was made to cover this excess expenditure and the enhanced charges for feed and keep which resulted from the purchase of the new animals and the retention of 305 horses in depôts for one year longer in consequence of an order forbidding issues of horses from depôts until five years old instead of four years old as before. The arrangements made, to facilitate mobilization also caused additional expenditure under this head, but even after allowing for this the total excess expenditure exceeded the extra grant. Under *Clothing Establishment*, etc., the charges were enhanced by mobilization expenditure, by larger local supplies of clothing and by the alteration of the uniforms of men transferred to reconstituted native regiments. There were also some arrear payments in Madras for supplies appertaining to the previous year. Larger purchases of barrack furniture in Madras and barrack bedding in Bombay and more condemnations of miscellaneous supplies, which had to be replaced, contributed to the increase in the charges under *Barrack Establishment*, etc. The estimate of the charges for *Administration of Martial Law* was pitched too high. The grant under *Medical* was exceeded chiefly in consequence of the special expenditure for mobilization arrangements (of 11,7), for the Manipur expedition and for the cold weather field operations in Burma. An increase in the number of the sick in hospitals and the greater cost of European stores on account of the fall in the rate of exchange also contributed to the increase. On the other hand, there was a saving in Medical Establishments, due chiefly to variations in the ranks of the officers, to short strength of the Army Hospital Native Corps, and to a special provision of 4,6 on account of concessions to this corps not having been used. The saving on the Budget under *Ordnance* charges is the net result of a number of variations. There was extra expenditure due to the mobilization arrangements, and also in arsenals and depôts, both in the establishment charges and in the supply of stores. Freight charges were higher owing to larger consignments of stores, especially Martini-Henry rifles, received from England, and cartridges and tents despatched to Rangoon, and recoveries on account of supplies to other departments which are adjusted by deduction from the charges, were not as high in Bengal and Madras as was anticipated. But all these excesses were more than counterbalanced by the savings in the provision for Inspectors of ordnance machinery, who were not appointed, in the cost of local stores for manufacturing establishments, owing to smaller purchases and more favourable contract rates, and in the cost of tents, owing to contractors having failed to supply the full number in consequence of a difficulty in obtaining suitable cloth. The savings under *Education* occurred in the expenditure on school materials, in the office establishment of the Director of Military Education in India, and in the charges for garrison instruction owing to absence of officers on leave. *Sea Transport Charges* were higher owing to more officers and soldiers having been provided with passages in private vessels from port to port in India and to larger supplies of coal, stores and water to Her Majesty's Indian troopships by the Marine Department.

285. The head *Miscellaneous Services* may be analysed as follows:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	
	Accounts.	Budget.	Accounts.
Total Expenditure	525,3	304,2	896,4
Deduct—Special charges as given in paragraph 263	*409,7*	*157,0*	*758,5*
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	115,6	147,2	137,9

286. The special charges have been noticed in paragraph 263. The excess in ordinary expenditure was chiefly due to extra expenditure in Upper Burma, to payments of compensation for loss of assamies of the Aden troop on reorganization and for loss of appointments by officers on the reconstruction of certain native regiments, and to heavy charges for telegrams for a part of the year on account of expeditions. Under Sub-marine Mining there was, on the other hand, a large saving, the strength of Non-Commissioned Officers and Lascars having been below the sanctioned complement. Under *Volunteer Corps* no charges were incurred on account of grants-in-aid of constructing rifle ranges in the Western Circle, Bengal, and in the Madras and Bombay Circles, nor for the Railway Service Corps for which 5,0 were provided in the estimates. But the savings were partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure owing to the formation of new corps and on account of travelling and contingent charges.

287. As regards the *Unadjusted Expenditure* a sum of 9,6 out of the actual issues from the Treasury to the Military Department in 1891-92 was not brought to account in the Military books under the appro-

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

46.—Army—*continued.*

priate service heads; but as similar outstandings at the end of 1890-91, aggregating 70,7, were adjusted by the Military Department in the following year, the balance of 61,1 was shown here as a deduction from the charges.

288. Under "Non-effective Charges" incurred in India, *Rewards for Military Services* increased owing to a large expenditure on account of Burma and Chin-Lushai medals, while transfers of some pensions to England and smaller payments on account of the capitalized value of officers' pensions diminished the charges for *Pensions to Europeans.* There was a large increase in *Pensions to Natives* owing to new admissions to the pension list especially in consequence of discharges from reconstituted regiments, to a rise in prices which increased the payments of compensation for dearness of provision, and to large payments of bonuses and gratuities. The increase under *Widows' Pensions* was due to the payment of arrears of pensions to widows of warrant officers in sterling, converted at the annual rate of exchange, with effect from 1st April 1886.

289. In England the savings under *Home charges of British Forces* resulted chiefly from the provision in the Budget Estimate for the discharge of arrears of deferred pay not having been required, as the final settlement, resulting from the report of Lord Northbrook's Commission, was not effected within the year. The absence on furlough in England of a large number of officers of the Indian Service accounts for the increase in *Furlough Allowance.* The decrease under *Indian Troop Service* was the result of a saving of 25,0 owing to new machinery not having been supplied to the *Euphrates* as was expected, partly counterbalanced by unforeseen expenditure owing to the substitution of the transport "*Avoca*" for the troopship "*Malabar.*" A larger number of officers than was estimated had to be provided with *Passages* otherwise than in troopships, while the pay and expenses of military officers on special duty enhanced the *Miscellaneous* charges. The decrease of expenditure on Ordnance Stores more than accounts for the difference under *Stores.* Under *Retired Pay, etc.*, the payments to the War Office in respect of the year 1890-91 for retired pay, etc., of British Forces for service in India, were less than had been anticipated, while the payments to *Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service* did not increase so much as was expected.

290. The details of the extra charges for Upper Burma during the year, which amounted to 529,2 against 350,3 in 1890-91, as well as of the charges incurred to facilitate mobilisation, are given below. The Upper Burma charges include 94,8 on account of cold weather field operations and 45,2 on account of Chin-Lushai.

Grants.	Upper Burma.		Mobilisation.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1891-92.
Army and Garrison Staff	20,0	17,5	...
Administrative Staff	5,1	5,3	...
Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	8,4	9,6	...
Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	270,7	420,7	157,2
Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	7	3,6	6
Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	2	2,1	18,6
Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	5,4	6,2	3,0
Administration of Martial Law	1	...	...
Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	23,2	22,8	11,7
Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	—2,7	—9	5,1
Ecclesiastical	5	4	...
Sea Transport Charges	5,6	10,2	...
Miscellaneous Services	5,9	26,1	...
Volunteer Corps	2	1	...
Rewards for Military Services	6,2	5,0	...
Military Pensions	8	5	...
Total	350,3	529,2	196,2

Section LL.—SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS—EXPENDITURE.

47.—Special Defence Works.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
491,8	EXPENDITURE	847,0	550,0	604,9

291. The principal works under construction during the year were the Wet Basin at Bombay for torpedo boats, the Aden Coast Defences, and the Rawalpindi and Attock Defences. The progress of these works, though much better than that in the previous year, was not however as rapid as was anticipated in the Budget. The expenditure in England in connection with the supply of armaments and stores, was also higher than in 1890-91, though not so large as was anticipated when the Budget was framed.

292. The distribution of expenditure is noted below:—

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
252,4	INDIA	360,0	299,4	304,7
180,5	ENGLAND	350,0	174,5	209,3
58,9	EXCHANGE	137,0	76,1	90,9
491,8	TOTAL .	847,0	550,0	604,9

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

Provincial and Local Revenue as by Budget.	Provincial Balances. April 1st, 1891	Provincial Balances. March 31st, 1892.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
12,5	13,1	13,1	India	—1,2	...	1
906,9	265,2	290,4	Central Provinces	—47,0	+16,3	+25,2
1,717,3	395,5	484,6	Burma	—112,4	+68,9	+89,1
617,7	122,2	164,7	Assam	—12,8	+12,4	+42,5
5,993,4	436,7	402,2	Bengal	—50,0	—83,4	—34,5
4,034,2	578,8	600,6	North-Western Provinces	—52,5	—3,4	+21,8
2,085,1	483,5	473,0	Punjab	—77,4	—12,6	—10,5
4,056,7	1,309,0	968,1	Madras	—303,7	—387,6	—340,9
4,463,3	820,9	787,3	Bombay	—171,4	—72,1	—33,6
23,887,1	4,424,9	4,184,0	Total	—828,4	—461,5	—240,9

293. The above figures represent the surplus or deficit of each Provincial Government in respect of the revenues and charges assigned to it, including Incorporated Local Funds. The differences between the Estimates and Accounts under the various revenue and expenditure heads have been explained in detail in the foregoing pages, and the share of these pertaining to the Provincial and Local sections of the accounts for the several groups is given below separately for each province. These details show that the Provincial and Local shares of the Revenues were, on the whole, better than the Budget by 578,8 and 55,3, respectively, and the Provincial expenditure more by 100,7 and the Local less by 54,1, consequently the Provincial and Local balances were better than expected by 578,8—100,7 or 478,1 and 55,3+54,1 or 109,4, respectively. The Budget anticipated that there would be deficits in the Provincial and Local Accounts to the extent of 691,7 and 136,7, respectively, and as there were improvements of 478,1 and 109,4 over the Budget as just shown, the Provincial and Local balances were diminished during the year by 691,7—478,1 and 136,7—109,4 or by 213,6 and 27,3, the total decrease in the Provincial and Local balances taken together being 213,6+27,3 or 240,9. The largest improvements occurred in Burma and Bombay, amounting to 201,5 and 137,8, respectively. The improvements in the other provinces were small and do not call for special notice. In Madras the result was worse by 37,2 due chiefly to the falling off in the collections of Land Revenue owing to the prevalence of scarcity.

Central Provinces.

Revenue. 1890-91. Accounts.	Revenue. 1891-92. Budget.	Revenue. 1891-92. Revised.	Revenue. 1891-92. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1890-91. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Budget.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Revised.	Expenditure. 1891-92. Accounts.
658,5	719,2	732,7	737,9	Revenue	167,7	179,6	163,8	166,5
2,9	3,3	3,6	3,8	Interest	2,2	3,3	2,9	2,8
1,0	1,0	9	9	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	5,9	5,9	6,0	6,1
63,1	66,3	60,5	60,3	Civil Departments	369,1	385,0	374,4	375,0
7,1	6,4	8,8	9,3	Miscellaneous	42,7	45,2	46,2	44,8
5,9	6,3	6,4	6,6	Buildings and Roads	176,2	210,1	195,1	199,2
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	6,3	7,0	7,5	6,8
738,5	802,5	812,9	818,8	Total	770,1	836,1	795,9	801,2
				Local—				
73,2	75,2	76,3	78,7	Revenue	35,4	44,4	44,0	41,3
17,7	17,5	17,8	19,4	Civil Department	33,5	37,7	34,8	34,7
4,7	4,3	4,5	5,0	Miscellaneous	1,0	1,5	1,2	1,1
8,0	7,4	7,6	8,3	Buildings and Roads	40,6	41,2	34,4	33,5
6,3	7,0	7,5	6,8	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
109,9	111,4	113,7	118,2	Total	110,5	124,8	114,4	110,6
848,4	913,9	926,6	937,0	Grand Total	880,6	960,9	910,3	911,8
				Surplus + Deficit —	—32,2	—47,0	+16,3	+25,2

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Burma.

Revenue 1890-91 Accounts.	Revenue 1891-92 Budget.	Revenue 1891-92 Revised.	Revenue 1891-92 Accounts.		Expenditure 1890-91 Accounts.	Expenditure 1891-92 Budget.	Expenditure 1891-92 Revised.	Expenditure 1891-92 Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
1,123.6	1,090,9	1,138,6	1,145,3	Revenue	200,6	220,5	219,1	220,5
1,8	1,8	2,0	2,0	Interest	1,6	2,5	1,4	1,3
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,6	5,0	4,9	4,9
93,5	85,8	94,2	94,3	Civil Departments	608,0	681,0	596,4	607,8
5,9	5,2	5,9	6,4	Miscellaneous	65,4	70,1	70,5	67,9
376,7	382,5	410,0	406,0	Railways	323,3	336,2	347,8	343,5
6,1	5,0	4,0	3,7	Irrigation	50,2	92,3	91,3	94,0
6,6	6,6	6,6	7,2	Buildings and Roads	252,8	275,6	276,9	271,9
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	1,5	1	2,4	2,5
1,614,2	1,577,8	1,661,3	1,664,9	TOTAL	1,508,0	1,683,3	1,610,7	1,614,3
				LOCAL—				
96,0	93,0	99,8	101,2	Revenue	4,5	4,8	5,0	6,3
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	7,9	8,5	8,5	8,3
6,1	7,1	6,7	7,0	Civil Departments	58,2	69,1	48,6	40,0
25,0	25,8	28,9	30,4	Miscellaneous	6,9	10,2	9,3	9,3
3,9	3,5	4,3	4,2	Irrigation	4,9	5,5	5,6	4,8
10,2	10,1	11,6	12,1	Buildings and Roads	49,1	48,4	58,4	50,2
1,5	1	2,4	2,5	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
142,7	139,6	153,7	157,4	TOTAL	131,5	146,5	135,4	118,9
1,756,9	1,717,4	1,815,0	1,822,3	GRAND TOTAL	1,639,5	1,829,8	1,746,1	1,733,2
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	+117,4	—112,4	+68,9	+89,1

Assam.

Revenue 1890-91 Accounts.	Revenue 1891-92 Budget.	Revenue 1891-92 Revised.	Revenue 1891-92 Accounts		Expenditure 1890-91 Accounts.	Expenditure 1891-92 Budget.	Expenditure 1891-92 Revised.	Expenditure 1891-92 Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
493,4	500,0	527,7	532,2	Revenue	112,3	126,2	116,1	112,9
1	1	1	1	Interest	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1	1	1	1
23,2	25,0	25,3	27,9	Civil Departments	267,6	263,7	272,2	269,2
5,4	4,7	5,1	3,7	Miscellaneous	17,7	21,5	21,7	20,7
..	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	1,6	1,9	4	3
7,9	8,2	8,5	8,4	Railways	17,8	17,7	18,0	18,0
4,5	4,7	5,0	6,6	Buildings and Roads	116,2	101,3	116,1	107,5
..	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	19,0	19,0	19,0	19,0
534,5	542,7	571,7	578,9	TOTAL	552,4	551,5	563,7	547,8
				LOCAL—				
53,7	54,0	54,5	54,8	Revenue	3	3	3	3
..	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	3,7	3,9	3,7	3,7
10,7	10,4	11,2	11,4	Civil Departments	24,6	28,4	26,5	26,6
5	5	6	5	Miscellaneous	2,6	2,7	2,2	2,2
10,3	10,1	10,4	10,5	Buildings and Roads	47,6	62,7	58,6	52,0
19,0	19,0	19,0	19,0	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
94,2	94,0	95,7	96,2	TOTAL	78,8	98,0	91,3	84,8
628,7	636,7	667,4	675,1	GRAND TOTAL	631,2	649,5	655,0	632,6
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	—2,5	—12,8	+12,4	+42,5

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Bengal.

Revenue. 1890-91. Accounts.	1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1890-91. Accounts.	1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
				Provincial—				
2,860,5	3,110,9	3,330,1	3,342,0	Revenue	609,5	640,5	643,4	658,6
9,3	17,4	12,3	11,8	Interest	8,4	11,6	9,5	10,1
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	...	...	...	4
392,9	415,2	409,7	416,1	Civil Departments	2,308,2	2,285,9	2,325,5	2,349,1
119,1	100,1	112,1	112,0	Miscellaneous	289,0	279,0	310,4	323,1
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	1,3	5	5	...
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	1,3	5	1,4	8
1,464,5	1,552,0	1,556,5	1,604,0	Railways	1,079,7	1,253,8	1,421,2	1,426,4
228,4	234,2	238,5	253,8	Irrigation	524,8	552,2	551,3	533,2
73,7	45,9	40,0	40,5	Buildings and Roads	357,2	380,1	395,4	402,5
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	89,4	83,0	87,9	87,9
5,148,4	5,475,7	5,699,2	5,780,2	Total	5,268,8	5,487,1	5,746,5	5,792,1
				Local—				
379,9	400,0	385,0	398,2	Revenue	2,0	2,5	2,2	2,6
4,9	5,0	4,9	4,3	Interest	...	...	5	6
1,3	1,5	1,5	1,6	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	35,9	37,0	36,6	36,7
50,5	51,9	53,2	53,1	Civil Departments	138,9	148,9	147,4	153,6
19,0	22,4	19,0	22,0	Miscellaneous	11,9	10,3	11,7	9,8
..	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	2	2,0	1,2	1,2
1,0	3	1,3	1,3	Irrigation	1,0	5	8	1,3
37,4	36,6	39,0	41,4	Buildings and Roads	427,0	438,1	427,5	426,6
89,4	83,0	87,9	87,9	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
583,4	600,7	591,8	609,8	Total	616,9	639,3	627,9	632,4
5,731,8	6,076,4	6,291,0	6,390,0	Grand Total	5,885,7	6,126,4	6,374,4	6,424,5
				Surplus + Deficit—	−153,9	−50,0	−83,4	−34,5

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Revenue. 1890-91. Accounts.	1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1890-91. Accounts.	1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
				Provincial—				
2,273,2	2,375,6	2,399,5	2,400,3	Revenue	535,7	545,4	555,5	553,2
17,3	23,0	22,8	23,3	Interest	13,4	20,1	19,0	18,9
145,8	145,6	156,0	160,7	Civil Department	1,219,9	1,212,8	1,251,0	1,255,4
35,8	31,3	35,6	34,2	Miscellaneous	234,8	233,4	243,6	241,0
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	1,7	...	2	2
				Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	−36,3	...	2,3	2,3
51,0	52,5	55,5	58,3	Railways	43,7	35,5	39,7	37,8
551,3	509,1	590,0	599,2	Irrigation	549,9	548,1	553,7	550,0
85,1	81,1	79,0	80,4	Buildings and Roads	335,4	431,6	436,1	438,7
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	273,8	254,6	261,3	263,3
3,159,5	3,218,2	3,338,4	3,356,4	Total	3,172,0	3,281,5	3,362,4	3,360,8

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*continued.*

Revenue. 1890-91. Accounts.	1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1890-91 Accounts.	1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
				LOCAL—				
755,3	760,0	764,6	767,2	Revenue . . .	312,9	329,8	320,0	318,3
2,2	2,2	2,2	2,1	Interest	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint . .	18,3	18,6	18,3	18,3
29,3	31,1	32,6	33,3	Civil Departments .	447,7	454,4	455,8	456,4
13,3	15,6	13,8	14,1	Miscellaneous . .	3,1	2,9	3,3	3,3
9,3	7,1	8,1	6,6	Buildings and Roads .	270,9	254,1	264,6	264,1
273,8	254,6	261,3	263,3	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	..
1,083,2	1,070,6	1,082,6	1,086,6	TOTAL .	1,052,9	1,059,8	1,062,0	1,060,4
4,242,7	4,288,8	4,421,0	4,443,0	GRAND TOTAL .	4,224,9	4,341,3	4,424,4	4,421,2
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT— .	+17,8	−52,5	−3,4	+21,8

Punjab.

Revenue. 1890-91. Accounts	1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1890-91. Accounts.	1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
1,414,8	1,437,6	1,491,9	1,497,7	Revenue . . .	278,0	283,7	286,4	284,0
22,6	25,5	23,9	24,0	Interest . . .	17,5	20,5	18,5	18,6
1	...	4	4	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . . .	9,6	9,7	10,1	9,9
139,5	139,2	144,6	141,4	Civil Departments .	926,7	965,1	967,0	968,8
32,3	27,4	29,2	29,8	Miscellaneous .	133,8	137,6	140,7	142,5
11,2	11,2	11,2	11,2	Railways . . .	19,8	19,8	19,9	19,9
5,6	8,1	7,2	6,8	Irrigation . . .	4,0	16,1	24,1	22,2
38,0	37,4	38,8	38,7	Buildings and Roads .	285,6	333,1	328,7	329,2
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local .	−42,3	−43,3	−42,7	−43,4
1,664,1	1,686,4	1,747,2	1,750,0	TOTAL .	1,632,7	1,742,3	1,752,7	1,751,7
				LOCAL—				
345,0	344,0	345,6	345,3	Revenue . . .	120,2	121,9	120,8	122,0
1	1	1	1	Interest	...	...	...	...
3,8	4,0	4,4	4,7	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . . .	4,7	4,8	5,1	5,1
19,6	22,1	22,9	26,5	Civil Departments .	111,2	121,7	116,7	118,8
4,3	3,9	4,6	3,8	Miscellaneous . .	6,6	7,5	10,7	10,1
1,3	1,7	1,7	3,0	Irrigation . . .	1,1	7	7	6
26,2	22,9	26,7	22,9	Buildings and Roads .	111,3	120,3	116,4	115,1
−42,3	−43,3	−42,7	−43,4	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
358,0	355,4	363,3	362,9	TOTAL .	355,1	376,9	370,4	371,7
2,022,1	2,041,8	2,110,5	2,112,9	GRAND TOTAL .	1,987,8	2,119,2	2,123,1	2,123,4
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT— .	+34,3	−77,4	−12,6	−10,5

Madras.

Revenue. 1890-91. Accounts.	1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1890-91. Accounts.	1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,529,0	2,750,4	2,616,3	2,637,9	Revenue . . .	671,5	712,2	713,8	718,6
4,3	3,8	4,5	4,4	Interest	3,6	5,6	6,2	6,9
...	...	...	...	Post Office. Telegraph and Mint . . .	9,6	10,7	9,2	9,0
157,1	154,2	171,3	174,9	Civil Departments .	1,298,5	1,331,8	1,344,1	1,363,8
26,6	27,7	27,4	27,5	Miscellaneous . .	221,7	242,4	227,7	222,2
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . .	2,4	5	25,0	15,7
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways .	28,6	93,1	53,1	42,7
...	...	...	...	Railways . . .	17,5	...	1,8	3,6
13,9	12,5	14,7	16,1	Irrigation . . .	354,6	370,0	390,0	399,9
12,9	10,7	14,1	16,2	Buildings and Roads .	262,2	433,2	332,0	313,8
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local .	10,4	−12,5	3,5	22,5
2,743,8	2,959,3	2,848,3	2,877,0	TOTAL .	2,880,6	3,187,0	3,106,4	3,118,7

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*concluded.*

Madras—*continued.*

Revenue. 1890-91. Accounts.	1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1890-91. Accounts.	1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
				LOCAL—				
920,8	915,3	846,0	850,1	Revenue	385,0	428,7	429,7	417,0
9,5	8,7	10,4	10,2	Interest	8	8	8	6
20,4	20,9	21,7	20,5	Civil Department	190,3	187,9	254,2	260,5
58,7	58,2	57,4	57,0	Miscellaneous	70,2	130,9	32,3	27,8
...	...	...	...	Irrigation	1,3	2,5	2,3	2,4
97,3	94,3	99,4	99,8	Buildings and Roads	427,5	410,1	448,6	451,0
10,4	—12,5	3,5	22,5	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
1,117,1	1,084,9	1,038,4	1,060,1	TOTAL	1,075,1	1,160,9	1,167,9	1,159,3
3,860,9	4,044,2	3,886,7	3,937,1	GRAND TOTAL	3,955,7	4,347,9	4,274,3	4,278,0
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	—94,8	—303,7	—387,6	—340,9

Bombay.

Revenue. 1890-91. Accounts.	1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1890-91. Accounts.	1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
3,520,0	3,742,9	3,761,6	3,758,1	Revenue	1,706,9	1,751,5	1,723,3	1,715,0
22,1	22,3	22,0	23,2	Interest	15,2	17,4	17,8	17,9
5	5	6	5	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	11,2	11,1	11,1	11,1
149,1	146,5	154,7	151,1	Civil Departments	1,499,0	1,606,1	1,514,7	1,523,7
42,7	39,2	34,7	35,4	Miscellaneous	228,0	239,0	254,7	249,9
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	...	...	5,0	2
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways	...	115,0	125,4	117,2
...	...	...	...	Railways	8	5	—1	—1
1,0	1,3	1,3	1,7	Irrigation	26,0	7,5	7,5	3,8
81,6	77,2	74,9	75,1	Buildings and Roads	402,7	409,2	410,5	398,2
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	51,1	58,1	51,9	61,4
3,817,0	4,029,9	4,049,8	4,045,1	TOTAL	3,940,9	4,215,4	4,121,8	4,098,3
				LOCAL—				
315,0	316,2	327,3	320,2	Revenue	30,4	33,2	33,1	32,0
8	8	8	8	Interest	1,3	1,4	1,1	1,2
62,8	60,8	64,2	66,9	Civil Departments	187,6	199,1	197,2	196,6
8,0	8,1	10,3	11,0	Miscellaneous	6,8	7,1	7,4	7,5
48,7	47,5	50,5	51,0	Buildings and Roads	221,6	236,6	266,3	254,4
51,1	58,1	51,9	61,4	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	..	...
486,4	491,5	505,0	511,3	TOTAL	447,7	477,4	505,1	491,7
4,303,4	4,521,4	4,554,8	4,556,4	GRAND TOTAL	4,388,6	4,692,8	4,626,9	4,590,0
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	—85,2	—171,4	—72,1	—33,6

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
8,058,2	EXPENDITURE	3,500,0	3,500,0	3,500,0

294. A considerably enlarged programme for the construction of Railways was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for 1891-92, but the total capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works to be shown under the heads 48 and 49—Capital Expenditure in this group, was limited to 3,500,0, any capital expenditure incurred in excess of this sum being charged to the Famine Insurance grant, provided it was spent on Protective Railways. The total amount shown under this group in the Budget and Revised Estimates and the Accounts for 1891-92 was therefore the fixed sum of 3,500,0. In order to compare the actual expenditure with the estimates and the actuals of the previous year, the whole of the capital expenditure should be taken into account. The distribution of this was as follows :—

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
...	34. Construction of Protective Railways	975,0	294,9	484,8
2,881,8	48. State Railways	2,950,0	2,779,6	2,770,3
483,8	49. Irrigation Works	550,0	720,4	729,7
4,692,6	50. Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...
8,058,2		4,475,0	3 794,9	3,984,8

295. The charge under Redemption of Liabilities in 1890-91 was on account of the purchase of the South Indian Railway. There was no similar transaction in 1891-92. Excluding this charge, there was a considerable increase in the total capital expenditure due as mentioned above to an enlargement of the programme generally. The larger funds made available were devoted to the commencement of a number of new lines of Railway and to a more vigorous prosecution of the East Coast Railway and the Chenab and Sirsa Branch Canals. The progress on the new lines of Railway was not however so rapid as to absorb the whole amount allotted, and there was consequently a large saving on the Budget Estimate.

48.—State Railways.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	Principal Lines under construction—			
73,2	Godra-Rutlam	250,0	235,0	204,5
429,4	Mu Valley	516,4	519,1	506,2
...	Bengal-Assam, N. Section	...	103,4	47,9
...	Barsee-Kissengunge	...	84,8	87,4
...	Lucknow-Rai Bareilly-Benares	...	36,0	31,9
...	Bareilly-Rampore-Moradabad	...	25,0	18,6
...	Peshawar Railway Reserve	...	38,4	35,7
234,9	Chaman Extension	25,0	20,1	8,6
...	Mari-Attock	...	72,5	68,1
...	Mushkaf Bolan	...	130,7	182,4
1,9	Dharmaveram-Hindupur	80,0	113,2	111,7
571,5	Villupuram-Guntakul	380,0	373,0	351,4
288,3	East Coast, including Kistna	1,100,0	1,250,0	1,303,7
...	Meiktila Branch	...	3,7	1,1
1,2	Petroleum operations	3,0	—5,1	—5,7
123,1	Frontier Railway Reserve	11,0	28,0	24,0
69,2	Mianwalli-Mari	27,0	26,0	26,5
...	Reserve	862,3	...	...
1,792,7	TOTAL	3,254,7	3,053,8	3,004,0

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

48.—State Railways—*continued.*

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
	Principal open Lines—			
—14,2	East Indian	—36,7	—65,7	—75,1
7	Rajputana-Malwa	41,5	—45,0	—44,3
238,0	Eastern Bengal	116,6	1,11,1	128,3
23,3	Oudh and Rohilkhand	63,4	15,6	2,1
345,7	North-Western	305,1	369,3	265,7
443,8	South Indian	28,0	—173,0	—174,5
1,037,3	TOTAL	517,9	212,3	192,2
51,8	*Other Railways and Stores*	152,4	8,4	148,9
...	Lump deduction	...	—200,0	...
2,881,8	GRAND TOTAL	3,925,0	3,074,5	3,255,1
	Distributed as below:—			
...	34. Construction of Protective Railways	975,0	294,9	484,8
2,881,8	48. State Railways	2,950,0	2,779,6	2,770,3
2,881,8	TOTAL	3,925,0	3,074,5	3,255,1
1,459,0	India	2,266 6	1,825,2	2,015,5
1,072,4	England	1,192,0	870,0	864,3
350,4	Exchange	466,4	379 3	375,3
2,881,8	TOTAL	3,925,0	3,074,5	3,255,1

296. As regards the *Lines under construction*, the greater portion of the expenditure in 1890-91 was incurred on the Chaman extension, the Frontier Railway reserve, and the Mianwali Mari Branch of the North-Western Railway, the Villupuram-Guntakul Section of the South Indian Railway, the Mu Valley Railway, and the East Coast Railway. The first three were practically completed in 1890-91, and a comparatively small expenditure was therefore incurred on them in 1891-92. The Villupuram-Guntakul Railway was also practically completed in 1890-91, and the expenditure in 1891-92, though considerably smaller than that of 1890-91, was large in consequence of the adjustment of the value of stores issued from the South Indian Railway, which consequently obtained a large credit. The Mu Valley Railway was pushed on in 1891-92, and, compared with the previous year, a larger expenditure was incurred on ferries and rolling stock. The East Coast Railway was commenced in October 1890, and in 1891-92 the works were pushed on vigorously, about 43 per cent. of the total expenditure incurred on new lines during the year having been spent on it. The expenditure during the year also exceeded considerably the amount allotted for it in the Budget, and an additional grant was sanctioned for it. The Godhra-Rutlam and the Dharmaveram-Hindupur lines were also commenced in 1890-91, but only a small outlay was incurred on them in that year. In 1891-92 the progress of work on the first line was considerably retarded by the outbreak of sickness in the district, and the payments in England on account of stores also fell short of the estimate. The expenditure on the second line however exceeded the estimate, chiefly on account of the collection of a larger quantity of material. In the Budget Estimate a sum of 862,3 was kept in reserve, as the details of the new lines to be undertaken during the year had not then been settled. During the year funds were allotted from the Reserve for the construction of the Northern Section of the Assam-Bengal Railway, the Barsoe-Kisengunge extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway, the Lucknow-Rai-Bareilly-Benares, Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad, Mari-Attock, and the Mushkaf-Bolan, Railways, and also for the Peshawar Railway reserve project, but the expenditure on most of them was smaller than the allotments, and there was thus a large lapse on the Budget Estimate. The only one of these on which a comparatively large expenditure was incurred during the year was the Mushkaf-Bolan line, but a considerable portion of the excess was only nominal, being due to the transfer of stores at the close of the year from the North-Western Railway and the Chaman extension, which consequently received large credits for them.

297. As regards the *open lines* there was a heavy outlay on the East Indian Railway in 1890-91 for the purchase of the Custom House premises in Calcutta, while the expenditure of 1891-92 was reduced by larger transfers of stores to revenue, and by a delay in the arrival of new materials from England, and certain works for which provision was made in the Budget had to be postponed for want of sanction. The expenditure on the Rajputana-Malwa line was really much larger than that of the previous year owing to extensive works at Delhi and the addition of 10 engines to the stock on the line, but the excess was more than counterbalanced by the issue of stores to the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, and by a general reduction in the stock of stores by the utilisation and disposal of large quantities of surplus and obsolete materials for which no allowance was made in the Budget. The Eastern Bengal Railway expenditure of 1890-91 included a large outlay on the Assam-Behar Section which was completed in that year. The Budget

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

48.—State Railways—*continued.*

Estimate was exceeded owing to no provision having been made for the doubling of the line from Naihati to Ranaghat. There was a large lapse on the Budget Estimate of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, owing to the original programme of works not having been carried out. The expenditure on the North Western Railway was actually larger than that of the previous year, owing to heavier expenditure on gradient improvements, re-adjustments in connection with stores of the Sind-Pishin Railway, to expenditure on road crossings on main line from Karachi, to automatic brakes, to the construction of a troop-siding to Peshawar City and additional staff quarters, engine-changing shed at Dadu, purchase of military buildings at Khanpur, and to expenditure in constructing 300 open goods wagons for working the Kajpura-Bhatinda Railway. The increase was, however, more than counter-balanced by the larger reduction in the suspense balances, due to heavier issues of stores to works, and the transfer of stores to the Mushkaf-Bolan and Hyderabad-Umarkot Railways. The lapse on the Budget was due to short receipt of stores from England and to no allowance having been made for the credits received for the stores transferred to the Mushkaf-Bolan line. The large credit under the South Indian Railway has been explained above as due to the transfer of stores to the Villupuram-Guntakul Railway. The only remark called for by the figures under *Other Railways* is that the Revised anticipated a large reduction in the balance of the Stores Account, but the actuals showed a large increase.

49.—Irrigation Works.

1890-91. Accounts.		1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
33,2	Orissa Canals	46,0	41,7	38,9
17,1	Sone Canals	14,0	21,1	20,4
15,5	Ganges Canal	31,2	20,5	16,9
18,9	Lower Ganges Canal	31,7	19,7	21,7
3,4	Agra Canal	2,9	3,6	2,5
4,6	Eastern Jumna Canal	6,2	5,9	6,5
5,8	Western Jumna Canal	5,0	7,3	4,7
2,8	Bari Doab Canal	10,0	2,0	2,1
—26,4	Sirhind Canal	40,0	32,0	33,5
189,1	Chenab Canal	148,0	340,0	350,6
46,4	Sirsa Branch Canal	55,0	55,2	56,8
47,1	Kistna Delta	48,1	42,1	42,9
106,0	Periyar Project	78,7	102,0	110,2
20,3	Other Projects	33,2	27,3	22,0
483,8	TOTAL OUTLAY	550,0	720,4	729,7
	This Includes—			
7,3	Outlay in England	4,4	8,2	8,9
2,4	Exchange	1,7	3,6	3,9

298. The rise in the expenditure during 1891-92 was principally due to the more vigorous prosecution of works in connection with the Chenab and Sirsa Branch Canals and the Periyar project. The increase of 59,9 in the expenditure on the Sirhind Canal, as compared with that of the previous year, was chiefly due to the reduction of outlay in 1890-91 by the write-back of 46,6 from Imperial to Contributions, on account of the extra share of the cost of the canal debitable to the signatory States.

50—Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities.

1890-91. Accounts.	1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
4,692,6	...	...	..

299. There were no transactions under this head in 1891-92. The charge in 1890-91 was on account of the purchase of the South Indian Railway.

Section O.—PERMANENT DEBT.

	1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
INDIA—			
Incurred	...	...	...
Discharged	5,5	50,5	54,4
NET INDIA	—5,5	—50,5	—54,4
ENGLAND—			
Incurred—			
India 3 per cent. stock	2,600,0	4,600,0	4,600,0
India 3½ per cent. Debentures	...	..	...
TOTAL INCURRED	2,600,0	4,600,0	4,600,0
Discharged—			
India 5 per cent. stock	...	...	...
India 4 per cent. stock	...	2,5	4,2
India 3½ per cent. Debentures	1,386,0	1,386,0	1,386,0
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Debentures	31,0	31,0	31,0
South Indian Railway Debentures	86,1	86,1	86,1
TOTAL DISCHARGED	1,503,1	1,505,6	1,507,3
NET ENGLAND	1,096,9	3,094,4	3,092,7
NET BOTH	1,091,4	3,043,9	3,038,3

300. Detailed explanation of the various entries under this head has already been given on page 36 when the Interest charges were being considered.

Section P.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

	Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
Special Loans	—4	—1	—1
Treasury Notes and Service Funds, India	+48,4	+43,9	+48,3
Savings Bank Deposits	+535,0	+861,9	+851,2
TOTAL	+583,0	+905,7	+899,4

301. The first two heads do not call for any special remarks. The details of *Savings Bank Deposits* are as follows:—

	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Presidency Savings Banks	...	+33,5	+45,5
Post Office Savings Banks	+440,5	+710,5	+712,6
State Railway Provident Institutions	+62,0	+60,8	+48,5
Civil Engineer's Provident Fund	+30,7	+31,6	+32,6
Regimental Savings Banks	+1,4	—1,0	—15,0
Special accounts	4	+26,5	+27,0
TOTAL	+535,0	+861,9	+851,2

302. In the Budget Estimate it was not considered safe to take the net deposits of the *Post Office Savings Banks* higher than 200,0, excluding the credit on account of interest. The actual net deposits however amounted to 471,6. The fluctuations under *Regimental Savings Banks* are dependent to a great extent on the transfers of British Regiments between India and England, and are not therefore susceptible of an accurate forecast. The net credit under *Special Accounts* was chiefly on account of the General Family Pension and the Hindu Family Annuity Funds, which did not invest their balances owing to the high price of Government securities during the year. There was also a receipt of 6,2 on account of the Post Office Life Insurance Fund. The other accounts do not call for any special remarks.

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.

	1891-92.								
	Budget.			Revised.			Accounts.		
	Cr.	Dr.	Net.	Cr.	Dr.	Net.	Cr.	Dr.	Net.
INDIA—									
Provincial Balances (net)	...	...	—828,4	...	...	—461,5	...	...	—240,9
Appropriation for reduction of Debt	...	...	...	802,8	...	+802,8	682,2	...	+682,2
Excluded Local Funds	647,5	636,8	+10,7	705,1	691,2	+13,9	770,2	757,4	+12,8
Political and Railway Funds	212,9	231,0	—18,1	320,0	330,4	—10,4	359,6	369,2	—9,6
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	14,133,6	14,082,3	+51,3	15,566,2	15,523,9	+42,3	16,306,6	15,936,2	+370,4
Advances	10,228,7	10,308,3	—79,6	7,366,1	7,391,2	—25,1	8,316,8	8,249,1	+67,7
Suspense Accounts	15,7	18,8	—3,1	47,7	83,9	—36,2	132,1	141,3	—9,2
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	..	...	+769,6	...	...	+737,8	...	...	+722,5
Miscellaneous	55,0	421,1	—366,1	107,3	214,4	—107,1	147,6	265,2	—117,6
ENGLAND	7,3	2,6	+4,7	5,3	3,7	+1,6	5,3	3,3	+2,0
TOTAL			—459,0			+958,1			+1,480,3

303. The net debit under *Provincial balances* has been explained in paragraph 293. The credit under *Appropriation for Reduction of Debt* is the balance of the Famine Insurance grant not required for expenditure on Famine relief or construction of Protective Works, and accordingly charged to Reduction of Debt and then re-transferred to credit of Government under this head in relief of borrowing. The transactions of the *Excluded Local Funds* turned out to be as expected in the estimates. The *Political and Railway Funds* comprise the Bahu Begum's Fund and the several Guaranteed Railway Funds. The balance of the Bahu Begum's Fund is being gradually reduced, as the pensions payable from the Fund are considerably larger than the interest annually accruing on the balance of the Fund, which will be exhausted in 1892-93, and the pensions will then have to be paid by Government and treated as expenditure. Under Railway Funds there was a net credit of 8,5, chiefly on account of the deposits of the Provident Fund of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and the Guaranteed and Contractor's Security Fund of the Madras Railway, counterbalanced partly by the payment to the shareholders of the amount deposited in the previous year on account of the surplus profits of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. The character and magnitude of the transactions recorded as *Judicial and Departmental deposits* render them unsusceptible of an accurate forecest. The large net credit was due chiefly to an increase in the balances of the Municipal Funds in most of the provinces, notably in Central Provinces, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Madras and Bombay, in the balances of Civil Courts Deposits in Bengal and North-Western Provinces, and in the deposits of the Wards and attached States in Madras

304. The net figures entered against the head *Advances* may be divided as follows :—

	Budget.	Revised	Accounts.
Coinage Accounts	— 89,7	+ 17,1	+ 161,4
Other advances	+ 10,1	— 42,2	—93,7
	—79,6	—25,1	+67,7

305 The net credit under coinage accounts resulted chiefly from the new coins manufactured in the Mints having been more than the Mint certificates paid during the year, and from a reduction in the small coin depôt balances at Calcutta and Bombay.

306. The net debit under *Other Advances* represents chiefly some items of Military expenditure retrenched in 1891-92 and debited to this head on their recovery in 1892-93 before the accounts of the earlier year had been closed, some payments made on behalf of the Mysore and Kashmir States but not recovered from them before the end of the year, and a payment of 26,4 in liquidation of the debts of Zia-ul-Nissa Begum, a political pensioner of the Surat Nawab's family, to be recovered from the capitalized value of a portion of her pension. Under *Suspense Accounts* there was a debit of 60,0 on account of the purchase of bills of Exchange which could not be realised before the end of the year, and of 25,7 owing to an increase in the balances in the hands of Military officers, but these were met by the credit given under this head on account of the amount looted from the Manipur Treasury in March 1891, which was debited to this head in 1890-91, having been charged off as extraordinary expenditure in 1891-92, and by the credits given owing to a decrease in the balances in the hands of Civil Departmental and Postal officers.

307. The gross receipts and payments working up to the net figures under *Exchange on Remittance Accounts* are as follows:—

Budget, 1891-92. Sterling Amount.	Exchange, Cr.	Dr.		Accounts, 1891-92. Sterling Amount.	Exchange, Cr.	Dr.
			Permanent Debt—			
+1,214,0	475,0	..	Money raised for advances to Railway Companies	+1,949,5	846,6	...
—117,1	...	45,8	Other Loans	+1,143,2	496,4	...
+4,7	1,8	...	Deposits and Advances	+2,0	8	...
—441,4	...	172,7	Net payments to Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways, including remittances to India	—1,143,2	...	496,4
			Cash Balance—			
+1,306,8	511,3	...	Increase (—) Decrease (+)	—287,5	...	124,9
...	988,1	218,5	TOTAL	...	1,343,8	621,3
...	769,6	...	NET	...	722,5	...

308. The following is a statement of the adjustments in the accounts by which the above result was obtained;—

1891-92. Budget. Sterling.	Exchange.		1891-92. Accounts. Sterling.	Exchange.
16,000,0	6,260,9	Bills drawn by the Secretary of State	16,093,9	6,989,0
184,2	72,1	Net remittances of Railway Capital to India	—265,5	—115,3
—1,195,3	—467,7	Miscellaneous remittances	—902,2	—391,8
		Deduct—		
16,955,9	6,634,9	Net expenditure in England	16,590,0	7,204,4
1,967,0	769,6	Difference, being Exchange brought to account in excess of that involved in the Remittances from India during the year	1,663,8	722,5

309. The debit under *Miscellaneous* was chiefly on account of the Exchange on the decrease in the balance of the Secretary of State's bills which remained unpaid at the end of the year, counterbalanced partly by a credit of 43,5 under Security Purchase Account on the cancellation of the Government Securities held under that account.

Sections R and RR.—IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES.

		1891-92. Budget.		1891-92. Accounts.	
INDIA	Imperial Loans and Advances	83,5	—568,2	128,7	—617,5
	Provincial Loans and Advances	221,3	—744,9	261,1	—726,5

310. The following are the details of the Imperial Section of the Accounts :—

1891-92. Budget. Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.		1891-92. Accounts. Amount advanced	Amount repaid.
...	7,5	Loans to Native States	12,9	12,5
562,2	67,8	„ Presidency Corporations and Port Trusts	490,0	93,0
...	5	„ Mofussil Municipalities	16,5	2,1
...	1,0	„ District and other Local Committees	1,0	1,0
...	7	„ Landholders and Notabilities	2,2	4
6,0	6,0	Advances to Cultivators	94,9	19,7
568,2	83,5	TOTAL AS ABOVE	617,5	128,7

311. The payment under *Loans to Native States* represents a portion of the loan granted to the Cooch Behar State for the Cooch Behar Railway. Under *Loans to Presidency Corporations* and *Port Trusts* the Budget provided for an advance of 467,6 to the Calcutta Port Trust on account of the Kidderpore dock, but only 390,0 was actually required during the year. Large *Advances to Cultivators* had to be made in Rajputana and Upper Burma on account of the scarcity prevailing there. As regards the recoveries, no provision was made for the repayment by the Cambay State of 5,0 out of the loan of 10,0 granted to it in the previous year, or for the repayment of 25,2 made by the Bombay Port Trust out of its surplus revenue of the previous year, and the compensation received by it for the land taken up for the Wet Basin and for that sold to private individuals.

312. The following are the particulars of the Provincial and Local Loans Account :—

1891-92. Budget. Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.		1891-92. Accounts. Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.
494,9	25,9	Loans to Mofussil Municipalities	262,8	24,0
5,0	3,4	„ Port Funds	11,4	3,5
21,7	4,6	„ District Committees	14,7	6,3
4,0	19,8	„ Landholders, etc.	50,9	32,1
192,6	143,8	Advances to Cultivators	366,1	155,5
26,7	23,8	„ under Special Laws	20,6	39,7
744,9	221,3	TOTAL AS ABOVE	726,5	261,1

313. The estimates of the *Loans to Municipalities* were generally framed too high. The principal advances made during the year are—

Nagpur Municipality	10,0
Burhanpur „	10,5
Naini Tal „	15,0
Agra „	12,5
Allahabad „	31,0
Benares „	100,0
Cawnpore „	10,0
Delhi „	39,6
Hubli „	14,2
	242,8

314. The 11,4 entered against Port Funds included a loan of 5,0 to the Kurrachee Port Trust and of 6,4 to the Chittagong Port Fund.

315. The 14,7 entered against District Committees was granted to the District Boards of Patna, Dinajpur, and Sarun in Bengal, and Ahmedabad in Bombay. The 50,9 under *Loans to Landholders* include a loan 40,0 to the Deo State in the Gya District in Bengal. The Budget Estimate under *Advances to Cultivators* was considerably exceeded in Madras and Bombay owing to scarcity. The *Advances under Special Laws* represent chiefly the Drainage and Embankment advances in Bengal, which were over-estimated in the Budget. The recoveries were also chiefly on account of these advances and of advances under the Jhansi-Encumbered Estates' Acts and the Oudh Talukdars' Relief Act.

Section S.—CAPITAL OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	INDIA, 1891-92.			ENGLAND, 1891-92.			TOTAL, 1891-92.		
	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Guaranteed Companies.									
B., B. and C. I.	+96,3	+114,6	+131,5	+318,0	+318,6	+312,4	+414,3	+433,2	+443,9
G. I. P.	+210,8	+389,6	+397,1	+264,3	+25,8	+29,6	+475,1	+415,4	+426,7
M.	+9,2	+32,1	+22,6	−24,0	−32,8	−27,4	−14,8	−7	−4,8
	+316,3	+536,3	+551,2	+558,3	+311,6	+314,6	+874,6	+847,9	+865,8
Subsidised Companies.									
Nilgiri	...	−10,0	−3,2	...	...	...	...	−10,0	−3,2
S. M. and Mysore	−100,9	−46,0	−28,6	−471,3	−1,980,5	−1,380,3	−572,2	−2,026,5	−1,408,9
Indian Midland	−126,7	−78,2	−65,1	−117,3	−90,6	−90,6	−244,0	−168,8	−155,7
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	+102,9	...	...	+102,9
Bengal Central	−24,9	−14,3	−11,7	−1,9	−4,6	−4,7	−26,8	−18,9	−16,4
Bengal-Nagpur	−209,2	−302,0	−303,1	−360,0	−349,1	−325,2	−569,2	−651,1	−628,3
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	−38,8	+128,4	+122,7	+135,0	−25,5	−25,3	+96,2	+102,9	+97,4
	−500,5	−322,1	−289,0	−815,5	−2,450,3	−1,723,2	−1,316,0	−2,772,4	−2,012,2
TOTAL	−184,2	+214,2	+262,2	−257,2	−2,138,7	−1,408,6	−441,4	−1,924,5	−1,146,4

316. As explained in former reports, these are all net sums. The Indian figures represent the difference between the advances taken by the Railway Companies and the credits given to them chiefly on account of stores used on revenue account. The English figures represent the difference between the capital deposited by the companies with the Secretary of State, and the withdrawals for expenditure on stores, establishment charges, etc. These figures are necessarily liable to great fluctuations.

317. The improvement in the transactions of the Guaranteed Companies in India was due to the withdrawals having been over-estimated and the credits to capital on account of stores transferred to revenue under-estimated. As regards the subsidised Railways, the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway, in order to take advantage of a favourable rate of exchange under the terms of the contract, paid its debenture capital in India instead of in England as was expected, while the requirements of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway were considerably under-estimated.

318. In England the receipts from the companies fell considerably short of the estimates. The Budget Estimate included a receipt of 1,000,0 from the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in lieu of Debentures to be paid off; of these Debentures 88,1 were renewed and 911,9 paid off, and the latter sum was advanced to the company out of the proceeds of sales of India 3 per cent., stock. As explained above instead of a receipt in England of £160,000 from the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company, the sum of R20,34,195 was received from them in India. Debentures of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company were renewed to the extent of 20,5, and the requirements of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company reduced by 569,0; on the other hand, the sum of 12,4 was received from the Madras Railway Company in 1891-92, which was estimated to have been received in 1890-91, and 102,9 was received from the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, the arrangements with which company were only completed in March 1892. The payments to the Companies were also smaller, partly owing to their requirements having been over-estimated, and partly owing to the renewal of the debentures of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company and of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company amounting to 88,1 and 20,5 respectively which were included in the Budget Estimate as to be paid off. The large difference between the Revised and the Budget is due chiefly to the provision in the former for the discharge of debentures of the Southern Mahratta Railway for £600,000, which were, however, renewed instead of being discharged. No provision also was made in the Revised for the capital received from the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Section T.—REMITTANCES.

	1891-92.		
	Budget.	Revised.	Account.
Money Order (net)	...	...	+ 16,5
Other Local Remittances (net)	....	...	+ 69,1
Other Departmental Accounts (net)	...	...	— 10,1
Accounts between Civil and other Departments (net)—			
Post Office	...	...	...
Guaranteed Railways	...	...	— 2,4
Telegraph	...	...	— 1,5
Marine	...	...	+ 9
Military	...	...	...
Public Works	...	+ 555,3	— 67,0
Remittance Account between England and India (net)	+ 19,5	— 8,6	+ 110,6
TOTAL	+ 19,5	+ 546,7	+ 116,1

319. The figures entered in this group are [the net result of very large transactions, but there i nothing special to record in respect of them, except that owing to the rate of exchange for family remit tances of officers and men having been considerably above the market rate, a large amount was receive in India for these remittances towards the close of the year, and a considerable portion of it could no be paid in England until the current year, and that the money order transactions continued to show rapid growth as will be seen from the following figures :—

		Issued.	Paid.
1887-88	Money order transactions	11,665,7	11,660,7
1888-89		12,781,4	12,758,2
1889-90		14,418,5	14,393,1
1890-91		16,484,7	16,485,6
1891-92		17,365,8	17,349,3

Section U.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS.

	1891-92. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Drawings	16,000,0	16,200,0	16,093,8
Payments	16,934,4	16,914,8	16,796,5

320. The following are the amounts of bills and transfers drawn during the year by the Secretary of State :—

		£	Rx.	Rate in Pence.
April	1891	1,761,8	2,486,0	17·01
May	"	2,206,8	3,143,3	16·85
June	"	2,007,6	2,835,9	16·99
July	"	1,212,8	1,658,5	17·55
August	"	792,0	1,098,0	17·31
September	"	731,6	1,023,1	17·16
October	"	1,033,6	1,461,4	16·97
November	"	817,6	1,171,1	16·75
December	"	1,304,6	1,880,5	16·65
January	1892	1,478,4	2,163,6	16·40
February	"	1,523,3	2,293,4	15·94
March	"	1,223,7	1,868,0	15·72
		16,093,8	23,082,8	16·73

321. The payment account of the year is as follows :—

	£	Rx.
Bills of 1890-91 outstanding on 1st April 1891	1,548,0	2,163,6
Bills drawn in 1891-92 as entered above	16,093,8	23,082,8
TOTAL BILLS FOR PAYMENT	17,641,8	25,246,4
Bills paid in 1891-92	16,796,5	23,948,6
Bills outstanding on 1st April 1892	845,3	1,297,8

Section V.—CASH BALANCE.

	Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1891—			
India	16,797,1	17,876,2	17,876,2
England	3,532,5	3,835,1	3,835,1
TOTAL	20,329,6	21,711,3	21,711,3
BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1892—			
India	13,570,3	16,750,0	17,287,0
England	2,225,7	3,261,1	4,122,6
TOTAL	15,796,0	20,011,1	21,409,6
Increase (+) or decrease (—) of balance on 31st March 1892	—4,533,6	—1,700,2	—301,7

322. The above difference is distributed between India and England in the following proportions :—

	Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	Accounts.
India	—3,226,8	—1,126,2	—589,2
England	—1,306,8	—574,0	+287,5
TOTAL	—4,533,6	—1,700,2	—301,7

323. Taking India and England together, the net transactions of the year were better than expected by the unusually large sum of 4,231,9. The variations which brought about this result are as follows :—

	Better.	Worse.
Improvement in Imperial Surplus	351,9	...
,, ,, Provincial Deficit	587,5	...
Increase under Permanent Debt incurred	1,946,9	...
,, in Deposits of Savings Banks	316,2	...
,, under Departmental and Judicial Deposits	319,1	...
Net Improvement under Advances	143,2	...
Amount credited to Appropriation for Reduction of Debt	682,2	...
Increase in the balance of Secretary of State's Bill remaining unpaid at the end of the year	434,2	...
Larger withdrawals by Railway Companies	...	705,0
Minor variations	155,7	...
	4,936,9	705,0
NET BETTER	4,231,9	

324. The large difference between the Revised and Actuals in England is due mainly to the differences under transactions of Railway Companies mentioned in paragraph 318.

Budget Estimates . . . . . . 1891-92.

Revised Estimates . . . . . 1891-92.

Accounts . . . . 1891-92.

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General Statement of

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	RECEIPTS.			
		ACCOUNTS, 1890-91.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1891-92.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1891-92.	ACCOUNTS, 1891-92.
Revenue—		*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	24,045,209	24,399,300	23,880,500	23,965,774
Opium	"	7,879,182	7,593,400	8,026,100	8,012,380
Salt	"	8,523,368	8,343,500	8,620,700	8,636,182
Stamps	"	4,068,969	4,148,200	4,226,900	4,262,156
Excise	"	4,947,780	4,953,700	5,096,800	5,117,264
Other Heads	"	9,425,726	9,488,100	9,475,200	9,523,293
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	...	58,890,234	58,926,200	59,326,200	59,517,049
Interest	"	931,050	806,400	882,500	879,443
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	2,537,689	2,469,700	2,545,400	2,575,736
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,612,069	1,571,300	1,643,600	1,656,157
Miscellaneous	"	927,127	821,400	891,100	897,284
Railways	"	17,235,978	17,872,400	19,654,900	19,938,046
Irrigation	"	2,172,578	2,160,600	2,249,600	2,272,040
Buildings and Roads	"	649,289	597,100	615,700	627,124
Receipts by Military Departments	"	785,635	800,200	776,900	780,404
TOTAL REVENUE	...	85,741,649	86,025,300	88,585,900	89,143,283
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	6,293,714	1,091,400	3,043,900	3,038,293
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	"	595,430	583,000	905,700	899,359
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	1,051,693	...	958,100	1,480,280
Remittances (net)	"	...	19,500	546,700	116,140
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	15,969,034	16,000,000	16,200,000	16,093,854
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	109,651,520	103,719,200	110,240,300	110,771,209
Balance on 1st April—India	...	14,748,821	16,797,121	17,876,244	17,876,244
England £	...	5,402,873	3,532,473	3,835,050	3,835,050
GRAND TOTAL	...	129,803,214	124,048,794	131,951,594	132,482,503

Accounts and Estimates.

transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		Accounts, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Accounts, 1891-92.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Expenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenue	B	9,536,015	10,035,400	9,599,300	9,547,162
Interest	"	4,195,304	3,867,200	4,334,600	4,315,176
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	2,282,612	2,368,100	2,440,500	2,429,188
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	13,386,261	13,976,500	13,863,600	13,853,842
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	4,678,516	4,972,900	5,045,000	5,046,622
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	600,000	1,043,000	1,209,900	1,268,319
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	"	*—4,812*	210,500	182,600	163,233
Railway Revenue Account	"	17,923,269	19,374,100	20,183,700	20,253,910
Irrigation	"	2,742,128	2,883,100	2,963,200	2,945,019
Buildings and Roads	"	5,730,907	6,109,100	6,248,700	6,208,752
Army Services	"	20,690,068	21,051,200	22,506,900	22,280,601
Special Defence Works	"	491,837	847,000	550,000	604,848
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	...	82,252,105	86,738,100	89,127,400	88,916,672
Add—Provincial Surplus: that is, portion of Allotment to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	278,457	24,900	118,900	202,596
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	"	*477,084*	*853,300*	*580,400*	*443,520*
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	...	82,053,478	85,909,700	88,665,900	88,675,748
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	End of B	3,365,632	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	"	4,692,557	...	...	...
Debt. Deposits, and Advances—					
Deposits and Advances (net)	C	...	459,000	...	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Payments)	"	456,368	484,700	464,000	488,787
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Payments)	"	275,692	523,600	471,300	465,405
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	"	2,654,216	441,400	1,924,500	1,146,391
Remittances (net)	"	122,278	...	...	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	14,471,699	16,934,400	16,914,800	16,796,540
Total Disbursements	...	108,091,920	108,252,800	111,940,500	111,072,872
Balance on 31st March—India	...	17,876,244	13,570,321	16,750,044	17,287,005
England £	...	3,835,050	2,225,673	3,261,050	4,122,626
GRAND TOTAL	...	129,803,214	124,048,794	131,951,594	132,482,503

Revenue	85,741,649	86,025,300	88,585,900	89,143,283
Expenditure chargeable thereon	82,053,478	85,909,700	88,665,900	88,675,748
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) Rx.	+3,688,171	+115,600	—80,000	+467,535

Abstract A.—*Details*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of

The figures in thick type are those

HEADS OF REVENUE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1891-92.					
	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue—						
I.—Land Revenue	15,078,300	9,195,900	125,100	...	...	24,399,300
II.—Opium	7,593,400	...	...	...	...	7,593,400
III.—Salt	8,308,100	35,400	...	...	...	8,343,500
IV.—Stamps	1,218,500	2,929,700	...	...	...	4,148,200
V.—Excise	3,706,200	1,246,900	600	...	...	4,953,700
VI.—Provincial Rates	600	691,100	2,839,200	...	...	3,530,900
VII.—Customs	1,685,400	15,500	...	...	...	1,700,900
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	921,900	688,400	...	...	...	1,610,300
IX.—Forest	770,200	740,900	...	...	...	1,511,100
X.—Registration	186,200	183,700	...	...	...	369,900
XI.—Tributes from Native States	765,000	...	...	...	...	765,000
TOTAL	40,233,800	15,727,500	2,964,900	...	...	**58,926,200**
B.—XII.—Interest—	650,700	97,200	16,800	30,000	11,700	**806,400**
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—						
XIII —Post Office	1,417,200	1,200	5,500	...	...	1,423,900
XIV.—Telegraph	754,700	300	...	17,600	6,900	779,500
XV.—Mint	266,300	...	..	.	..	266,300
TOTAL	2,438,200	1,500	5,500	17,600	6,900	**2,469,700**
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—						
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	22,900	329,800	1,100	...	...	353,800
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	40,500	280,500	...	...	...	321,000
XVII.—Police	18,200	233,200	105,600	...	..	357,000
XVIII.—Marine	78,500	120,500	100	...	.	199,100
XIX.—Education	1,300	126,000	76,300	...	...	203,600
XX.—Medical	500	38,900	20,800	2,400	900	63,500
XXI.—Scientific and Minor Departments	4,700	48,900	19,100	400	200	73,300
TOTAL	166,600	1,177,800	223,000	2,800	1,100	**1,571,300**
E.—Miscellaneous—						
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	165,700	47,600	100	98,300	38,500	350,200
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	21,900	47,400	...	..	...	69,300
XXIV.—Exchange	41,400	.	...	...	...	41[illegible]
XXV.—Miscellaneous	69,500	147,000	140,500	2,500	1,000	360,500
TOTAL	298,500	242,000	140,600	100,800	39,500	**821,400**
H.—Railways—						
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Earnings)	12,653,300	2,006,400	...	200	100	14,660,000
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receipts)	3,180,000	...	...	...	...	3,180,000
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	32,400	...	...	...	.	32,400
TOTAL	15,865,700	2,006,400	...	200	100	**17,872,400**
J.—Irrigation—						
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	589,000	634,700	...	...	...	1,223,700
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	756,200	...	...	...	...	756,200
XXXI.—Minor Works and Navigation	39,700	135,500	5,500	..	...	180,700
TOTAL	1,384,900	770,200	5,500	...	...	**2,160,600**
K.—Buildings and Roads—						
XXXI.—Military Works	43,500	...	...	...	...	43,500
XXXII.—Civil Works	10,500	269,900	238,300	25,100	9,800	553,600
TOTAL	54,000	269,900	238,300	25,100	9,800	**597,100**
L.—Receipts by Military Departments—						
XXXIII.—Army: Effective	688,500	...	...	27,100	10,600	726,200
Non-Effective	61,500	...	...	9,000	3,500	74,000
TOTAL	750,000	...	...	36,100	14,100	**800,200**
TOTAL REVENUE	61,842,400	20,292,500	3,594,600	212,600	83,200	**86,025,300**

* The columns headed "Exchange" show, under the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure which include transactions in England, the during the year, namely, 1*s.* 5·25*d.*, 1*s.* 4·713*d.* and 1*s.* 4·7333384*d.* per rupee in the Budget, Revised and the Accounts respectively.

of Revenue.

transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]

· which appear in the General Account.

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1891-92.						ACCOUNTS, 1891-92.					
INDIA.			England.	Exchange.*	TOTAL.	INDIA.			England.	Exchange.*	TOTAL.
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
14,421,300	9,338,400	120,800	..	...	23,880,500	14,484,609	9,356,416	124,749	...	...	23,965,774
8,026,100		.	...	...	8,026,100	8,012,380		...	...	..	8,012,380
8,590,200	30,500	...	...	...	8,620,700	8,607,619	28,563	...	...	...	8,636,182
1,239,600	2,987,300	.	...	.	4,226,900	1,248,783	3,013,373	...	...	...	4,262,156
3,810,900	1,285,200	700	...	...	5,096,800	3,826,759	1,289,861	644	...	...	5,117,264
600	691,000	2,784,900	...	.	3,476,500	657	704,706	2,797,414	...	...	3,502,837
1,671,800	15,200	..	...	...	1,687,000	1,686,126	15,162	...	...	...	1,701,288
940,000	704,600	...	...	..	1,644,000	946,701	706,122	...	...	...	1,652,823
745,500	752,300	...	..	...	1,497,800	752,164	738,418	...	...	..	1,490,582
196,500	193,900	...	.	...	390,400	201,209	198,593	...	...	...	399,802
778,900	.	..		..	778,900	775,961		...	...	..	775,961
40,421,400	15,998,400	2,906,400		..	**59,326,200**	40,542,968	16,051,274	2,922,807	...	...	**59,517,049**
689,000	91,200	18,400	58,000	25,300	**882,500**	685,173	92,745	17,670	58,466	25,389	**879,443**
1,445,800	1,500	5,900	...	...	1,453,200	1,438,589	1,428	6,338	...	.	1,446,355
892,500	400	...	12,500	5,500	910,900	900,927	415	...	12,545	5,448	919,335
181,300	..	.	.	.	181,300	210,046	...	...	...	..	210,046
2,519,000	1,900	5,900	12,500	5,500	**2,545,400**	2,549,502	1,843	6,338	12,545	5,448	**2,575,736**
23,300	348,500	1,100	.	...	372,900	24,153	350,501	1,189	...	...	375,843
30,500	201,300	.	..	...	300,800	39,728	271,569	.	...	...	311,297
21,000	240,400	111,800	..	...	382,200	19,924	240,730	114,877	..	...	381,540
90,000	134,400	100	..	...	231,100	90,526	131,840	48	...	...	222,414
1,200	128,700	82,000	.	...	211,900	1,086	128,266	82,372	.	..	211,724
400	39,000	10,100	2,200	1,000	62,600	347	30,754	10,093	2,309	1,003	63,106
9,300	54,100	17,800	500	200	82,100	10,055	58,024	21,428	506	220	90,233
191,500	1,210,300	231,000	2,700	1,200	**1,643,600**	185,810	1,226,093	239,007	2,815	1,223	**1,656,157**
164,300	51,200	100	100,800	43,900	360,300	165,405	51,675	53	100,605	43,689	361,517
26,000	53,300	.	.	...	79,000	26,052	57,335	21	.	..	83,408
49,700		.			40,200	31,520	..	...		...	31,529
92,000	154,300	141,000	10,000	4,400	401,700	107,839	140,274	145,719	12,549	5,449	420,830
33[illegible]	258,800	141,100	110,800	48,300	**891,100**	330,915	258,284	145,703	113,154	40,138	**897,284**
14,126,100	2,041,700	..	200	100	16,168,100	14,323,779	2,087,875	...	230	100	16,411,634
3,463,000		...	.	..	3,463,000	3,493,118	...	...	...	...	3,493,118
22,400		...	1,000	400	23,800	31,567	..	..	995	432	32,994
17,611,500	2,041,700	..	1,200	500	**19,654,900**	17,848,414	2,087,875	...	1,225	532	**19,938,046**
653,700	717,900	...	.	..	1,371,600	662,793	741,944	...	...	...	1,404,737
689,500	...		...	...	689,500	673,189	..	...	...	...	673,189
43,400	137,800	7,300		..	188,500	46,337	139,353	8,424	..	...	194,114
1,380,600	855,700	7,300		.	**2,249,600**	1,382,319	881,297	8,424	...	.	**2,272,040**
47,500	..		..	...	47,500	49,704	...	...	...	...	49,704
10,200	264,800	255,600	26,200	11,400	568,200	11,800	271,319	255,204	27,197	11,810	577,330
57,700	264,800	255,600	26,200	11,400	**615,700**	61,504	271,319	255,204	27,197	11,810	**627,124**
655,700	...	...	36,300	15,800	707,800	653,700	...	...	35,211	15,291	704,202
58,300	.	...	7,500	3,300	69,100	65,723	...	...	7,306	3,173	76,202
714,000	.	...	43,800	19,100	**776,900**	719,423	..	...	42,517	18,464	**780,404**
63,924,000	20,728,800	3,566,600	255,200	111,300	**88,585,900**	64,306,187	20,871,330	3,595,843	257,919	112,004	**89,143,283**

Exchange thereon calculated, in accordance with the average rate obtained, or estimated to be obtained, for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold

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Abstract B.—*Details*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in
The figures in thick type are those

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1891-92.					
	INDIA.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
A.—Direct Demands on the Revenues—						
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	164,800	62,500	4,100	...	...	231,400
2.—Assignments and Compensations	568,700	953,700	...	...	...	1,522,400
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz*:—						
3.—Land Revenue	370,900	2,563,000	952,500	700	300	3,887,400
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,273,900	...	...	500	200	2,274,600
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	452,000	14,100	...	600	200	466,9??
6.—Stamps	—11,900	100,200	...	31,600	12,500	132,400
7.—Excise	140,900	47,700	...	100	...	188,700
8.—Provincial Rates	..	39,700	12,100	...	...	51,800
9.—Customs	52,900	87,600	...	100	...	140,600
10.—Assessed Taxes	16,300	15,300	...	...	...	31,600
11.—Forest	427,500	475,300	...	2,100	800	905,700
12.—Registration	101,400	100,500	...	...	...	201,900
TOTAL	4,557,400	4,459,600	968,700	35,700	14,000	**10,035,400**
B.—Interest—						
13.—Interest on Debt other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works (*a*)	—37,400	81,100	...	2,407,200	942,000	3,392,900
14.—Interest on other Obligations	471,700	...	2,200	300	100	474,300
TOTAL	434,300	81,100	2,200	2,407,500	942,100	**3,867,200**
C.—Post Office, Telegraph and Mint—						
15.—Post Office	1,211,100	42,100	72,900	95,500	37,400	1,459,000
16.—Telegraph	622,300	400	...	122,000	47,700	792,400
17.—Mint	105,200	...	...	8,300	3,200	116,700
TOTAL	1,938,600	42,500	72,900	225,800	88,300	**2,368,100**
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—						
18.—General Administration	599,400	736,800	86,300	245,300	96,000	1,763,800
19.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	113,600	2,724,900	700	3,600	1,400	2,844,200
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	165,200	750,900	..	...	...	916,100
20.—Police	836,100	2,781,300	321,100	...	..	3,938,500
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	289,100	177,100	5,000	172,100	67,300	710,600
22.—Education	21,700	792,100	610,600	1,800	700	1,426,900
23.—Ecclesiastical	169,100	...	...	600	200	160,900
24.—Medical	37,000	587,000	198,700	7,500	2,900	833,100
25.—Political	677,100	56,500	...	22,400	8,800	764,800
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	421,400	124,800	29,800	23,400	9,200	608,600
TOTAL	3,329,700	8,731,400	1,252,200	476,700	186,500	**13,976,500**
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—						
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	498,800	..	...	22,400	8,800	530,000
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,300	...	..	209,000	81,800	292,100
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	83,200	744,000	3,100	1,716,500	671,700	3,218,500
30.—Stationery and Printing	95,600	410,300	7,200	42,300	16,600	572,000
32.—Miscellaneous	41,300	113,900	163,400	30,000	11,700	360,300
TOTAL	720,200	1,268,200	173,700	2,020,200	790,600	**4,972,900**
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—						
33.—Famine Relief	...	1,000	2,000	..	..	3,000
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	975,000	...	.	...	...	975,000
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,000	...	...	...	...	65,000
36.—Reduction of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,040,000	1,000	2,000	...	...	**(*b*) 1,043,000**
Carried over	12,020,200	14,583,800	2,471,700	5,165,900	2,021,500	**36,263,100**

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1891-92.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1891-92.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
(*a*) The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—								
Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above	43,700	2,407,200	942,000	3,392,900	67,200	2,639,300	1,150,800	3,857,300
Under Railway Revenue Account	3,023,000	1,167,800	456,900	4,647,700	2,999,200	1,163,900	507,400	4,670,500
Under Irrigation	1,107,000	...	...	1,107,000	1,109,600	..	...	1,109,600
TOTAL	4,173,700	3,575,000	1,398,900	**9,147,600**	4,176,000	3,803,200	1,658,200	9,637,400

* See foot-note to Abstract A, p. 376.

of Expenditure.

respect of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]
which appear in the General Account.

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1891-92.						ACCOUNTS, 1891-92.					
INDIA.			England.	Exchange. *	TOTAL.	INDIA.			England.	Exchange. *	TOTAL.
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
175,800	70,700	3,700	...	...	250,200	179,543	70,067	4,743	...	..	254,353
570,300	964,900	...	...	...	1,535,200	571,725	960,135	...	...	...	1,531,860
• 370,900	2,519,300	942,000	700	300	3,833,200	356,551	2,553,388	924,154	720	313	3,835,126
1,885,100	...	...	800	300	1,886,200	1,860,772	...	...	726	315	1,861,813
442,600	15,400	...	1,100	500	459,600	443,444	14,514	...	750	326	459,034
—1,400	89,400	...	33,500	14,600	136,100	669	88,862	...	34,105	14,811	138,447
141,300	47,500	...	100	...	188,900	142,120	47,901	...	53	23	190,097
...	44,400	12,400	...	...	56,800	...	44,728	13,975	...	..	58,703
52,200	84,900	...	100	...	137,200	52,262	84,052	...	34	15	136,363
15,400	14,300	...	...	...	29,700	15,327	14,250	...	...	...	29,577
411,000	467,800	...	700	300	879,800	394,809	448,053	...	742	322	843,926
103,600	102,800	...	...	..	206,400	104,386	103,477	...	...	...	207,863
4,166,800	4,421,400	958,100	37,000	16,000	• 9,599,300	4,121,608	4,429,427	942,872	37,130	16,125	**9,547,162**
—8,700	75,400	500	2,639,300	1,150,800	3,857,300	—22,177	76,545	...	2,639,288	1,146,144	3,839,800
474,500	...	1,900	200	100	476,700	472,820	...	2,474	57	25	475,376
465,800	75,400	2,400	2,639,500	1,150,900	**4,334,000**	450,643	76,545	2,474	2,639,345	1,146,169	**4,315,176**
1,258,300	41,000	72,300	96,400	42,000	1,510,000	1,242,030	41,061	72,118	96,321	41,829	1,493,359
601,800	400	...	160,200	69,900	832,300	611,552	385	...	158,118	68,665	838,720
82,400	...	...	11,000	4,800	98,200	80,809	...	...	11,365	4,935	97,109
1,942,500	41,400	72,300	267,600	116,700	**2,440,500**	1,934,391	41,446	72,118	265,804	115,429	**2,429,188**
604,100	738,000	86,500	249,400	108,700	1,786,700	607,194	739,674	86,555	249,532	108,362	1,791,317
108,700	2,720,900	1,100	700	300	2,831,700	109,624	2,728,258	1,209	639	277	2,840,007
152,600	738,600	..	.	..	891,200	153,493	746,218	21	..	...	899,732
761,200	2,738,200	306,000	..	.	3,805,400	775,529	2,795,136	297,045	.	.	3,868,610
286,000	165,600	3,800	145,100	63,300	663,800	278,821	154,102	3,630	133,447	57,951	627,951
22,000	776,100	613,800	1,800	800	1,414,500	22,549	777,784	621,986	1,727	750	1,424,796
160,400	...		400	200	161,000	161,014		..	406	176	161,596
35,500	583,400	247,900	7,000	3,000	876,800	35,808	586,564	253,035	6,468	2,809	884,684
[illegible]	55,500	...	25,900	11,300	821,500	674,130	56,540	28	25,806	11,207	767,711
411,000	129,000	26,800	30,800	13,400	611,000	388 606	128,407	27 551	29,893	12,981	587,438
3,270,300	8,645,300	1,285,900	461,100	201,000	**13,863,600**	3,206,768	8,712,683	1,291,960	447,918	194,513	**13,853,842**
490,200	...	...	54,200	23,600	568,000	480,189	...	...	54,223	23,547	557,959
1,100	...	...	193,700	84,500	279,300	657	...	.	192,228	83,477	276,362
82,200	762,800	4,700	1,730,600	754,600	3,334,900	85,636	760,076	2,794	1,726,046	749,557	3,324,109
84,200	447,200	8,300	41,400	18,100	599,200	95,890	439,216	8,834	41,098	17,847	602,885
38,100	105,500	65,600	37,900	16,500	203,600	58,497	112,811	59,994	37,655	16,352	285,307
695,800	1,315,500	78,600	2,057,800	897,300	**5,045,000**	720,869	1,312,103	71,620	2,051,250	890,780	**5,046,622**
1,500	30,700	1,200	..	...	33,400	6,187	16,088	1,148	...		23,423
294,900	...	...	...	.	294,900	484,795	...	...		...	484,795
78,800	...	...	...	...	78,800	75,453		...	1,728	750	77,931
802,800	...	...	...	.	802,800	682,170		...	..		682,170
1,178,000	30,700	1,200	...	...	**(b)1,209,900**	1,248,605	16,088	1,148	1,728	750	**(b)1,268,319**
11,719,200	14,529,700	2,398,500	5,463,000	2,381,900	**36,492,300**	11,682,884	14,588,292	2,382,192	5,443,175	2,363,766	**36,460,309**

ACCOUNTS,* 1891-92.			
India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
54,368	2,639,288	1,146,144	3,839,800
3,004,576	1,163,871	505,425	4,673,872
1,109,678	...	...	1,109,678
4,168,622	3,803,159	1,651,569	9,623,350

(*b*) The following further sums, which are included under "XXVIIand 38—State Railways", are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance, as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies:—

	1891-92. Budget.	1891-92. Revised.	1891-92. Accounts.
Indian Midland Railway	236,000	225,800	189,057
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	220,100	64,300	42,624
	457,000	290,100	231,081

Abstract B.—*Details*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.					
	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Brought forward	12,020,200	14,583,800	2,471,700	5,165,900	2,021,500	36,263,100
G. 37.—**Construction of Railways** (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	210,500	...	...	...	210,500
H.—Railway Revenue Account—						
38.—State Railways:						
Working Expenses	6,520,000	1,134,200	...	...	...	7,654,200
Interest on Debt	2,498,200	505,400	..	1,005,900	393,600	4,403,100
Annuities in purchase of Railways	.	. .	...	1,693,000	662,700	2,356,300
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	...	.	...	161,900	63,300	225,200
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,400	.	...	681,700	266,800	967,900
39.—Guaranteed Companies:						
Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	599,000	.	...	.	...	599,000
Interest	2,500		. .	2,146,900	840,100	2,989,500
40.—Subsidised Companies. Land, etc.	35,000	15,100	.			50,100
Advances of Interest	...	...	...	...	...	
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	120,000	8,800	...			128,800
Total	9,794,100	1,663,500		5,690,000	2,226,500	**19,374,100**
J.—Irrigation—						
42.—Major Works						
Working Expenses	375,500	378,200	..	...	...	753,700
Interest on Debt	585,600	521,400	..	..		1,107,000
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	326,200	686,600	9,200	300	100	1,022,400
Total	1,287,300	1,586,200	9,200	300	100	**2,883,100**
K.—Buildings and Roads—						
44.—Military Works	1,118,900	...	..	8,200	3,200	1,130,300
45.—Civil Works	654,500	2,574,200	1,616,400	96,100	37,600	4,078,800
Total	1,773,400	2,574,200	1,616,400	104,300	40,800	**6,109,100**
L.—Army Services—						
46.—Army						
Effective	13,649,800	...	...	2,496,100	976,700	17,122,600
Non-Effective	915,700		.	2,165,500	847,400	3,928,600
Total	14,565,500	.		4,661,600	1,824,100	**21,051,200**
L L.—Special Defence Works—						
47.—Special Defence Works	360,000	...	.	350,000	137,000	847,000
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	39,800,500	20,618,200	4,097,300	15,972,100	6,250,000	86,738,100
Transfers between Provincial and Local	.	+366,000	—366,000	...	...	...
M.—*Add*—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	24,900	...	...	*828,400*
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	...	*691,700*	*161,600*			
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	39,800,500	20,292,500	3,594,600	15,972,100	6,250,000	**85,909,700**

	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total
N.—Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works—				
48.—State Railways	1,291,600	1,192,000	466,400	2,950,000
49.—Irrigation Works	543,900	4,400	1,700	550,000
Total	1,835,500	1,196,400	468,100	**3,500,000**

* See foot-note in Abstract A, p. 376.

of Expenditure—continued.

in respect of transactions in *India*, including those of " Exchange."]

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1891-92.						ACCOUNTS, 1891-92.					
INDIA.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.	INDIA.			England.	Exchange*	Total
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
11,719,200	14,529,700	2,398,500	5,463,000	2,381,900	36,492,300	11,682,884	14,588,292	2,382,192	5,443,175	2,363,766	36,460,309
...	182,600	...	...		182,600	...	163,233	...	...	.	163,233
6,825,300	1,317,900	...		...	8,143,200	6,896,441	1,318,039	.	.	..	8,214,430
2,474,000	505,800	..	1,006,000	438,600	4,424,400	2,480,038	505,123	.	1,005,952	436,847	4,427,960
...	..	...	1,693,400	738,300	2,431,700	...	...	..	1,693,388	735,375	2,428,763
..	.	..	157,900	68,800	226,700	...	.	.	157,919	68,578	226,497
27,100	.	...	681,700	297,200	1,006,000	26,854	..		681,758	296,062	1,004,674
750,500		.			750,500	756,016	.	.		.	756,016
38,500			2,114,200	921,800	3,074,500	37,171			2,114,150	918,100	3,069,430
22,400	14,400	...	...	...	36,800	18,924	14,206		...	...	33,130
900	..			..	900		...	.	...	.	
78,800	10,200	...		...	89,000	80,223	11,837	.	..	.	92,060
10,217,500	1,848,300		5,653,200	2,464,700	**20,183,700**	10,296,567	1,849,205		5,653,176	2,454,962	**20,253,910**
358,300	384,500		.		772,800	384,038	377,407	...	..	.	761,445
559,300	520,300	...			1,100,000	580,580	520,008	...	..	.	1,109,678
357,000	713,100	9,400	300	100	1,080,800	358,077	705,663	9,131	87	38	1,073,896
1,335,500	1,617,000	9,400	300	100	**2,963,200**	1,332,595	1,603,168	9,131	87	38	**2,945,019**
1,199,800	.	..	10,700	4,700	1,215,200	1,199,627	...	.	10,382	4,509	1,214,518
720,100	2,490,800	1,679,700	99,300	43,300	5,033,500	739,218	2,461,115	1,651,761	99,103	43,037	4,994,234
1,920,100	2,490,800	1,679,700	110,000	48,000	**6,248,700**	1,938,845	2,461,115	1,651,761	109,485	47,546	**6,208,752**
14,[illegible],200	...	.	2,640,700	1,151,400	18,474,300	14,800,287	..	..	2,410,443	1,046,765	18,257,495
942,800	...	..	2,151,700	938,100	4,032,600	940,775	...	...	2,149,070	933,261	4,023,106
15,025,000	.		4,792,400	2,089,500	**22,506,900**	15,741,062	..		4,559,513	1,980,026	**22,280,601**
299,400		..	174,500	76,100	550,000	304,710	...	.	209,263	90,875	604,848
41,116,800	20,669,300	4,087,600	16,193,400	7,060,300	89,127,400	41,296,663	20,665,013	4,043,084	15,974,699	6,937,213	88,916,672
..	+390,800	—390,800	..	.	...	...	+420,005	—420,005			
...	*75,600*	*43,300*	} ...	.	*461,500*		*99,323*	*103,273*	} ..	...	*240,924*
...	*406,900*	*173,500*				...	*313,011*	*130,509*			
41,116,800	20,728,800	3,566,600	16,193,400	7,060,300	**88,665,900**	41,296,663	20,871,330	3,595,843	15,974,699	6,937,213	**88,675,748**

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1891-92.				ACCOUNTS, 1891-92.			
India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1,530,300	870,000	379,300	2,779,600	1,530,690	864,309	375,337	2,770,336
708,600	8,200	3,600	720,400	716,830	8,948	3,886	729,664
2,238,900	878,200	382,900	**3,500,000**	2,247,520	873,257	379,223	**3,500,000**

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect
The figures in thick type are those

	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.			Revised Estimate, 1891-92.			Accounts, 1891-92.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Revenue (from Abstract A).	85,729,500	212,600	85,942,100	88,219,400	255,200	88,474,600	88,773,360	257,919	89,031,279
Exchange added to Revenue	83,200	...	83,200	111,300	...	111,300	112,004	...	112,004
Total .	85,812,700	212,600	86,025,300	88,330,700	255,200	88,585,900	88,885,364	257,919	89,143,283
O.—Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
3 p. c. Stock . .	...	2,600,000		...	4,600,000		...	4,600,000	
Debenture and Debenture Stock . .	...	.		...	...		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
4 p. c. Rupee Loan .	.	...		...	...		7	...	
Miscellaneous . .	...	...		..	...		...	...	
Total .	...	2,600,000	2,600,000	. .	4,600,000	4,600,000	7	4,600,000	4,600,007
Net .			**1,091,400**			**3,043,900**			**3,038,293**
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Treasury Notes . .	...	...		2,000	...		2,300	...	
Deposits of Service Funds . . .	134,400	...		131,400	...		135,381	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	3,564,900	...		3,776,900	...		3,844,903	...	
Total .	3,699,300	. .	3,699,300	3,910,300	...	3,910,300	3,982,584	...	3,982,584
Net .			**583,000**			**905,700**			**899,359**
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments . . .	24,900	..		118,900	...		202,596	...	
Reduction of Debt . .	..	...		802,800	..		682,170	...	
Excluded Local Funds .	647,500	...		705,100	...		770,194	...	
Political and Railway Funds	212,900	...		320,000	...		359,583	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits . . .	14,133,600	...		15,566,200	.		16,306,558	...	
Advances . . .	10,228,700	7,300		7,366,100	3,300		8,316,775	3,196	
Suspense Accounts . .	15,700	...		47,700	...		132,151	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts (net) . .	769,600	...		737,800	...		722,553	...	
Miscellaneous .	55,000	...		107,300	2,000		147,661	2,051	
Total .	26,087,900	7,300	26,095,200	25,771,900	5,300	25,777,200	27,640,241	5,247	27,645,488
Net .			**0**			**958,100**			**1,480,280**
Carried over .	115,599,900	2,819,900		118,012,900	4,860,500		120,508,196	4,863,166	

and Disbursements.

of transactions in India, including those of "Exchange."]
which appear in the General Account.

	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.			Revised Estimate, 1891-92.			Accounts, 1891-92.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Abstract B)	64,516,000	15,972,100	80,488,100	65,873,700	16,193,400	82,067,100	66,004,760	15,974,699	81,979,459
Exchange, charged as Expenditure	6,250,000		6,250,000	7,060,300		7,060,300	6,937,213		6,937,213
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	24,900		24,900	118,900		118,900	202,596		202,596
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	*853,300*		*853,300*	*580,400*		*580,400*	*443,520*		*443,520*
Total	69,937,600	15,972,100	85,909,700	72,472,500	16,193,400	88,665,900	72,701,049	15,974,699	88,675,748
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital Outlay on Railways, etc., Irrigation Works	1,835,500	1,195,400		2,238,900	878,200		2,247,520	873,257	
Capital charges involved in redemption of Liabilities, etc.	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Add—Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	468,100			382,900	...		379,223	...	
Total	2,303,600	1,196,400	3,500,000	2,621,800	878,200	3,500,000	2,626,743	873,257	3,500,000
O—Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 4 p. c. Stock	...	..		...	2,500			4,262	
3½ p. c. Debentures	..	1,386,000		...	1,386,000		...	1,386,000	
South Indian Railway Debentures	...	86,100		...	86,100		...	86,100	
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Debentures	...	31,000		...	31,000		...	31,000	
Rupee Debt—									
4½ p. c. Loan	2,000			2,200	...		9,650		
4 p. c. Loan	...			43,700	...		44,596		
Provincial Debentures	3,000			4,500	...		...		
Stock Notes	500	...		100	..		106	...	
Total	5,500	1,503,100	1,508,600	50,500	1,505,600	1,556,100	54,352	1,507,362	1,561,714
Net			0			0			0
P—Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	400	...		100	...		138		
Treasury Notes	...	...		1,000	...		700		
Deposits of Service Funds	86,000	...		88,500	...		88,657		
Savings Bank Deposits	3,029,900	...		2,915,000	...		2,993,730		
Total	3,116,300	...	3,116,300	3,004,600	...	3,004,600	3,083,225	...	3,083,225
Net			0			0			0
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	853,300	...		580,400	...		443,520	...	
Excluded Local Funds	636,800	...		691,200	...		757,366	...	
Political and Railway Fund	231,000	...		330,400	...		369,248	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	14,082,300	...		15,523,900	...		15,936,179	...	
Advances	10,308,300	2,600		7,391,200	3,000		8,249,108	2,594	
Suspense Accounts	[illegible]8,800	...		83,900	...		141,254	...	
Miscellaneous	[illegible]1,100	...		214,400	700		265,233	706	
Total	26,551,600	2,600	26,554,200	24,815,400	3,700	24,819,100	26,161,908	3,300	26,165,208
Net			459,000			0			0
Carried over	101,914,600	18,674,200		102,964,800	18,580,900		104,627,277	18,358,618	

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts*

	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.			Revised Estimate, 1891-92.			Accounts, 1891-92.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Brought forward .	115,599,900	2,819,900		118,012,900	4,860,500		120,568,196	4,863,166	
R. Loans and Advances by Imperial Government . .	83,500	...	83,500	114,200	...	114,200	128,663	..	128,662
Net .			0			0			0
R.R.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments .	221,300	...	221,300	243,900	...	243,900	261,135	...	261,135
Net .			0			0			0
S.—Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—									
On Account of Subscribed Capital . . .	140,000	2,716,800		105,800	979,700		180,837	1,082,605	
Repayments . . .	1,067,900	.		1,184,800	8,000		1,200,961	8,001	
Total .	1,207,900	2,716,800	3,924,700	1,380,600	987,700	2,368,300	1,381,798	1,090,606	2,472,404
Net .			0			0			0
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	17,000,000			17,600,000	...		17,365,788		
Other Local Remittances .		.		..	..		69,071	..	
Other Departmental Accounts . . .	579,000	..		689,600	...		651,843	.	.
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office . .	645,200	...		745,900	..		801,707	.	
Guaranteed Railways .	3,077,200	..		3,716,700	..		3,733,890	.	
Public Works .	.			132,600	...		.		
Telegraph . . .	..	.		20,500	...		37,845		
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph . . .	59,300	...		..	...			..	
Marine . .	234,800			237,500	...		215,703	.	
Military . . .	13,227,000	.		14,157,000	..		14,20[illegible],281		
Public Works . .	1,336,100			422,700	.		615,941	.	
Remittance Account between England and India	1,357,700	115,800		1,085,000	187,700		1,184,038	188,287	
Total .	38,416,300	115,800	38,532,100	38,813,500	187,700	39,001,200	39,061,203	188,287	39,249,490
Net .			19,500			546,700			116,140
U.—Secretary of State's Bills drawn . .	...	16,000,000	**16,000,000**	...	16,200,000	**16,200,000**		16,093,854	**16,093,854**
Total Receipts .	155,528,900	21,632,500		158,565,100	22,235,900		161,340,994	22,235,913	
V.—Opening Balance .	16,797,121	3,532,473		17,876,244	3,835,050		17,876,244	3,835,050	
Grand Total .	172,326,021	25,184,973		176,441,344	26,070,950		179,217,238	26,070,963	

and Disbursements—continued.

	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.			Revised Estimate, 1891-92.			Accounts, 1891-92.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.
Brought forward	101,914,600	18,674,200		102,964,800	18,580,900		104,627,277	18,358,618	
R.—Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	568,200	..	568,200	578,200	...	578,200	617,449	...	617,449
Net			**484,700**			**464,000**			**488,787**
RR.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	744,900	.	744,900	715,200	.	715,200	726,540	..	726,540
Net			**523,600**			**471,300**			**465,405**
S.—Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—									
For discharge of Debentures	.	1,533,500			2,024,900		..	1,424,900	
For Expenditure	1,392,100	1,440,500		1,166,400	1,101,500		1,119,600	1,074,296	
Total	1,392,100	2,974,000	4,366,100	1,166,400	3,126,400	4,292,8[illegible]	1,119,600	2,499,196	3,618,796
Net			**441,400**			**1,524,500**			**1,146,352**
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Order	17,900,000			17,600,000			17,349,302		
Other Local Remittances	..	..					...	..	
Other Departmental Accounts	579,000	..		689,600	.		661,930	.	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	645,200	...		745,900	...		891,795	.	
Guaranteed Railways	3,077,200			3,7[illegible]6,700			3,736,325	...	
Telegraph	.			26,500	..		39,340		
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph	59,300	...					.		
Marine	234,800	.		237,500			214,811	.	
Military	13,227,[illegible]			14,157,000	..		14,292,281		
Public Works	1,336,100	...		...			685,907		
Remittance Account between England and India	142,900	1,311,100		178,700	1,102,600		171,136	1,090,523	
Total	37,201,500	1,311,100	38,512,600	37,351,900	1,102,600	38,454,500	38,042,827	1,090,523	39,133,350
Net			0			0			0
U.—Secretary of State's Bills paid	16,934,400	...	**16,934,400**	16,914,800	..	**16,914,800**	16,756,540	..	**16,756,540**
Total Disbursements	158,755,700	22,959,300		159,691,300	22,809,900		161,930,233	21,948,337	
V.—Closing Balance	13,570,321	2,225,673		16,750,044	3,261,050		17,287,005	4,122,626	
Grand Total	172,326,021	25,184,973		176,441,344	26,070,950		179,217,238	26,070,963	

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Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Contracts.*

A.—Provincial Balances.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Budget Estimate, 1891-92.										
Balance at end of 1890-91 (by Revised Estimate) . . .	...	152,567	277,503	105,791	326,154	543,174	277,420	632,180	453,987	2,768,776
Added in 1891-92 . . .	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...
Spent in 1891-92 . . .	...	33,600	105,500	8,800	11,400	63,300	55,900	227,700	185,500	691,700
Balance at end of 1891-92 . .	..	118,967	172,003	96,991	314,754	479,874	221,520	404,480	268,487	2,077,076
Revised Estimate, 1891-92.										
Balance at end of 1890-91 (by Accounts)	..	187,894	330,619	104,720	247,277	516,830	278,787	660,841	460,200	2,787,168
Added in 1891-92 . . .		17,000	50,600	8,000	...	..	..	.	...	75,600
Spent in 1891-92 . . .			...	...	47,300	24,000	5,500	258,100	72,000	406,900
Balance at end of 1891-92 .	...	204,894	381,219	112,720	199,977	492,830	273,287	402,741	388,200	2,455,868
Accounts, 1891-92.										
Balance at end of 1890-91 . .	...	187,894	330,619	104,720	247,277	516,830	278,787	660,841	460,200	2,787,168
Added in 1891-92 . . .	...	17,540	50,598	31,185		..	...	...	.	99,323
Spent in 1891-92 . . .	.	...	...	...	11,934	4,399	1,719	241,770	53,189	313,011
Balance at end of 1891-92 . .	...	205,434	381,217	135,905	235,343	512,431	277,068	419,071	407,011	2,573,480

B.—Local Balances.

NOTE.—These Balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Budget Estimate, 1891-92.										
Balance at end of 1890-91 (by Revised Estimate) . . .	12,279	69,962	44,699	7,015	180,320	51,872	198,448	632,517	344,777	1,541,889
Added in 1891-92 . . .	...	...	..		...	10,800	.	.	14,100	24,900
Spent in 1891-92 . . .	1,200	13,400	6,900	4,000	38,600		21,500	76,000	...	161,600
Balance at end of 1891-92 . .	11,079	56,562	37,799	3,015	141,720	62,672	176,948	556,517	358,877	1,405,189
Revised Estimate, 1891-92.										
Balance at end of 1890-91 (by Accounts)	13,062	77,369	64,894	17,439	189,420	(a) 61,965	204,718	648,135	360,667	1,637,669
Added in 1891-92 . . .	...	...	18,300	4,400	..	20,600	.	...		43,300
Spent in 1891-92 . . .	...	700	...	..	36,100	..	7,100	129,500	100	173,500
Balance at end of 1891-92 .	13,062	76,669	83,194	21,639	153,320	82,565	197,6[illegible]	518,635	3[illegible],567	1,507,469
Accounts, 1891-92.										
Balance at end of 1890-91 . .	13,062	77,369	64,894	17,439	189,420	(a) 61,965	204,718	648,135	360,667	1,637,669
Added in 1891-92 . . .	...	7,678	38,514	11,342	...	26,179	...	...	19,560	103,273
Spent in 1891-92 . . .	42	...	...	...	22,574	...	8,791	99,102	...	130,509
Balance at end of 1891-92 .	13,020	85,047	103,408	28,781	166,846	88,144	195,917	549,033	380,227	1,610,433

(a) The difference of Rx. 1 from last year's closing balance is owing to conversion of Rs. into Rx.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 4th, 1893.

The weather during the week under review has on the whole been finer than that recorded during several weeks past, no severe storm having appeared over the Indian area. Unsettled weather, occasioned by the disturbances of the previous week, lingered over Bengal and the east of the North-Western Provinces during Sunday the 26th, and showers, generally of small amount, occurred over the Central Provinces and the east and south of the Peninsula more or less throughout the week, but with these exceptions the weather was fairly fine. The depression of temperature, due to the long course of unsettled weather, which has been so noticeable during the past two months continued uninterruptedly during the week under review, and the average depression for the whole week for the whole of India was as much as 4°·8.

The chart of Sunday, February 26th, exhibited the distribution of pressure which is characteristic of the cold weather, readings being highest over the Punjab and Rajputana, lowest over the south of the Peninsula and of the Bay. Gradients were moderately steep across the head of the Peninsula, and pressure was almost everywhere above the normal average. The winds were variable over the south of the Peninsula, but were anticyclonic elsewhere, circulating around the high pressure area over Rajputana. Rain was falling over the east of the North-Western Provinces, over Bengal, over Assam, and over the east of the Peninsula. The amounts were generally moderate or small, but at Cuttack and Coconada exceeded 1 inch. On the 27th pressure was generally rising over the eastern and falling over the western half of India. The distribution was, however, little changed, readings being still highest over North-Western India and lowest over the Peninsula and the Bay. The winds were also little changed. Rain had ceased over North-Eastern India, but showers continued at a few places in the east and south of the Peninsula. Salem received over two and Wellington over 1 inch. On the morning of the 28th pressure was decreasing over the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, and generally rising elsewhere. Readings were highest in the north-west of the Punjab and lowest in Malabar. The wind was generally northerly over Northern and southerly to south-easterly over Southern India, the force being fresh at several stations. Showers of rain continued in the east and south of the Peninsula and had commenced in the Central Provinces. At Wellington the fall equalled 3·66 inches, at Khammamett 1·13, inch. and at Tavoy 1·07 inch, but elsewhere the amounts were small. On March 1st pressure was still rising over North-Western India and the Peninsula, and falling over North-Eastern India, but the changes were generally small and the distribution of pressure was much the same as on the preceding days. The wind was westerly and north-westerly down the Gangetic plain, northerly over the head of the Bay and in Burma, easterly over the Central Provinces, and variable over the Peninsula. Light scattered showers of rain were reported from the central parts of the country and a few places in the Peninsula, and rain was also falling in Baluchistan and at Rawalpindi.

On the 2nd pressure was giving way briskly over North-Western India, and slowly in most other parts of the country. The changes were not sufficiently large to alter the general distribution, but owing to the briskness of the fall in the North-West gradients were slighter. The winds were little altered. Light showers of rain were reported from the Central Provinces, and from the stations of Madura, Wellington, Sholapur, Quetta, and Tavoy. The chart of the 3rd showed that a brisk recovery of pressure had commenced in North-Western India, but that elsewhere the changes had continued small. Gradients had consequently increased somewhat, but the general distribution was unaltered. The winds were also practically unchanged. The only rainfall reported wast at Sholapur, and a few Central Provinces stations. On the 4th pressure was decreasing over North-Western India, increasing over North-Eastern India, and steady over the Peninsula. The most important change was the brisk fall in Sind and Baluchistan. The winds had become variable in the Punjab, but elsewhere the directions were little changed. Light showers had fallen at Balasore, Colombo, Bijapur, Sholapur, Nagpur, and Gopalpur.

Temperature.—In Burma during the first five days of the week, in Madras during the first two days, and in Sind and Rajputana on the last day of the week, the mean temperature exceeded the normal average, but in all the other provinces throughout, and in these provinces on the other days of the week, the mean temperature was abnormally low. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

PROVINCE.	26th.	27th.	28th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Burma	+ 1·6	+ 2·4	+1·7	+0·4	+0·8	−0·2	−1·5	+0·7
Bengal and Assam . .	− 9·6	− 8·0	−8·8	−6·3	−6·3	−5·5	−5·0	−7·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−10·7	−10·3	−8·7	−7·5	−6·2	−6·0	−5·4	−7·8
Punjab	− 9·5	− 7·5	−6·1	−5·9	−5·4	−4·0	−2·6	−5·9
Bombay	− 4·9	− 3·0	−2·3	−2·6	−1·5	−1·3	−c·3	−2·3
Central Provinces and Berar	−11·7	−11·3	−7·4	−7·7	−6·2	−7·8	−6·2	−8·3
Central India and Guzerat .	−12·9	−11·5	−6·8	−4·2	−3·3	−4·3	−2·4	−6·5
Sind and Rajputana . .	−10·9	−10·1	−7·0	−4·6	−5·3	−3·4	+0·5	−5·8
Madras	+ 1·2	+ 0·3	−1·2	−1·3	−1·1	−1·1	−1·0	−0·6
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA .	− 7·5	− 6·6	−5·2	−4·4	−3·8	−3·7	−2·7	−4·8

The above shows an abnormal deficiency of 4°·8 for the whole of India for the whole week. On each day of the week also the mean temperature was low, the deficiency gradually decreasing from 7°·5 on February 26th to 2°·7 on March 4th. The provincial variations show an excess of 0°·7 in Burma and a deficiency elsewhere ranging from 0°·6 in Madras to 8°·3 in the Central Provinces. On the first two days of the week the general deficiency of temperature over Northern and Central India was about 10°.

Rainfall.—The earlier portions of the summary have shown that though no heavy or general fall of rain occurred during the week, yet that showers occurred in the north-east of India during the early part of the week, in the extreme north-west of India. and in the Peninsula in the middle of the week, and in the Central

Provinces throughout the week. In consequence the table at the close of the summary shows that rain has been received in most of the divisions of India, the exceptions being the Burma divisions, except Central Burma, the west of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab (south, Central Sub-montane and West divisions), the Konkan, Guzerat, Kattiawar, Sind, Rajputana, and Central India (West). The average actual rainfall of the divisions was generally moderate or small, ranging from 2·15 inches in the East Coast (North (*a*)) division, 1·71 inch in the Central Provinces (West), 1·70 inch in South Central Madras, and 1·13 inch in Berar to only 0·01 inch in the North-Western Provinces (Central and East.)

Of the thirty-six divisions which received rainfall, twenty-four had more, and twelve less than the normal fall of the week. The divisions which received an excess were Central Burma, Orissa, the two Behar divisions, the two Oudh divisions, Malabar, Coorg, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Berar; all the Central Provinces divisions, Central India (East), Hyderabad, and all the Madras divisions. The greatest excess was 2·04 inch in the East Coast (North), and all over Madras the excess was considerable.

As with the present week a fresh rainfall period is commenced, the information given in the last three columns of the table is the same as that given in the first three columns only in a different form.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week :—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Central Bengal	Bankura	Katakpur	1·51 inches.
Orissa	Cuttack	Sudder	1·01 "
Bihar	Arrah	Bhabhua	1·03 "
North-Western Provinces	Pilibhit	Sudder	1·50 "
Punjab	Rawalpindi	Attock	2·70 "
Malabar	Calicut	Pâlghat	2·30 "
Madras (South Central)	Nilgiris	Kotagiri	10·20 "
Mysore	Bangalore	Haskole	3·50 "
Deccan	Dharwar	Narogund	1·50 "
Berar	Amraoti	Morsi	2·89 "
Central Provinces	Chanda	Brahmapuri	4·68 "
Central India	Bhopal	Ashta	1·66 "
East Coast	Kistna	Repalle	4·76 "

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 4TH MARCH. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	RAINFALL DATA FROM 26TH FEBRUARY TO 4TH MARCH 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 26th Feb. to 4th Mar.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	—100
	Central ditto	0·07	0	+0·07	0·07	0	0
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	—100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	0·07	0·52	—0·45	0·07	0·52	— 87
	Assam (Surma)	0·15	0·96	—0·81	0·15	0·96	— 84
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·35	0·74	—0·39	0·35	0·74	— 53
	Deltaic Bengal	0·17	0·45	—0·28	0·17	0·45	— 62
	Central ditto	0·11	0·15	—0·04	0·11	0·15	— 27
	North ditto	0·02	0·10	—0·08	0·02	0·10	— 80
	Orissa	0·51	0·15	+0·36	0·51	0·15	+240
	Chota Nagpur	0·07	0·13	—0·06	0·07	0·13	— 46
	Bihar (South)	0·11	0·05	+0·06	0·11	0·05	+120
	Ditto (North)	0·07	0·03	+0·04	0·07	0·03	+133
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·01	0·04	—0·03	0·01	0·04	— 75
	Oudh (South)	0·11	0·01	+0·10	0·11	0·01	+100
	Ditto (North)	0·11	0·02	+0·09	0·11	0·02	+450
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·01	0·03	—0·02	0·01	0·03	— 67
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	—100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·10	0·16	—0·06	0·10	0·16	— 38
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·08	—100
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·08	—100
	Ditto (Submontane)	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0·18	—100
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0·06	0·65	—0·59	0·06	0·65	— 91
	Ditto (North-West)	0·07	0·31	—0·24	0·07	0·31	— 77
	Ditto (West)	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	—100
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0·44	0·03	+0·41	0·44	0·03	+1,367
	Madras (South Central)	1·70	0·10	+1·00	1·70	0·10	+1,000
	Coorg	0·34	0·05	+0·29	0·34	0·05	+580
	Mysore	0·23	0·01	+0·22	0·23	0·01	+2,200
	Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bombay (Deccan)	0·13	0·02	+0·11	0·13	0·02	+550
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0·02	0·01	+0·01	0·02	0·01	+100
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	1·13	0·04	+1·09	1·13	0·04	+2,725
	Central Provinces (West)	1·71	0·05	+1·66	1·71	0·05	+3,320
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0·54	0·06	+0·48	0·54	0·06	+800
	Ditto ditto (East)	0·21	0·09	+0·12	0·21	0·09	+133
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kattiawar	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	—100
	Sind	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	—100
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0·10	0·06	+0·04	0·10	0·06	+ 67
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	—100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	—100
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0·69	0·06	+0·63	0·69	0·06	+1,050
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	2·15	0·11	+2·04	2·15	0·11	+1,855
	Hyderabad (South)	0·58	0·02	+0·56	0·58	0·02	+2,800
	Madras (Central)	0·12	0	+0·12	0·12	0	+1,200
	East Coast (Central)	0·64	0·02	+0·62	0·64	0·02	+3,100
	Ditto (South)	0·21	0·03	+0·18	0·21	0·03	+ 600
	Madras (South)	0·39	0·18	+0·21	0·39	0·18	+ 117

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
Simla, the 9th March 1893.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 11th March.*—Rainfall most unusually heavy in the Nilgiris and most parts of the Southern Districts and considerable in South Arcot, in parts Central Districts, Deccan, two Northern Districts, and Malabar. Recent rainfall done special good in Southern Districts, where it has allowed the sowing of hot weather crops, freshened crops under wells, and will rapidly bring up pasture and relieve stock. It has removed anxiety regarding the state of Tinnevelly and most parts Madura where the starting of relief works now probably not necessary. Standing crops generally much improved, but area limited as stated last week. Prices slightly easier generally, but change small, and high rates for principal grains in Southern Districts, continue.

Bombay.—*For week ending 15th March.*—Rain in parts of eleven districts generally slight. Standing crops damaged by hail, rain, rust, rats, blight or floods in parts of eleven districts, otherwise good. Reaped crops damaged by rain in parts of two districts. Harvesting of late crops continues in parts of eleven districts and cotton-picking in parts of Surat, Dharwar, Baroda, and Kathiawar. Lands being prepared for next season in parts of six districts. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 11th March.*—The rainfall of the week has been in excess of the normal except in Eastern Bengal, but not largely so except in Orissa. More or less injury is reported from several districts to the spring crops and particularly to potatoes where they are still in the field. Generally, prospects have not materially changed. Some crops including indigo and sugarcane have benefited. Opium has suffered in Monghyr, Shahabad, Gaya, and Hazaribagh, and elsewhere fine weather is required. Some damage has been done to the mango and *mahua* blossoms. Cultivation for the autumn crops is being pushed on rapidly, and indigo is being sown. Spring rice is being transplanted and is doing well. No marked change in prices of common rice. Fodder and water-supplies are plentiful except in parts of Hooghly.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 15th March.*—Weather still cloudy and unsettled with showers in most districts: the fall was heaviest in Ballia and Moradabad. Spring crops have been injured by recent rain and clouds, and by hail in some parts, but prospects are generally favourable and in some districts excellent. Harvesting operations have begun. Poppy crops are healthy and opium collections are in active progress. Sugarcane pressing and sowing continues. Prices are still high. The price of wheat has risen.

Punjab.—*For week ending 15th March.*—Rain has fallen in nine districts; sowing of extra spring crops going on. Condition of standing crops is good to average; that of wheat in the Shahpur district, excellent. In most districts however some damage has been caused by hail and excessive rain and more rain will prove very injurious. Condition of cattle is generally good, and fodder sufficient in all districts except Rawalpindi. Poppy crops flourishing. Prices rising in three districts, but stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 16th March.*— Extraordinarily cold and stormy weather continued during the week and has caused a deplorable amount of injury, especially in Southern Districts. Rust has destroyed a very large proportion of the finest crops, and the early sown wheat which had

been cut before the rain set in has suffered much damage on the threshing floor, a great deal of the grain having sprouted in the ear. Prices are rising in the Nagpur country. In the Northern and Eastern Districts the damage has not been so extensive, but has sufficed to materially alter the character of prospects.

Assam.—*For week ending 14th March.*—Rainfall general. Ploughing for summer paddy continues. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Burma.—*For week ending 11th March.*—LOWER BURMA: Agricultural operations completed as regards wet weather paddy in Thayetmyo. Sowing of dry weather paddy completed. UPPER BURMA: Sowing and transplanting of dry weather paddy in progress in all districts. In Sagaing reaping of jowar and sesamum nearly completed. Condition of standing crops good in all districts. The price of paddy has fluctuated only slightly in all districts, but in the Northern Shan States it has risen largely. Numbers on relief works, Meiktila, not reported.

Berar and Hyderabad.— *For week ending 15th March.*— BERAR: Weekly average rainfall good. Weather cloudy and cold. Standing crops damaged by heavy rain and hail storm. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices slightly risen in Amraoti and Akola.

HYDERABAD: Heavy rain during week. Hail stones have destroyed the spring and hot weather crops, killing cattle in some places. Prices:—wheat 9½, coarse rice 9½, white *juar* 13½, yellow *juar* 18½, and *tur* 10½ seers per current rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 15th March.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in the Chitaldroog district and slight in other parts. Crops and prospects good. Prices slightly fallen in the Bangalore and Mysore districts.

COORG: Rainfall 56 cents. Threshing of rice nearly completed. Threshing of ragi in progress. Coffee blossomed in most parts. Prices stationary. Water-supply for cattle sufficient.

Central India.—*For week ending 15th March.*—Unseasonable rain accompanied by hail in some parts fell throughout Central India, except in Goona. Standing crops are reported to be good in Western Malwa, Bhopawar, and Bhopal; fair in Goona, Nimach, and Bundelkhand; indifferent in Gwalior and Baghelkhand with corresponding probable outturn. Conditions of agricultural stock and pasturage generally good. Prices of food-grains remain steady, but high. Opium being extracted in some parts, but the plant has been damaged in most parts by hail and rain.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 15th March.*—Rainfall slight generally. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good, except in Kotah. Slight damage in parts by hail stones. Agricultural stock good, except in parts of Merwara. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices rising in six States, falling in one, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 11th March.*—Slight rain. Weather generally cloudy. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eleven months of the official year 1892-93, and of the twenty-one preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO FEBRUARY.																								YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 . . .	9,67	66,57	23,12	99,36	5,74	44,09	4,22	54,05	1,04	1,26	2,04	4,34	3,46	11,53	12,85	27,84	1,55	4,06	17,79	23,40	21,46	1,27,51	1,48,97	60,02	2,08,99	1871-72
1872-73 . . .	10,92	63,46	25,56	99,94	5,11	40,48	3,39	48,98	97	1,16	1,84	3,97	3,56	11,27	10,34	25,17	2,78	4,77	28,32	35,87	23,34	1,21,14	1,44,48	69,45	2,13,93	1872-73
1873-74 . . .	10,27	60,67	20,39	91,33	5,85	45,55	3,63	55,03	1,22	93	1,13	3,28	3,44	12,72	13,26	29,42	3,03	4,79	22,32	30,14	23,81	1,24,66	1,48,47	60,73	2,09,20	1873-74
1874-75 . . .	10,86	70,33	17,53	98,72	6,51	45,29	4,23	56,03	1,04	83	1,48	3,35	3,37	12,30	12,41	28,08	3,49	6,30	15,44	25,23	25,27	1,35,05	1,60,32	51,09	2,11,41	1874-75
1875-76 . . .	12,03	68,51	19,11	99,65	6,77	42,10	4,21	53,08	1,22	96	1,14	3,32	4,25	12,39	10,44	27,08	3,45	4,86	25,75	34,06	27,72	1,28,82	1,56,54	60,65	2,17,19	1875-76
1876-77 . . .	12,01	60,19	18,90	91,10	7,78	39,36	1,09	48,23	1,34	71	31	2,36	4,93	10,96	6,20	22,09	3,81	5,04	22,10	30,95	29,87	1,16,26	1,46,13	48,60	1,94,73	1876-77
1877-78 . . .	13,26	74,49	19,46	1,07,21	7,92	45,48	1,24	54,64	1,73	84	44	3,01	5,52	9,09	2,23	16,84	4,55	5,97	20,13	30,65	32,98	1,35,87	1,68,85	43,50	2,12,35	1877-78
1878-79 . . .	11,87	58,82	19,35	90,04	7,78	41,56	2,17	51,51	1,75	57	29	2,61	4,98	8,56	4,41	17,95	6,03	6,56	22,33	34,92	32,41	1,16,07	1,48,48	48,55	1,97,03	1878-79
1879-80 . . .	11,39	54,65	13,86	79,90	8,73	36,93	2,23	47,89	3,02	70	32	4,04	4,66	8,46	7,43	20,55	6,34	6,54	26,01	38,89	34,14	1,07,28	1,41,42	49,85	1,91,27	1879-80
1880-81 . . .	12,10	54,84	15,27	82,21	8,11	51,41	2,41	61,93	4,50	1,14	23	5,87	4,80	9,62	7,08	21,50	4,42	7,72	31,74	43,88	33,93	1,24,73	1,58,66	56,73	2,15,39	1880-81
1881-82 . . .	12,31	47,15	17,23	76,69	9,35	44,14	1,77	55,26	3,65	1,21	40	5,26	4,58	8,88	4,37	17,83	6,79	7,50	33,52	47,81	36,68	1,08,88	1,45,56	57,29	2,02,85	1881-82
1882-83 . . .	13,08	14	18,11	31,33	9,59	-1,01*	1,78	10,36	3,16	4	55	3,75	5,02	6	3,53	8,61	7,31	7	40,70	48,08	38,16	—70*	37,46	64,67	1,02,13	1882-83
1883-84 . . .	13,37	35	17,29	31,01	9,89	52	1,53	11,94	3,36	5	53	3,94	4,55	8	5,38	10,04	7,17	12	32,24	39,53	38,37	1,12	39,49	56,97	96,46	1883-84
1884-85 . . .	11,43	34	13,77	25,54	9,97	47	1,91	12,35	3,66	6	57	4,29	4,41	5	4,41	8,87	6,82	7	23,08	29,97	36,29	99	37,28	43,74	81,02	1884-85
1885-86 . . .	12,33	24	15,82	28,39	11,01	53	1,29	12,83	3,94	7	85	4,86	4,63	10	3,39	8,12	5,96	6	34,43	40,45	37,87	1,00	38,87	55,78	94,65	1885-86
1886-87 . . .	13,13	38	13,27	26,78	11,37	52	1,66	13,55	4,72	11	90	5,73	6,13	17	4,54	10,84	8,64	15	33,90	42,69	43,99	1,33	45,32	54,27	99,59	1886-87
1887-88 . . .	11,93	83	17,77	30,53	13,34	80	2,07	16,21	4,68	7	76	5,51	9,23	16	4,31	13,70	8,16	3	34,21	42,40	47,34	1,89	49,23	59,12	1,08,35	1887-88
1888-89 . . .	13,37	5,75	14,83	33,95	13,53	3,71	1,55	18,79	4,93	70	47	6,10	9,55	87	4,72	15,14	8,03	93	24,46	33,42	49,41	11,96	61,37	46,03	1,07,40	1888-89
1889-90 . . .	13,38	8,41	13,47	35,26	14,33	3,65	2,09	20,07	4,97	60	66	6,23	9,36	79	5,72	15,87	7,67	2,02	35,66	45,35	49,71	15,47	65,18	57,60	1,22,78	1889-90
1890-91 . . .	14,73	8,87	18,05	41,65	15,79	4,24	1,71	21,74	5,75	1,01	76	7,52	10,25	1,12	4,07	15,44	8,17	55	49,65	58,37	54,69	15,79	70,48	74,24	1,44,72	1890-91
1891-92 . . .	14,47	10,14	19,20	43,81	15,65	4,11	1,60	21,36	5,62	93	72	7,27	9,34	1,11	3,32	13,77	7,77	77	45,51	54,05	52,85	17,06	69,91	70,35	1,40,26	1891-92
1892-93 . . .	15,19	11,02	16,24	42,45	15,99	4,67	2,31	22,97	5,15	1,06	72	6,93	9,42	78	3,77	13,97	8,90	95	35,19	45,04	54,65	18,48	73,13	58,23	1,31,36	1892-93

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 15th March 1893.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.



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CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1893.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for 1893-94.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT for 1893-94.

PART I.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Preliminary.

In accordance with the Rules made under the Indian Councils Act of 1892, the annual Financial Statement must be explained in the Legislative Council of the Government of India and may be discussed by the Members of that Council, each of whom is entitled to receive a printed copy of the Statement.

A printed copy of the Financial Statement has been supplied to each Member of the Council, and I shall now proceed to explain the general financial position of the Government of India; such discussion of the Financial Statement as may be considered necessary can take place subsequently.

2. In the explanation which I propose to lay before this Council I shall confine myself almost entirely to Imperial Revenue and Imperial Expenditure, and I shall neither take up matters of minor importance nor attempt to deal with Provincial and Local Finance, my special object at the present moment being to convey to the Council and to the public a correct outline of the general financial position of the Government of India: those who wish for further and fuller information will find it in the body of the Financial Statement.

3. I shall deal, as is usual, with the transactions of the Government of India under the three following heads:—

(1) The Accounts of the financial year 1891-92 which have been finally closed.

(2) The Revised Estimate of the financial year 1892-93 which ends on the 31st instant.

(3) The Budget Estimate of the coming year—1893-94.

The explanation I am about to give is printed as Part I of the Financial Statement, and where Revenue or Expenditure is mentioned, it should be understood that Imperial Revenue or Imperial Expenditure is meant, unless the contrary is stated in the context.

4. The financial position of the Government of India, at the present moment, is such as to give cause for apprehension, and I shall be obliged, in the explanation I am about to lay before this Council, to go back a short way into the history of the past in order to bring out more clearly the nature of the difficulties with which we have to contend and the causes to which they owe their existence. It will not be necessary for this purpose to go back further than March 1891, the month in which the Budget Estimates of the financial year 1891-92 were issued. This is the latest year of which the Accounts have been finally closed.

Section I.—Accounts of 1891-92.

5. When the Budget Estimates for the year 1891-92 were being framed, just two years ago, the rate of exchange was taken at what would now seem the

excessive figure of 1*s*. 5¼*d*. the rupee; the surplus shown in the Estimates was Rx. 115,600, and practical equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure was secured.

It was explained in the Financial Statement issued in March last that from a financial point of view the unfavourable incidents of the year 1891-92 were (1) a fall in the average rate of exchange of the year to 1*s*. 4·713*d*., involving an increase of the net Expenditure under Exchange by Rx. 782,200, (2) a considerable increase in Military Expenditure, chiefly on account of expeditions, and (3) a falling off in Land Revenue owing to scarcity; on the other, or favourable, side of the account there was (1) a very large increase of Railway Revenue, (2) a substantial increase of net Opium Revenue, and (3) a satisfactory growth of Ordinary Revenue other than Land Revenue.

It appeared at that time, March 1892, that the changes for the worse which had occurred during the year 1891-92 would slightly outweigh the changes for the better, and Expenditure was shown in the Revised Estimates of 1891-92 as being somewhat in excess of Revenue; at the same time it was anticipated that some improvement might occur at the last moment and that the Accounts of the year when finally closed would show a surplus. This hope has been realised, and the Accounts of 1891-92 have closed with a surplus of Rx. 467,000—a not unsatisfactory result, even though the larger part of that surplus is due to a payment which it was expected would be made to the War Office in 1891-92 having been postponed to 1892-93; the provision made on this account in the Revised Estimates of 1891-92 was £240,000. The amount actually paid in 1892-93 was £208,000 and the finances of the year 1891-92 have been relieved at the expense of those of the current year.

6. With 1891-92 the era of surpluses, I regret to say, comes to an end. During the four years from 1884-85 to 1887-88 there was an aggregate deficit of Rx. 5,039,000. In 1888-89 there was a surplus of Rx. 37,000, in 1889-90 of Rx. 2,612,000, in 1890-91 of Rx. 3,688,000, in 1891-92 of Rx. 467,000, the aggregate surplus of the four years being Rx. 6,804,000. The Revised Estimates of the year which is now drawing to a close, and the Budget Estimates of the year on which we are about to enter, show deficits of considerable magnitude.

Section II.—Revised Estimate of 1892-93.

7. I now come to the Revised Estimates of 1892-93—the year which is just about to close,—and I shall in the first place call attention to the conditions under which these Estimates of 1892-93 were originally framed. The fall in the rate of exchange during the year 1891-92 had been so great that in the Financial Statement for 1892-93 some difficulty was experienced in securing equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure. The fall in the rate of exchange, from 1*s*. 5¼*d*., the figure taken for the Budget Estimates of 1891-92, to 1*s*. 4*d*., the highest rate which it was considered safe to take for 1892-93, caused the charge for Exchange to increase by no less than Rx. 1,708,000. We were able to cover this heavy loss and to secure a small surplus of Rx. 146,600 in the Budget Estimates of 1892-93, but it was only a concurrence of fortunate incidents that enabled us to do so. These fortunate incidents were (1) the receipt of contributions to the extent of Rx. 466,000 from Local Governments on revision of the Provincial Contracts, (2) the anticipated growth of general Revenue under the Principal Heads (excluding Opium) to the extent of Rx. 625,000, (3) the anticipated growth of Railway Revenue to the extent of Rx. 606,000 in India, less increased expenditure in England of £51,800, and (4) a substantial improvement under Interest in India owing to our having been

able to avoid borrowing for some years, and to our having increased the Paper Currency investment by one crore of rupees.

8. The rate of exchange taken in the Budget Estimates of the current year —namely, 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee—has not been realised. The actual rate of exchange at the present time is unsettled, and at this moment is below 1*s.* 2·5*d.*, and the average rate for the year is slightly below 1*s.* 3*d.*; the net charge for Exchange has increased by Rx. 1,936,600, of which Rx. 1,635,300 is due to the fall in the rate of exchange, and the remainder to increase of sterling Expenditure. Nor is this fall in Exchange the only untoward event which has affected the figures of the year 1892-93; there is also an increase of the net sterling Expenditure in England, amounting to £602,600, and involving, with Exchange at the Budget rate of 1*s.* 4*d.*, an increased burden of Rx. 903,900, and there is an increase in the Expenditure under Army Services in India to the extent of Rx. 515,500.

9. The three great causes of increased Expenditure during the year 1892-93 have been (1) the fall in the rate of exchange, which caused an increase of Rx. 1,635,300, (2) increased sterling Expenditure, involving a burden of Rx. 903,900, and (3) increased Expenditure on the Army in India to the extent of Rx. 515,500, making a total of Rx. 3,054,700. As the surplus shown in the Budget Estimates was only Rx. 146,600, and the three causes I have just mentioned increased the Expenditure by Rx. 3,054,700, it will probably be a surprise to most people to learn that the deficit shown in the Revised Estimates is only Rx. 1,081,900, a figure which will no doubt be still further reduced when the Accounts of the year are finally closed. The Budget Estimates show a surplus of Rx. 146,600 and the Revised Estimates show a deficit of Rx. 1,081,900; there has, therefore, been during the year a falling off or deterioration on the whole account of Rx. 1,228,500, being the amount of surplus shown in the Budget Estimates *plus* the amount of deficit shown in the Revised Estimates. The three great causes which I have already mentioned having been sufficient to cause a falling off to the extent of Rx. 3,054,700 and the actual falling off, everything included, being only Rx. 1,228,500, it follows there must have been an improvement in other directions of Rx. 1,826,200, being Rx. 3,054,700 *minus* Rx. 1,228,500. I shall explain a little later in what way this improvement of Rx. 1,826,200 was obtained, but in the first instance it will be convenient to state the causes of the increase in sterling Expenditure and of the increase in Expenditure on the Army in India.

10. The chief increases in sterling Expenditure in England are £427,800 under Army Services, £123,400 under Marine, £81,900 under Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, and £37,600 under Interest.

The increased Expenditure under Army was caused by the payment of an arrear charge of £208,000 to the War Office in 1892-93 instead of in 1891-92 as originally intended, and by the adoption of a rule for the payment of furlough allowances and retired pay in arrears at the end of each month instead of in arrears at the end of each quarter. Such a change must, from the nature of the case, add to the total charge in the first year because the allowances are paid sooner than would otherwise be the case, and the amount due at the end of the year is reduced. The same cause accounts for the increase of £81,900 in civil Superannuation Allowances and Pensions. The increase in the Marine charge is due to payments on account of the construction of ships and a dredger, which were not provided for in the Budget Estimates.

The increase of £37,600 under Interest is due to discount on a sterling loan of £1,300,000 raised during the year for advances to Railway Companies and discharge of Railway Debentures.

11. The increased Expenditure of Rx. 515,500 on Army Services in India is due to the following causes:—

	Rx.
Suppression of disturbances in the Lushai Country	60,000
Isazai Field Force	50,000
Gilgit Agency	9,000
Kajuri Kach Force	100,000
Kurram Escort	45,000
Transport charges for supply of Gilgit Agency	78,400
Arrear charges connected with the Manipur Expedition	7,600
Rise in price of food and forage and increase in the number of transport animals to be fed (about)	150,000
Total	500,000

There were also other increases of charge of minor importance and some decreases of no great magnitude which need not be separately specified.

12. I come now to the explanation of the fact that, with an increase of sterling Expenditure involving at the Exchange of 1*s.* 4*d.* a burden on the finances of Rx. 903,900, with an increase in Army Expenditure in India amounting to Rx. 515,500, and with an increase of Rx. 1,635,300 on account of the fall in the rate of exchange, giving in all a deterioration of Rx. 3,054,700, the deficit is only Rx. 1,081,900. In making this explanation it will be most convenient to deal separately with the Opium Revenue, deducting Opium Expenditure from Opium Revenue so as to get the figure of net Revenue. It is at first sight not a little remarkable that an unfavourable Opium crop should, for the present, have had the effect of materially increasing the Revenue and at the same time largely reducing the Expenditure, the total gain in net Opium Revenue in India as compared with the figures of the Budget Estimates being no less than Rx. 971,900.

In the first place I may mention that the poppy cultivation failed to a large extent in the cold weather of 1892, so that the sums paid to the cultivators, which sums fall into the accounts of the current year, were greatly reduced in amount, and the total Expenditure in India under Opium in 1892-93 proved to be Rx. 1,593,900 as compared with the Budget provision of Rx. 2,233,900, the saving being Rx. 640,000.

The knowledge that the crop of Opium was a poor one immediately affected the market, and a rise took place in the price of Bengal Opium. In making our Budget calculations we had estimated the price of Bengal Opium at R1,050 a chest, while the average price actually obtained has proved to be R1,247. If we could have continued our sales throughout the financial year at the figures of the earlier months, the gain from the increased price of Bengal Opium would have been Rx. 1,065,200. As the reserve stock of Opium was running down, this could not be done, and the quantity of Bengal Opium to be sold monthly was reduced from 4,500 chests to 3,642 chests with effect from 1st October 1892. The exports of Malwa Opium also proved smaller than the Estimate, and than had been the case for many years. Consequently the gross Revenue from Opium exceeds the figure of the Budget Estimates by only Rx. 331,900. As the gross Revenue from Opium increased by Rx. 331,900 and the Expenditure was reduced by Rx. 640,000, the increase in the net Revenue is Rx. 971,900.

13. In addition to the great improvement in net Revenue from Opium, which I have just explained, and which, I must admit, is accidental, temporary, and, from a financial point of view, far from satisfactory, there has been a general increase of Revenue under almost every head in the Estimates.

The total gross Revenue in India shown in the Budget Estimates of 1892-93 was Rx. 65,399,500 ; the amount shown in the Revised Estimates which are now published is Rx. 66,423,300, being an increase of Rx. 1,023,800 Of this increase. I have already taken into account the increase of Rx. 331,900 in Revenue from Opium ; excluding the temporary and accidental increase in Opium Revenue, there has been, therefore, during the year, an improvement in Revenue of Rx. 691,900.

There is nothing which has so beneficial an influence on the growth of the general Revenue as timely and plentiful rains and good harvests, and, as India has been on the whole somewhat unfortunate in these respects during the last few years, the increase of Revenue which I have just stated is specially satisfactory, inasmuch as it shows that, although the progress of the country may have been impeded by the occurrence of unfavourable seasons, it has not been stopped or even seriously checked. Nevertheless, the growth of Revenue during the year appears to show traces of the influence of unfavourable seasons. There is not a very remarkable increase of Revenue in any direction, and the satisfactory aggregate increase which has been secured is due to moderate increases under almost all heads, and indicates steady and general improvement rather than unusual expansion.

14. The only decreases of Revenue of any importance are Rx. 120,700 under XXIV Exchange, Rx. 76,000 under Customs, and Rx. 34,800 under Interest.

The amount of Revenue shown under XXIV Exchange depends on the average market rate of Exchange during the year, on the rates fixed by contract with the Railway Companies for regulating certain transactions between them and the Government, on the nature and extent of these transactions during the year, on the extent of Remittances during the year, and on the rate of Exchange fixed yearly for the settlement of accounts between the Indian and the Home Government. Increases or decreases of Revenue under such a head are of course no indication of the general progress or prosperity of the country. The falling off under Interest is due to the fact that the Railway Companies did not overdraw their capital to the extent anticipated, and an increase or decrease of Revenue from interest on advances to Railway Companies has not any bearing on the question of the growth of ordinary Revenue. The falling off in Customs Revenue is due to reduced exports of rice from Burma.

The principal increases of Revenue are the following :—

Head of Account.	Rx.
State Railways	143,600
Land Revenue	117,800
Salt	104,900
Mint	99,400
Excise	79,800
Irrigation, Major Works including Land Revenue due to Irrigation	69,900
Stamps	60,200
Army receipts	51,100
TOTAL	726,700

15. As the increase in net Opium Revenue is Rx. 971,900, and the increase of Revenue under other heads is Rx. 691,900, we get a total improvement in Revenue of Rx. 1,663,800. This it will be recollected is the increase in Imperial Revenue, and does not take into account Provincial and Local Revenue, the amount of which has no bearing on the surplus or deficit of the year. I may, however, mention that the increase of Provincial and Local Revenue during the year is Rx. 592,500.

16. The growth of Revenue during the current year has, as I have just shown, been satisfactory, and it is hardly less satisfactory that the public Expenditure in India during the same period has, with only a single exception of importance, been kept well within the Budget Estimates. The Budget Estimate of this Expenditure for the current year was Rx. 41,628,500 and the corresponding figure of the Revised Estimate is Rx. 41,341,600, a reduction in the aggregate Expenditure of Rx. 286,900. If we eliminate from the account the decrease in Opium Expenditure of Rx. 640,000, which must be admitted to be accidental and temporary, and with which I have separately dealt, it will be seen that the increase of Expenditure under all other heads has been Rx. 353,100, an increase which is more than accounted for by the increased Expenditure of Rx. 515,500 on Army Services which I have already explained.

The Expenditure under all heads other than Opium and Army Services is very closely in accord with the Budget Estimates both in aggregate amount and in details and need not be further examined. It will suffice to mention that, excluding Expenditure under Opium and Army Services, there is a small saving of Rx. 162,400, an amount slightly less than the saving which occurs under the Railway Revenue Account.

17. The explanations already given, and which I fear may have proved somewhat tedious, place me in a position to sum up in a few words the financial results of the year 1892-93.

In the first place we have had a net increase of sterling Expenditure amounting to £602,600, which (taking exchange at the Budget rate of 1*s.* 4*d.*) involves an increased charge of Rx. 903,900. In the next place we have had increased Expenditure on the Army in India amounting to Rx. 515,500; and lastly, and most important of all, there has been a fall in the rate of exchange from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*, involving a net increase of the charge in the columns headed Exchange of no less than Rx. 1,635,300; the total falling off during the year from these three causes being Rx. 3,054,700. To balance this great and disastrous falling off we have, in the first place, the temporary and accidental increase in net Opium Revenue in India of Rx. 971,900; in the next place we have a satisfactory growth of Revenue under other heads of Rx. 691,900, and we have a slight saving of Expenditure (excluding Army Services and Opium) which amounts to Rx. 162,400. The total improvement is Rx. 1,826,200.

Our losses exceed our gains by Rx. 1,228,500, and the Budget surplus of Rx. 146,600 is converted into a deficit on the Revised Estimates of Rx. 1,081,900.

18. The Final Accounts of each financial year usually, and I may say invariably, show improvement over the Revised Estimates, and I fully anticipate that in March 1894 my successor will be able to announce that the actual deficit of the year 1892-93 is below the figure at which it is now placed.

However satisfactory this result may appear at first sight, and under all the circumstances of the case, a closer examination of the figures affords ground for apprehension.

The temporary and accidental gain in net Revenue from Opium will disappear in 1893-94, and the influence of short crops in past years will still further reduce the income from Opium. On the other hand, the loss due to the fall in the rate of exchange will remain, and will increase, because there is at the present time no prospect that the rate of exchange will be as high in 1893-94 as it has been in 1892-93, and the fall will not merely add largely and directly to the burden of Indian Expenditure, but will materially increase the cost to be incurred on account of the British troops serving in India, whose pay is fixed in sterling. On the other hand, we may expect to retain a large proportion of the increase of ordinary Revenue which we obtained in 1892-93, and the causes by which the sterling Expenditure was swollen in the current year will no longer operate.

The prospective loss exceeds the amount of gain on which we can reckon, and we may say at once, and without waiting to examine the Budget Estimates of 1893-94, that the deficit of the year 1893-94 must exceed that of 1892-93 by a considerable amount.

Section III.—Budget Estimates of 1893-94.

19. In the Estimates of the coming year the total Imperial Revenue in India and England amounts to Rx. 66,648,800, and the total Imperial Expenditure to Rx. 68,243,900, and the deficit is Rx. 1,595,100.

The announcement of a large deficit will not, I believe, come as a surprise to those who have paid any attention to financial matters during the past year, or who have taken their opinions on the subject from the public Press. I shall now explain the exact influence exercised upon the financial position of the Government of India by the various causes which have come into operation during the last twelve months, and which have resulted in transforming the small surplus of the Financial Statement of 1892-93 into a deficit for the coming year which exceeds one and a half crores of rupees. The immediate and principal cause, as every one knows, is the fall in the rate of exchange, but there are other causes of less importance which also require notice.

20. In the explanation I am about to make I shall take as my starting point the Budget Estimates of 1892-93, which showed a surplus of Rx. 146,600, and shall trace the various changes, favourable and unfavourable, which in the course of twelve months have brought us face to face with a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100. For the purposes of this explanation it will be convenient to again call attention in this place to the leading features of the position as it presented itself in March 1892.

In the Financial Statement for 1892-93 it was stated that the fall in the rate of exchange from *1s.* 5¼*d.* to *1s.* 4*d.* had imposed on the finances of India an additional burden to the extent of Rx. 1,708,000, being the increase of Exchange on the net sterling Expenditure, in addition to an increase of Rx. 205,000 in the pay of the British Troops, and it was explained that this increase of charge had been met (1) by contributions from Local Governments, (2) by anticipated increase of Railway Revenue, (3) by growth of Revenue under the Principal Heads, and (4) by some improvement under Interest owing to our having been able to avoid borrowing for some years, and to our having invested in Government securities a larger amount of the Paper Currency Reserve. The additional burden thrown on the finances in March 1892 was a very heavy one, and it was only a combination of favourable circumstances that enabled us to meet it for the time. The further and additional burden thrown on the finances at the present time is even greater than that of a year ago and another combination of equally favourable circumstances does not recur.

21. In the Estimates of the coming year the rate of exchange has been taken at *1s.* 2¾*d.*, the approximate market rate of the date on which the Estimates were first compiled. The market rate of the present moment is considerably below *1s.* 2¾*d.*, but the recent fall appears to be due, to a considerable extent, to misapprehension and panic. In any case it is quite impossible for us to recast our Estimates from day to day in the vain hope of being able to follow the fluctuations in Exchange. It will suffice to say that a drop in Exchange from *1s.* 2¾*d.* to *1s.* 2½*d.* would add Rx. 439,000 to the Expenditure. The rate of *1s.* 2¾*d.* taken in the Estimates, though in excess of the market rate of to-day, is five farthings lower than the rate taken in the Budget of 1892-93, and the additional Expenditure, direct and indirect, for which we have to provide in consequence of this fall in the rate of exchange comes to no less than Rx. 2,229,400.

The net sterling Expenditure in the Estimates of the coming year is

£15,650,300, and the charge for Exchange at 1*s.* 2⅞*d.* the rupee is Rx. 9,814,600; if we could have taken Exchange at the rate adopted in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93, namely, 1*s.* 4*d.*, the net charge for Exchange would have been only Rx. 7,825,200, and consequently the fall in the rate of exchange between March 1892 and March 1893 has added directly to the Expenditure of the Government of India the difference between these amounts, or the sum of Rx. 1,989,400.

The pay of the British Troops serving in India, or in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, is fixed in sterling, and must be converted into the currency of the country in which they are serving at a rate fixed annually, and intended to approximate to the average market rate of the year. The fall in the rate of exchange to 1*s.* 2⅞*d.* has added on this account a further sum of Rx. 240,000 to the Indian Expenditure, causing the total additional charge, direct and indirect, on account of Exchange to amount to Rx. 2,229,400.

The estimated surplus of 1892-93 was Rx. 146,600, and the estimated deficit of the coming year is Rx. 1,595,100, showing a total deterioration in the year of Rx. 1,741,700; as this sum is less by Rx. 487,700 than the falling off due to the fall in Exchange alone, it will be obvious that, but for the fall in exchange below last year's Budget rate of 1*s.* 4*d.*, the Estimates of 1893-94 would have shown an improvement over those of 1892-93 amounting to Rx. 487,700, and I should now have been in a position to announce a surplus of Rx. 634,300 instead of a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100. An increase of Rx. 1,913,000 (Rx. 1,708,000 plus Rx. 205,000) in the burden on account of exchange, followed in twelve months by a further increase of Rx. 2,229,400 on the same account, the total increase amounting to over four crores of rupees, has imposed a strain on the Indian finances which they are at present unable to bear.

22. I shall now explain in what manner the improvement of Rx. 487,700, to which I have just alluded, has been obtained.

In the first place, I may mention that the estimated net sterling Expenditure of 1893-94 is less than that of 1892-93 by £99,300, giving, at an exchange of 1*s.* 4*d.*, a reduction of charge to the extent of Rx. 148,900. The details of this reduction will be found in the body of the Financial Statement, and I shall not further notice the question of sterling Expenditure in the present place. There remain for examination the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure shown in the Indian portion of the Accounts.

In examining the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1893-94 I shall deal with *net* Receipts in the case of Opium and Railways; in other words, I shall deduct the Expenditure from the Receipts, and employ net figures. I adopt this course in consideration of the fact that in both cases the Expenditure is so closely connected with the Receipts, and constitutes so large a deduction therefrom, that to treat the total gross receipts as Revenue would be misleading. I do not consider it necessary for my present purpose to treat any other head of Revenue in a similar manner.

In the net Revenue from Opium the Estimates of 1893-94, as compared with the Budget Estimates of 1892-93, show a falling off of Rx. 338,400; this is partly due to reduced exports of Malwa Opium. There has also been a large reduction in the quantity of Bengal Opium to be sold, and, though the falling off from this cause will be partly covered by the anticipated increase in the selling price, the reduction in Revenue from the sales of Bengal Opium alone is Rx. 207,000.

Under the Railway Revenue Account the net Receipts in India have increased from Rx. 6,678,300 to Rx. 6,899,400, or by Rx. 221,100.

23. Putting aside for the time the Revenue from Opium and the Railway Receipts, with which I deal separately, the total increase of Revenue in the

Estimates of the coming year, as compared with the Budget Estimates of 1892-93, is Rx. 647,700. This satisfactory increase is spread over nearly all heads. The only large item of increase is Rx. 313,500 under Land Revenue, and there are decreases under a few heads.

The increase shown under Excise is only Rx. 36,500, and it may be well that I should explain that the increase of Imperial Revenue under this head would have been Rx. 104,000 had it not been decided recently to assimilate the Opium Law of Lower Burma to that of Upper Burma, or, in other words, to prohibit the consumption and possession of Opium by Natives of Lower Burma. This change involves a reduction of the Excise Revenue in 1893-94 by Rx. 67,500 and of the Opium Revenue by Rx. 22,500. The further loss which falls on the Provincial Revenues is Rx. 22,500. The loss of Revenue will be somewhat greater in subsequent years, as the proposed change is not expected to come into effect until three months of the next financial year have elapsed, and the reduction of Revenue will, therefore, affect only nine months of the year 1893-94.

24. Turning to the Expenditure side of the account, I have to observe that, excluding Opium Expenditure and the Expenditure of the Railway Revenue Account, the total increase of Expenditure in India in the coming year is estimated at Rx. 431,600.

In explaining the causes of this increase of Expenditure it will be convenient to state the increase or decrease under each Group of Heads ordinarily shown in the Indian Accounts. The following are the increases of Expenditure under each Group :—

	Increase. Rx.
Army Services	686,800
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	48,800
Grant for Famine Relief and Insurance	42,600
Buildings and Roads	40,300
Direct Demands on the Revenue (excluding Opium)	13,400
Salaries and Expenditure of Civil Departments	10,800
TOTAL	842,700

The increase under Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint calls for no special remarks. It is due to the development of the Departments concerned, and is accompanied by a more than proportionate increase of Receipts. That under Buildings and Roads occurs in Military Works Expenditure: the grant for 1892-93 was below the normal amount. The increase under the Famine Grant is merely a matter of account.

The small increases of Rx. 13,400 and Rx. 10,800 do not require special notice, but the increase of Rx. 686,800 under Army Services is of more importance. Of this sum, Rx. 240,000 is due to the increase in the pay stated in rupees of British troops serving in India, and is caused by the fall in the rate of exchange. This portion of the increase has already been taken into account in dealing with the question of Exchange and may be excluded from the present calculation.

The following are the principal causes of the balance of the increase in Expenditure on Army Services (Rx. 446,800):—

	Rx.
Provision for the Kajuri Kach Force, the Kurram Escort, and Arrear charges of the Chin and Lushai Expeditions	174,000
Increased Expenditure on Ordnance Establishment and Stores	88,200
Rise in the price of food and forage and increase in the number of transport animals to be fed	70,000
Transport and supply arrangements for Gilgit	30,000
Increased cost of clothing for British Troops	27,100
TOTAL	389,300

25. The decreases in Expenditure during the coming year, 1893-94, are as follows:—

	Decreases. Rx.
Interest	233,200
Construction of Railways	118,300
Special Defences	18,600
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	32,400
Irrigation	8,600
TOTAL	411,100

Of the items of decrease, the only one that requires special explanation is that under Interest. Speaking generally, this decrease may be said to be due to the transfer of Rx. 10,792,490 of the 4½ per cent. Loan during the current year to a 4 per cent. loan, thus effecting a saving of Rx. 54,000, and to the continuance of the practice of applying the surpluses of past years to the construction of Railways and Canals, and thus obviating the need for borrowing. On the other hand, there is an increase of the interest charge on increased deposits in Government Savings Banks. The reduction under Construction of Railways is due to the fact that we have no surplus Revenue to devote to such a purpose.

26. The final result at which we arrive is that, if we exclude the indirect increase of Expenditure in India caused by the fall in the rate of exchange, and leave out of account Opium Expenditure and the Expenditure in the Railway Revenue Account (for both of which a net figure has been taken), there has been an increase of Expenditure under certain heads in the Estimates of 1893-94 as compared with those of 1892-93 of Rx. 602,700, of which Rx. 446,800 is due to higher Expenditure under Army in India, and that there is a decrease under all other heads of Rx. 411,100.

27. I am now in a position to summarise in a few words the causes that have brought about a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100 in the Estimates of 1893-94 as compared with the surplus of Rx. 146,600 shown in the Financial Statement for 1892-93. In the first place, the fall in the rate of exchange has caused increased Expenditure to the amount of Rx. 2,229,400; in the second place, net Opium Revenue is worse by Rx. 338,400, and in the third place, the cost of Army Services in India (excluding pay of British Troops) is greater by Rx. 446,800. The total deterioration from the three causes I have mentioned is Rx. 3,014,600. There is on the other side of the account, an improvement in ordinary Revenue in India to the extent of Rx. 647,700, an improvement of Rx. 221,100 in net Railway receipts in India, a reduction in the net sterling charge which reduces Expenditure by Rx. 148,900, and a reduction in Indian Expenditure (excluding Opium, the Railway Revenue Account, and Army Services) of Rx. 255,200. The total improvement is Rx. 1,272,900, and deducting this amount from the total deterioration of Rx. 3,014,600 we get a net falling-off of Rx. 1,741,700, which is just sufficient to account for the surplus of Rx. 146,600 shown in the Budget Estimates of 1892-93 being converted into a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100 in the Estimates of 1893-94.

The figures may be stated in the following manner:—

Deterioration.	Rx.	*Improvement.*	Rx.
Exchange	2,229,400	Increase in Ordinary Revenue in India	647,700
Reduction in *net* Opium Revenue	338,400	Reduction in *net* sterling Expenditure	148,900
Increased cost of Army in India, excluding increase in pay of British Troops due to fall in exchange . .	446,800	Reduction in India Expenditure, excluding Opium, Railway Revenue Account and Army Services	255,200
		Improvement in *net* Railway Receipts	221,100
TOTAL .	3,014,600	TOTAL .	1,272,900

Section IV.—Present Position and Future Policy.

28. The Revised Estimates of the current year show a deficit of Rx. 1,081,900; the Budget Estimates of the coming year show a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100. The prospects of the future are disheartening because, although the ordinary Indian Revenue grows rapidly, the fluctuations in Exchange are such as to set all calculation at defiance. The increase in Expenditure during the last two years, caused by the fall in the rate of exchange, amounts to Rx. 4,142,400, and the increase of Expenditure due to this cause has not yet come to an end. The heavy fall in the rate of exchange has most seriously affected the position of Government servants not domiciled in India; their case cannot be put on one side much longer, and, as matters now stand, no remedy is possible which does not involve further increase of Expenditure.

We have, also, to take into consideration the possibility of the United States stopping their purchases of silver; the effect of which on the rate of exchange must be serious and might be disastrous. It has been found necessary to take net Opium Revenue for the coming year at a lower figure than has appeared in the Estimates during the last 22 years.

29. Under the circumstances stated in the preceding paragraph the natural and ordinary course would be for the Government of India to at once take such measures as would suffice to cure the existing deficit and establish equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure. Financial embarrassment gathers weight and force the further it proceeds, and it is the obvious duty of every Government to allow no avoidable delay to occur in dealing with a declared deficit. Postponement of action cannot be justified except on grounds of irresistible weight.

30. It will be found on examination of the existing position that there are insuperable objections to any attempt to deal with the anticipated deficit of 1893-94 at the present moment. The immediate cause of our financial difficulties, and the cause which, by comparison and for the time being, dwarfs all others, is the fall in the gold value of silver, which, as I have already shown, has added to the Indian Expenditure in two years more than four crores of rupees. If that fall could be stayed and the rate of exchange with England fixed permanently at even its present low figure, the difficulty of dealing with the present deficit would be comparatively light. The Revenue continues to grow in a satisfactory manner; even under the influence of indifferent seasons and poor harvests it has made fair progress. If we could feel assured that there would be no further fall in exchange, I have little doubt that increase of Revenue, restriction and reduction of Expenditure, with possibly some taxation of a temporary nature, would, in a very short time, re-establish equili-

brium. A serious effort would no doubt be required in the first instance, but with a fixed rate of exchange we would have a definite task before us and our measures could be regulated accordingly. But it unfortunately happens that, unless some settlement of the currency question is obtained, there is no prospect of even the most moderate degree of stability in the rate of exchange. The disastrous and unprecedented fall in the gold value of silver which has been experienced during the last few years has destroyed confidence, and we know that the question of stopping their purchases of silver is being seriously agitated in the United States of America. The exact consequences of such stoppage it is impossible to foretell, but the conclusion I have come to is that the consequences would, at any rate for a time, be disastrous to the Indian Exchequer, and that the Government of India would in such case be involved in pecuniary difficulties of greater magnitude, and more lasting in their effects, than any which have hitherto been experienced in this country.

The imports of silver into India during the current year and the two preceding years have been of great magnitude. In the year 1890-91 the net imports of silver were Rx. 14,175,136, in 1891-92 they were Rx. 9,022,184, and in 1892-93 they promise to amount to Rx. 13,000,000. If the United States ceased to purchase silver, the best calculation I have been able to make shows that India would have to absorb about Rx. 8,000,000 worth of silver yearly in addition to what she imports already, and it is impossible to contemplate such a contingency without grave apprehension.

The consequences of a forced and sudden addition to the yearly imports of silver into India of Rx. 8,000,000 in a single year would, in the first instance at any rate, be overwhelming, and I should expect that the Eastern Exchanges would be for the time completely disorganised. The fall in the gold value of silver would be so great that the production of silver might be curtailed, but we cannot be certain that this result would follow, or to what extent it would follow, and, as mines that are in full working could not, and would not, be stopped immediately, the process of reduction would take time. If such reduction of output did take place, it would be due to the fall in the price of silver, and would not last longer than the fall in price lasted: every rise in price would be followed by increased activity at the mines and would tend to restore production to its old figure. In short, the stoppage of the purchases of silver by the United States must result in a great fall in the price of that metal, and, though a portion of the first fall might be recovered, it cannot reasonably be expected that, under such circumstances, even the present price of silver would be restored; confidence in the future would be still further weakened, and fluctuations in exchange, of excessive amount and most injurious in their consequences, would be inevitable.

31. I have now shown what we must expect if there is no settlement of the currency question, and if the United States stop their purchases of silver. The prospect of a settlement of the currency question lies on the other side of the shield. A settlement of this question would prevent any further fall in exchange, and would be likely to bring about, at the very least, some slight rise.

It is no violent hypothesis to assume that a settlement of the currency question might raise the rate of exchange by one penny, and so great is the influence of Exchange on our finances that a rise of even this small amount would give us equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure in the coming year, and cause our present financial difficulties to disappear.

In other words, our financial position for the coming year is at the mercy of Exchange and of those who have it in their power to affect in any way the price of silver. If we budget for the present deficit of Rx. 1,595,100 and exchange rises one penny, we shall have a surplus; if it falls a penny, we shall have

a deficit of more than three crores; if we impose taxation to the extent of one and a half crores of rupees, a turn of the wheel may require us to impose further taxation of not less magnitude; another turn, and we may find that no taxation at all was required. It will be obvious from what I have just said that what we have got to consider in making our arrangements for next year is not so much the question of increasing the public Revenue, or restricting that portion of the public Expenditure which is under our control, but the chances of a settlement of the currency question.

32. I regret that I am unable to give any more definite information regarding the prospects of a settlement of this question than the public at present possess. We know that the question excites the greatest interest in the United States; and we know that, even if the people of that country were willing to let it sleep, the inexorable logic of events will force them before long to take a fresh departure either in one direction or in the other.

The International Monetary Conference which recently assembled at Brussels separated without arriving at any definite conclusions, but it is proposed that it should re-assemble in May. We do not know whether that proposal will be carried out or not, but in the meantime the currency question as it affects India is being considered by a Committee of experts in London under the presidency of the Lord High Chancellor of England.

The proceedings of that Committee are secret, and the Government of India have no information as to what the nature of its Report will be, or as to whether the Committee will agree upon a unanimous Report or not. But we know, as do the public, that the Report of the Committee will be made very shortly, and the Government of India have been informed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the decision on the Indian currency question cannot be delayed much longer. Under these circumstances the Government of India have decided—and the soundness of the decision does not appear to me to admit of dispute—that the proper course is to await the decision of the Home authorities on this question before adopting measures, which must necessarily be of a stringent and exceptional nature, with the object of re-establishing equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure. The immediate restoration of equilibrium would require the imposition of heavy taxation or a large reduction of Expenditure; and yet neither this taxation nor reduction of Expenditure, or even a combination of both means, would be final, or anything better than a temporary makeshift, if the currency question is not settled; measures that might suffice to meet the existing deficit would, in my opinion, be wholly inadequate if the United States ceased to purchase silver. I submit that the Government of India cannot be expected to initiate a policy at the present moment which must have very serious effects on the industry of the country, and disturb and unsettle the Administration, when the lapse of only a month or two might, and in all probability will, show either that their policy was mistaken and their measures uncalled for, or that that policy is wholly insufficient to meet the requirements of the case, and that their treatment of the disease had irritated the patient without materially advancing his progress towards health.

Disappointing as this decision may appear to some persons, and strongly as I am opposed to delay in dealing with financial embarrassment, I entertain no doubt that the course which the Government of India (with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India) have decided to adopt in the present conjuncture is the wisest under the circumstances; and I trust that the Indian public will acknowledge the difficulties of the present position, and will not press for a hasty decision, or the inconsiderate adoption of measures which must, from the very nature of the case, prove to be either inadequate or unnecessary.

33. The Government of India having decided to budget for a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100, and the various Local Governments having decided to draw upon their Provincial and Local balances and to budget for expenditure in excess of their Revenue for the year by Rx. 751,200, the question of Ways and Means for the coming year becomes one of unusual importance.

We have to find money to cover the deficit of Rx. 1,595,100 in the Imperial Account, and of Rx. 751,200 in the Provincial and Local Account; we have also to find Rx. 3,550,000 for Expenditure on Railways and Canals, which is not charged against Revenue; and we have to provide funds for loans to Local Bodies, agriculturists, and others, to an extent (excluding the repayment of the balance of a loan by the Bombay Port Trust) which involves a net outgoing of Rx. 327,900.

We have also to meet the payments by the Secretary of State not taken into calculation in any of the above amounts to the extent of £1,889,100, amounting, at the exchange of 1*s.* 2⅝*d.*, to Rx. 3,070,400, of which about one-half only will be recovered in India from the remitters.

The task appears, at first sight, a formidable one, but I am glad to be able to say that a loan of 300 lakhs of rupees, to be raised in India, will, so far as can be judged at present, be sufficient to meet all our wants. The amount of this loan is less by 55 lakhs of rupees than the amount which we propose to spend on Railways and Canals and to charge otherwise than against Revenue, and is probably not in excess of the amount which might be raised yearly in the Indian market without producing any serious disturbance.

As the Government of India have not borrowed for some years, and Government Securities now stand high in price, it may be anticipated that the loan will be raised on favourable terms.

34. This satisfactory result as regards the amount to be borrowed is partly due to the high cash balance of Rx. 15,204,200 with which we expect to open the coming year. It is anticipated that the cash balance will be reduced during 1893-94 by Rx. 2,561,100. It is also due in part to the large net deposits in Government Saving Banks which we are now receiving. The figures of net receipts for the past two years, and the estimated receipts for the present and coming years, are as follows:—

	Rx.
1890-91	530,400
1891-92	824,100
1892-93	977,200
1893-94	811,000

The Bombay Port Trust has taken advantage of the favourable condition of the money market and proposes to repay on 1st April next a loan of Rx. 616,100. The Rampore State will also pay the balance (Rx. 220,000) of the amount it is providing for the construction of the Moradabad-Rampore Railway. The Ways and Means of the year are proportionately strengthened.

35. It is expected that the drawings of the Secretary of State will amount to £17,200,000 in the current year and to £18,700,000 in the coming year, making £35,900,000 in the two years. The large amount of these drawings may give rise to the erroneous belief that there has been a great and permanent increase in the Home charges. This is not the case. The Home Expenditure of the last four years has been as follows:—

	£
1890-91	15,568,875
1891-92	15,974,699
1892-93 (Revised Estimate)	16,563,600
1893-94 (Budget Estimate)	15,848,800

The increased drawings are largely due to payments for Railway stores, and to repayments of money received in former years from Railway Companies, and such repayments, though inconvenient at the present time and involving a considerable temporary addition to the Home charges, will have a beneficial effect on the balance of India's indebtedness in the future.

36. I have already explained that our position in the coming year depends almost entirely on the course of exchange, and, though I must recur to the subject again, I have no intention of adding to the mass of literature that has grown up in connection with the currency question.

The arguments for, and against, an International settlement of that question, and the arguments for, and against, independent action on the part of India, appear to me to have been exhausted. Every scheme that it has been possible for human ingenuity to devise has been elaborated with the utmost care, and pressed on the attention of a perplexed and suffering public as being, in the opinion of its authors, a safe and infallible remedy for undoubted evils. I must plead guilty in my own case to having added something to the burdens of the patient public, but I hope I have not, as sometimes happens in the heat of argument on the currency question, ever used language which conveyed the impression that I looked upon the man with whom I had the misfortune to differ in opinion as being necessarily a person of doubtful honesty and deficient in ordinary intelligence. If I have done so, I retract and apologise. The matter is too serious to permit of any weight being attached to merely personal considerations, and I think I may now fairly call on the disputants to recognise that the suit has, for the time being, passed beyond the stage of pleading and of argument, and that it only remains to await the decision of the tribunal. If the members of that tribunal decide that a remedy is possible by means of independent action on the part of India and should be tried, let us, whatever our private and personal opinions may be, accept that decision and loyally endeavour to give effect to it. In asking others to accept a decision which they may, possibly, not wholly approve, I am not requiring them to do something which I am not prepared to do myself. The remedy which I have always advocated, which I still prefer, and which I hope may some day be adopted, is the solution of the currency question by International agreement; yet this is the solution which at the present moment is not under consideration.

If, on the other hand, it be decided that, having regard to the interests of India in their widest sense, no remedy for our undoubted difficulties by means of independent action on the part of this country is practicable, or should be attempted, it will be our plain and obvious duty to address ourselves, as best we may, to the task of establishing, securing, and maintaining the integrity of the financial position of India. That task may be a heavy one, but difficulties that are met in the right spirit are already half overcome, and I have confidence in the resources of the country and in the industry of its people.

37. In the first Financial Statement which issued under my name just four years ago, after calling attention to the financial dangers that threatened us in connection with the question of Exchange and the fall of the Opium Revenue, I remarked that, "if we could get rid of the Exchange difficulty, I should be prepared to adopt a hopeful view of the future, and, if there were in addition no risk of a great war, I should look forward to our progress in coming years with as much confidence as it is ever safe to feel in financial matters."

In the following year, when dwelling on the improvement that had taken place in the course of twelve months and on the grounds for expecting further improvemeht in the immediate future, I added the following words:—

"I fully recognise that we have difficulties of no slight magnitude still to meet, that the finances are exposed to many dangers, and that unforeseen disasters might for a time upset our calculations. There is every need for caution and for economy, and I should greatly regret if anything I now say, or have said in the past, conveyed the impression that the Government of India are in a position to embark on a policy of adventure of any description."

When I made these remarks the tide of Indian financial prosperity was rising, and it was held in some quarters that the policy I advocated was unnecessarily timid. The remission of taxation, it was said, would relieve the springs of industry, and public works should be vigorously prosecuted with funds raised by gold loans in London.

One of those disasters, the occurrence of which a study of the history of the Indian finances, and more than twenty years' practical experience of their working, had taught me to regard as possible at any moment, and on the shortest warning, has now come upon us, and I do not think the critics will look back with much satisfaction to the opinions they formerly expressed; for my part I have no wish to dwell on the subject, and I recall the matter at the present time merely with the object of adding force to what I have now to say.

Even under present circumstances, when the horizon is dark with the approach of what may prove to be the greatest financial convulsion of the present century, I do not draw back from the opinion I formerly expressed that the revenues of India are adequate to meet her wants; but I wish to say in the most emphatic terms that, if the Ship of State is to pass successfully through the storm which she is now entering, our measures must be taken in due time, must be regulated by prudence and forethought, and must be carried into execution with strict regard to economy.

PART II.

IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Section I.—Accounts of 1891-92.

38. The Revised Estimates for the year 1891-92 showed a deficit of Rx. 80,000. In announcing that deficit in last March, I stated my belief that the Final Accounts would show an improvement, and that it was more than probable that equilibrium would be secured. In June the Under-Secretary of State for India was able to announce in Parliament that this expectation had been realized, and he estimated the surplus of the year at Rx. 354,000. The actual surplus has proved slightly higher, being Rx. 467,535.

39. Explanations of the variations under the several heads will be found in the Appropriation Report, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 18th instant. The following statement contains a general comparison of the Revised Estimates with the Accounts of the year:—

		Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Accounts Better.	Accounts Worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	88,219,400	88,773,360	553,960	...
England	£	255,200	257,919	2,719	...
Exchange	Rx.	111,300	112,004	704	...
TOTAL	Rx.	88,585,900	89,143,283	557,383	...
EXPENDITURE.					
India— Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	65,873,700	66,004,760	...	131,060
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	—461,500	—240,924	...	220,576
England	£	16,193,400	15,974,699	218,701	...
Exchange	Rx.	7,060,300	6,937,213	123,087	...
TOTAL	Rx.	88,665,900	88,675,748	...	9,848
Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	—80,000	+467,535	547,535	...

1891-92, General Results.

40. The improvement in the Revenue and Expenditure in India was Rx. 422,900, of which Rx. 220,576 occurred in the Provincial and Local section of the Accounts, and Rx. 202,324 in the Imperial section. The improvement in the Revenue and Expenditure in England amounted to Rx. 345,211. The two amounts last mentioned make up the final improvement of Rx. 547,535, which converted the estimated deficit of Rx. 80,000 into a surplus of Rx. 467,535.

1891-92, Revenue in India.

41. Most of the heads of Revenue contributed to the increase of Rx. 553,960 in the Revenue in India. The largest increases occurred under the Principal Heads of Revenue, Rx. 190,849 (Rx. 85,274 of which was in Land Revenue), and under Railways Rx. 283,089.

1891-92, Expenditure in India.

42. In the Revised Estimates for the year, there was an under-estimate of the Military Expenditure in India of Rx. 116,062. Smaller variations under other heads result in a net increase of Rx. 14,998. These two sums together

make up the amount, Rx. 131,060, shown as increase of expenditure in India in the table in paragraph 39.

Expenditure in England.

43. The decreases of expenditure in England Rx. 218,701 and in Exchange on it Rx. 123,087, are explained by the refusal of the War Office to receive in the year 1891-92 the sum provided in the Revised Estimate to pay off the claims of the War Office on account of British Forces serving in India.

1891-92, Expenditure not charged to Revenue.

44. The Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works, not charged to Revenue, was Rx. 3,500,000 as entered in the Revised Estimates.

Section II.—Revised Estimate of 1892-93.

45. The following statement compares the figures of the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1892-93 for Revenue and Expenditure in India and in England :—

		Budget.	Revised.	Revised, better.	Revised, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	88,066,700	89,683,000	1,616,300	
England	£	200,800	211,400	10,600	
Exchange	Rx.	100,400	126,800	26,400	
TOTAL	Rx.	88,367,900	90,021,200	1,653,300	
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	65,457,400	64,965,100	492,300	...
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	−1,161,700	−363,800	...	797,900
England	£	15,950,400	16,563,600	...	613,200
Exchange	Rx.	7,975,200	9,938,200	...	1,963,000
TOTAL	Rx.	88,221,300	91,103,100	...	2,881,800
Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	+146,600	−1,081,900	...	1,228,500

1892-93, General Results.

46. The considerable deficit which is now anticipated in 1892-93 may be ascribed to the fall in the rate of exchange. Had the rate of 1*s*. 4*d*. the rupee, which was taken in estimating last March, been realised, a surplus appreciably larger than that shown in the Budget Estimate would have been secured.

The Revenue has shown satisfactory progress in the year, almost every head showing an increase: and the Expenditure in India as a whole has been kept below the Estimate. The portion of these improvements which occurs on the Imperial section of the Estimates is more than sufficient to cover the increase in the sterling Expenditure in England with Exchange on it at the rate of 1*s*. 4*d*. the rupee. The increase in net Expenditure caused by the fall in the rate of Exchange from 1*s*. 4*d*. to 1*s*. 3*d*. the rupee (the effect of that fall on the head XXIV—Exchange being neglected) amounts to Rx. 1,635,300, which is Rx. 553,400 in excess of the deficit of the Revised Estimate. Consequently if that fall had not occurred, instead of a deficit, there would have been a surplus of over Rx. 550,000.

1892-93, Revenue in India.

47. The Revenue in India is now expected to be Rx. 1,616,300 in excess of the Estimate made in March last. Of this amount, an increase of Rx. 1,023,800 occurs in Imperial Revenue, and of Rx. 592,500 in Provincial and Local Revenue.

1892-93, Decreases of Revenue in India.

48. The only important decreases of Revenue in India are (1) one of Rx. 75,000 under Customs, for which diminished exports of rice from Burma account, and (2) one of Rx. 120,700 under XXIV—Exchange. It is very difficult to frame satisfactory estimates under the head XXIV—Exchange. The

factors influencing the amount of the gain taken to that head, or of the loss taken to the corresponding charge head, 31—Exchange, as the case may be, are—

(1) The amounts of the withdrawals of Capital by Railway Companies for expenditure. It is possible to make an estimate of these amounts, though considerable variations are found to occur frequently, the Companies requiring more or less money than they anticipated at the beginning of the year.

(2) The amounts of payments to Railway Companies for Revenue Stores. These can be estimated on the basis of past experience, but are subject to variations.

(3) The rates of exchange fixed by the several contracts with the Companies for the adjustment of Capital and Revenue transactions. The rates for the adjustment of withdrawals of Capital in India are in most cases fixed definitely by the contracts, but the rates for the adjustment of withdrawals of Capital in England and for the adjustment of Revenue transactions depend on the course of exchange in the half-year immediately preceding that of the occurrence of the transactions.

(4) The amounts of the transactions other than those of Railway Companies which enter into the Remittance Account with London. These can be estimated from past experience, but are subject to variation from various causes.

(5) The rate of exchange fixed annually for the adjustment of transactions between India and England. This is known beforehand.

(6) The average rate of exchange at which the Secretary of State sells his Bills on India during the year. This cannot be foreseen with any accuracy.

The differences between the actual average rate of exchange, (6), and the other rates of exchange mentioned applied to the amounts of the transactions concerned give the gain or loss by Exchange entered under one or other of the two heads.

Of the total reduction of Rx. 120,700 below the Budget Estimate of the current year for this uncertain head of Revenue, the decrease occurring in connection with the transactions of Railway Companies is Rx. 70,900, and that in connection with other payments and receipts on the Remittance Account is Rx. 49,800.

1892-93, Increases of Revenue in India.

49. The more important increases of Revenue are—

	Rx.
Land Revenue, including that due to Irrigation	203,300
Opium	331,900
Salt	103,900
Stamps	228,600
Excise	101,200
Forests	60,400
Mint	99,400
State Railways	235,500
Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	164,000
Army receipts	51,100

The increase in Land Revenue is the consequence partly of a favourable season, and partly of settlement operations having resulted in larger increments of Revenue than anticipated. All Provinces, except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, contribute to the increase, but the Province showing the

largest increase is Burma: in addition to a specially large increase from settlement operations and extensions of cultivation, the Revised Estimates for that Province include arrears of the rent due by the Ruby Mines Company amounting to Rx. 20,000.

The price of Opium rose very much after March last: the average price realised at the monthly sales of Bengal Opium has been R1,247 a chest as compared with the estimated price of R1,050; and the receipts in Bengal have consequently exceeded the Estimate by Rx. 422,200, notwithstanding the reduction from October last in the quantity offered for sale each month. The increase in Bengal is partially counterbalanced by a falling off in Bombay consequent on a diminution of the exports of Malwa opium.

The increase under Salt occurs in the Northern India Salt Department, from which the issues have been unusually high. In Bombay the issues have fallen off largely from those of 1891-92, and in Madras, Bengal and Burma to a smaller extent.

The Stamp Revenue has increased in almost every Province and notably in Madras, Bengal, and Bombay.

The Excise Revenue has also increased in most Provinces, especially Bengal, Lower Burma, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The Revenue in Madras, however, is expected to be Rx. 50,000 less than the Budget Estimate.

The increase under Forest has been secured in Burma. The season in Lower Burma has been a specially favourable one for floating timber down the rivers.

The Mint Receipts have increased because the amount of silver tendered for coinage has been considerably above the average.

The falling-off in the Railway Revenue from the exceptional amount realised in 1891-92 has not been so great as it was deemed prudent to assume in the Budget Estimate.

The increase under Irrigation is ascribed partly to the recovery of arrears in Orissa, but mainly to the area irrigated from the canals in the Punjab and in the North-Western Provinces having been greater than was anticipated.

The Army Receipts are uncertain. The receipts from the sales of cattle and remounts and of Commissariat and Ordnance Stores, from issues of malt liquor and from arms issued to the Police, will be greater than anticipated.

1892-93, Revenue in England.

50. The small increase in the Sterling Receipts occurs chiefly in Telegraph Revenue, Superannuation Fund Subscriptions, and Miscellaneous Store Receipts.

1892-93, Expenditure in India.

51. The expenditure in India is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 492,300. Of this amount a decrease of Rx. 286,900 occurs in the Imperial Expenditure and of Rx. 205,400 in the Provincial and Local Expenditure.

The decrease is the net result of a number of decreases and increases.

1892-93, Decreases of Expenditure in India.

52. The more important decreases are as follow :—

	Rx.
Land Revenue	74,800
Opium	640,000
Forest	75,100
Police	54,000
Education	51,100
Famine Relief	53,200
State Railways, Working Expenses	76,400
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	70,100

The decrease under Land Revenue occurs in all Provinces except Bengal (where there has been an increase of Expenditure on Surveys and Settlements), and Burma (where the large increase of Revenue has involved increased Expenditure in collection), and is due partly to new measures not being introduced so soon as expected and partly to Local Governments making rather liberal provision in the Budget Estimates for the existing scale of expenditure.

The decrease under Opium is due to the failure of the Opium crop in Bengal. This failure necessitated a considerable reduction in the quantity of opium offered for sale at the monthly sales, beginning with the sale of October last.

The Budget Estimates made too liberal provision for the expenditure under Forest, especially in Bombay and Madras, in which Provinces the Revenue is also less than the Estimate.

Under Police the Expenditure will exceed the Budget Estimate by Rx. 22,800 in Bengal, where the provision made for the charges in South Lushai has proved to be insufficient by Rx. 500 in Assam, this small excess being also caused by increased charges in the Lushai country, and by Rx. 15,900 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where a scheme of reorganisation not provided for in the Budget Estimates has been sanctioned and brought partially into operation. In other Provinces the Police Expenditure will generally fall short of the Budget provision: the reasons are the same as those given for the decrease in Land Revenue Expenditure.

The decrease under Education is distributed over nearly all the Provinces, and may also be ascribed to too liberal provision in the Budget Estimates.

The decrease under Famine Relief occurs because the favourable rains in Madras rendered it unnecessary to utilise fully the amount provided by the Madras Government in view of the unfavourable prospect which existed in March last. In Bombay also the provision made was not required. On the other hand the Local expenditure in Bengal has been greater than the estimate, and in Ajmere and Rajputana some expenditure has been incurred under this head in addition to that on Public Works undertaken to provide labour for persons in distress.

The reduction of Expenditure on State Railways—Working Expenses occurs on the North-Western Railway on which the traffic has been exceptionally light this year: on other Railways generally the improvement in the traffic has caused an increase of both the Working Expenses and the Receipts.

The decrease under Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure is caused by the transfer to the account of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company of the amount spent on the survey of the line by the Government of India before the Company was formed. The actual expenditure in the year on Railway Surveys is higher than the Budget Estimate, as some new surveys not included in the Estimate were begun.

1892-93.—Increase of Expenditure in India.

53. The savings of which the more important items are explained in the preceding paragraph are to a considerable extent counterbalanced by increases under other heads. Of these the more important are—

	Rx.
Interest on Debt	56,800
Political	50,500
Irrigation—Minor Works	43,100
Army	5,15,500

The excess under Interest arises in connection with the successful conversion of the larger part of the outstanding 4½ per cent. loans into 4 per cent. debt. The half-yearly dates for the payment of the 4 per cent. paper issued in exchange differ from the dates for the 4½ per cent. paper received in exchange,

in such a way that the payment of a portion of one-half year's interest is made in the later months of 1892-93 instead of in the earlier months of 1893-94. There was also a charge, adjusted in India, of Rx. 9,600 for brokerage on the conversions effected in London. But for these non-recurring increases the conversion would have resulted in a saving of ½ per cent. per annum for nine months on the amount converted: in future years the saving will be ½ per cent. on the amount converted.

The increase under Political is caused by increase in the establishments at Gilgit (partly by transfer from the Military Estimates), by the occupation of the Kurram Valley, by missions on th North-West Frontier, and by expenditure in the Lushai country.

The increase under Irrigation—Minor Works—is due to expenditure in Upper Burma and Rajputana on works undertaken in consequence of the scarcity which occurred in those Provinces before the last rains.

The excess under Army is due to the following causes the approximate amounts for each being stated :—

		Rx.	Rx.
Expeditions.	Lushai	60,000	262,600
	Isazai	50,000	
	Kajuri Kach	100,000	
	Kurram	45,000	
	Manipur (arrears)	7,600	
Transport and supply arrangements for feeding the Indian and Kashmir troops in Gilgit			78,400
The new system of supply of clothing to British troops			20,500
Purchase of additional horses, and other smaller grants			10,000
Rise in the price of food for men and animals and an increase in the number of transport animals to be fed			150,000

1892-93. Provincial and Local Adjustments.

54. The sum of Rx. 797,900 entered opposite "Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit" represents the amount by which the reduction of their accumulated balances by Local Governments has been less than they proposed when the Budget Estimates were framed. Of this improvement in the position of Local Governments increase of Revenue accounts for Rx. 592,500, and reduction in Expenditure for Rx. 205,400.

1892-93. Expenditure in England.

55. The increase of £613,200 in the Expenditure in England is accounted for by the increases under the following heads :—

	£
Interest on debt	37,600
Marine	123,400
Superannuation	81,900
Army Effective charges	237,900
„ Non-effective charges	189,900

The increase under Interest is due to the discount and commission charges of £43,900 on the sterling loan of £1,300,000 raised during the year for advances to Railway Companies and discharge of Railway Debentures, the provision made for interest on temporary loans, on the other hand, not being required.

The increase under Marine is caused by payments for the construction of the troop-ships *Warren Hastings* and *Minto* and the dredger *Mud Turtle*, which were not provided for in the Estimate.

Under Effective Army charges, £208,000 of arrears of payments to the War Office, which it was intended to pay in 1891-92, have been paid this year: the payments of furlough allowances are expected to exceed the Estimate in consequence of the payment of allowances monthly instead of quarterly which

has the effect of causing the allowances due for the last two months or so of 1892-93 to be paid within the year instead of in the early months of the following year: the payments for Clothing, Commissariat and Medical Stores are increased by £78,600: and, on the other hand, the amount provided for Ordnance Stores is expected to be less by £86,000, representing payments postponed to next year.

The increase in the non-effective Army charges is due to the payment of pensions monthly instead of quarterly, as explained above in regard to furlough allowances.

The increase under Superannuation Charges is also due to the cause just mentioned.

1892-93, Exchange.

56. The net charge for Exchange on the Revenue and Expenditure in England is Rx. 9,811,400, being an increase of Rx. 1,936,600 over the Budget Estimate of Rx. 7,874,800. Of this increase the sum of Rx. 301,300 represents the Exchange at the Budget rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee on the net increase of sterling Expenditure, and the remainder, Rx. 1,635,300, is due to the fall in the rate to 1*s.* 3*d.* the rupee.

Section III.—Budget Estimate of 1893-94.

1893-94, General Results.

57. The following statement compares the Revenue and Expenditure in India and in England in the Budget Estimate of 1893-94 with that in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93:—

		1892-93.	1893-94.	1893-94 better than 1892-93.	1893-94. worse than 1892-93.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	88,066,700	89,690,900	1,624,200	...
England	£	200,800	193,500	...	7,300
Exchange	Rx.	100,400	121,300	20,900	...
TOTAL	Rx.	88,367,900	90,005,700	1,637,800	...
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local .	Rx.	65,457,400	66,572,300	...	1,114,900
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit . . .	Rx.	−1,161,700	−751,200	...	410,500
England	£	15,950,400	15,843,800	106,600	...
Exchange	Rx.	7,975,200	9,935,900	...	1,960,700
TOTAL	Rx.	88,221,300	91,600,800	...	3,379,500
SURPLUS OR DEFICIT	Rx.	+146,600	−1,595,100	...	1,741,700

The reasons which have led the Government of India to take the very unusual course of adopting a Budget Estimate which results in a large deficit have been explained in Part I. A very substantial development of revenue is taken credit for. The increase of expenditure is also considerable; it would, however, have been more than covered by the increase in Revenue, but for the serious addition to the Exchange on sterling expenditure caused by the fall in the rate from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 2⅞*d.* the rupee.

1893-94, Revenue in India.

58. The Estimates for next year anticipate an increase of Revenue in India over the Budget Estimate of 1892-93 of Rx. 1,624,200. Of this amount, an increase of Rx. 934,500 occurs in Imperial Revenue, and of Rx. 689,700 in Provincial and Local Revenue.

1893-94, Decreases of Revenue in India.

59. There is only one important decrease of Revenue, namely, that under Opium, of Rx. 318,400. Of this, the larger part, Rx. 207,000, is caused by the reduction in the quantity of Bengal Opium to be offered for sale necessitated by the failure of the crop last year and the exhaustion of the reserve: had it not been for the considerable rise in the price of opium which enables us to

count on securing a higher average price next year than that taken last March, the decrease in the Bengal Opium Revenue would have been very much larger. The remainder of the decrease is caused by the heavy falling-off in the exports of Malwa Opium from Bombay and by the change in the Lower Burma Opium regulations described in paragraph 71 below.

A decision of the Government which leads to an appreciable diminution of Revenue may be mentioned here. It has been decided that officers who are entitled to make family remittances through the Government may do so at the rate of Exchange of 1*s.* 4⅝*d.* the rupee, instead of at 1*s.* 2¾*d.*, the rate fixed for the adjustment of transactions between England and India in 1893-94. This concession will it is estimated cost Rx. 77,700 and reduces the receipts under XXIV—Exchange by that amount. The increase in the receipts under that head in connection with the Railway Companies' transactions, however, more than counterbalances this loss, and the receipts under XXIV—Exchange in the Estimates for 1893-94 are slightly higher than in the Budget Estimates for 1892-93.

It may be mentioned also that the rate of 1*s.* 4⅝*d.* will be applied to the payment of furlough and absentee allowances in England as well as to remittances: the additional Expenditure entailed will appear in the sterling charges, which would be less were the official rate of exchange, 1*s.* 2¾*d.*, applied to the calculation of the allowances due.

1893-94, Increases of Revenue in 1893-94.

60. The following are the more important increases of Revenue which are anticipated in the Budget Estimate:—

	Rx.
Land Revenue including that due to Irrigation	592,900
Stamps	204,500
Provincial Rates	84,000
Telegraph	58,200
Railways, State and Guaranteed	722,600

The increase in Land Revenue is distributed over all Provinces except the North-Western Provinces. The Estimates for each Province will be noticed more in detail in paragraph 67.

It is believed safe to assume that most of the increase in Stamp Revenue in 1892-93 will be retained in 1893-94.

The Receipts under Provincial Rates generally rise or fall with the Receipts on account of Land Revenue, and the increase of Rx. 84,000 is contributed to by nearly all the Provinces.

Under Telegraph a moderate normal increase of Revenue is taken in the Estimates.

Under Railways it is assumed that the Revenue shown in the Revised Estimate of 1892-93 will be realised in 1893-94, together with an increase consequent on the increased mileage open and on specific circumstances expected to develope the traffic on lines already opened.

1893-94. Expenditure in India

61. The increase of Expenditure in India over the Budget Estimate of 1892-93 amounts to Rx. 1,114,900, composed of an increase of Rx. 835,700 in the Imperial Expenditure and Rx. 279,200 in the Provincial and Local Expenditure.

1893-94. Decreases of Expenditure in India.

62. The decreases of Expenditure in India, which it has been found possible to secure next year, are unfortunately not large. The only important ones are—

	Rx.
Assignments and Compensations	37,800
Interest on Debt	256,800
Famine Relief	89,500
Construction of Railways charged against Revenue	226,400
Irrigation—Minor Works	93,600

The saving under Assignments and Compensations is secured by the stoppage of the Goa Subsidy of Rx. 40,000 and the Customs Tariff Compensation of about Rx. 6,000 payable to the Indo-Portuguese Government under the treaty of 1879, which was abrogated with effect from the 15th January 1892. The saving of the subsidy in 1892-93 was counterbalanced by the payment of arrears of the Customs Tariff Compensation under the treaty, and of compensations to the owners of Salt Pans which were claimable under the treaty on its termination. Some of these last-mentioned compensations will remain over for settlement in 1893-94 as the assessment of the amounts due takes time.

The decrease under Interest is due to the amount transferred from Ordinary to Public Works Debt on account of the Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works, and to a saving of Rx. 54,000 secured by the conversion, in July last, of Rx. 10,792,490 of the 4½ per cent. Loan into 4 per cent. Paper.

The scarcity which prevailed in March last in Madras and other Provinces rendered it necessary to make a considerable provision for Famine Relief in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93. Fortunately that necessity does not exist now. But the Governments of Madras and Bengal have judged it prudent to enter Rx. 30,000 and Rx. 10,000 respectively for possible Famine Relief next year as a precautionary measure.

Of the decrease under Construction of Railways charged against Revenue Rx. 118,300 is Imperial. In the general position of the finances as disclosed in this statement, it was impossible to allot anything from Revenue for the construction of Railways, and the Capital outlay next year has accordingly to be restricted to the grant not charged to Revenue and the sum available from the Famine Insurance Grant. The remainder of this decrease is Provincial: so large a provision as last year is not required for the Mayaveram-Mutupet Railway in Madras and the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway in Bombay.

The Budget grant for Imperial Expenditure on Irrigation--Minor Works in 1892-93 included Rx. 44,000 for Famine Relief Works in Ajmere and Rajputana. It is not necessary to make a similar provision next year. Several of the Local Governments have also reduced their Provincial Expenditure under this head below the Budget Estimate of 1892-93.

1893-94, Increase of Expenditure in India.

63. The more important increases of Expenditure in India are—

	Rx.
Land Revenue	81,400
Political	61,700
State Railways—Working Expenses	208,700
" " Interest	180,400
Military Works	58,500
Civil Works	140,800
Army	686,800

The increase under Land Revenue is due to expenditure on Surveys and Settlements in several Provinces, and to increased expenditure being necessary to collect the increased receipts.

The increase under Political is mainly caused by an increase of the Civil staff at Gilgit (partly by transfer from the Military Estimates), by the occupation of the Kurram Valley, by the demarcation of the Burma-Siam boundary, and by increased expenditure on Imperial Service Troops.

Of the increases in State Railway Expenditure that for Working Expenses is required to earn the anticipated higher revenue, and that for Interest is a transfer from Ordinary Debt, following the yearly addition to the Capital Expenditure.

Of the increase under Military Works a portion is counterbalanced by a decrease in the sterling Expenditure in England, and the remainder is explained by the fact that a special deduction was made from the grant for 1892-93 in view of the excess expenditure in 1891-92.

The increase of Expenditure on Civil Works occurs entirely in the Provincial and Local section of the Accounts. The necessities of the position have compelled the Government of India to restrict Imperial Expenditure on Public Works. Burma and Assam are the Provinces in which the largest increases of Provincial Expenditure are proposed.

The last of the increases is the largest, that under Army. The main items of Expenditure accounting for the increase are—

	Rx.
Increased pay of British Troops owing to the fall in the rate of exchange from 1*s*. 4*d*. to 1*s*. 2⅞*d*.	240,000
Grant of Armament pay to the Garrison Artillery necessitated by the similar grant in England	14,900
Increased expenditure on Ordnance establishment and stores	88,200
Increased cost of clothing British Troops under the new system promulgated in Army Circular No. 165 of 1892	27,100
A rise in the price of food for men and animals and an increase in the number of transport animals to be fed	70,000
An increase in the gross amount of pensions to Native soldiers and the payment of pensions in the Eastern Circle, Bengal, within the year for five quarters instead of for two half-years in consequence of the transfer of the payments to the Civil Department	23,500
Extension of grass-farming operations	13,500
The provision made for the cost of the Kajuri Kach and Kurram Valley Forces, and arrear charges of the Chin and Lushai Expeditions	174,000
Transport and supply arrangements for feeding the Indian and Kashmir troops in Gilgit	30,000
The reconstitution of the Hindustani Regiments	12,500
The provision of Rx. 18,800 instead of Rx. 6,800 for the transfer of the 1-1st Goorkha Regiment from Dharmsala to a more healthy Station	12,000

In the above list no item which does not amount to a lakh of rupees is mentioned. There are other smaller items of increase, and, on the other hand, there are a few items of decreased expenditure.

1893-94, Provincial and Local Adjustments.

64. The entry of Rx. 410,500 opposite "Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit" in the table in paragraph 57 means that the Local Governments propose to draw against their accumulated balances to a smaller extent than in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93. This reduction of the drawings against balances is due entirely to the improvement of Provincial and Local Revenues: and is secured notwithstanding an increase of expenditure. The increase of Provincial and Local Revenues is Rx. 689,700 and the increase of Expenditure Rx. 279,200.

1893-94, Expenditure in England.

65. A decrease of £106,600 in the sterling expenditure in England is expected. A reduction of £54,400 occurs under Special Defence Works in consequence of the approaching completion of the payments due by India for the stores for the Aden Defence Works. Under Army there is a reduction of £97,000. The cause of this is a diminution by £270,000 in the payments for Ordnance stores. Considerable progress having been made with the re-armament of the Army in India, it may be hoped that these charges will still further decline in future years. On the other hand, the cost of other Military stores is increased by

£66,300: payments for deferred pay are higher by £52,000, a consequence of the considerable augmentation of the strength of the British Army in India in 1885 and 1886; and the non-effective Army charges are increased by £56,300.

The Marine charges in England also show an increase of £39,700 mainly because of further heavy payments to be made on account of the Troopships *Warren Hastings* and *Minto*.

The variations in the remaining heads of the Home Estimates other than Marine, Army and Special Defences are smaller, and, on the whole, nearly counterbalance each other.

1893-94, Exchange.

66. The increase of Rx. 1,960,700 in the Exchange on Expenditure in England is due to the fall in the rate of exchange from 1*s*. 4*d*. to 1*s*. 2¾*d*. the rupee. Had it been possible to hope that Council Bills will be sold at an average rate of 1*s*. 4*d*. in 1893-94, the column for Exchange would have shown a small reduction proportionate to the decrease in sterling expenditure.

Section IV.—Examination of the Estimates under the more important heads of Revenue and Expenditure.

LAND REVENUE.

67. The Estimates for 1892-93 and for 1893-94, and the Actuals for the three preceding years, are shown in the following statement:—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue, including that due to Irrigation	24,671,165	24,754,205	24,638,963	25,379,900	25,583,200	25,972,800
Expenditure	3,624,194	3,676,596	3,835,126	4,031,000	3,956,100	4,112,300
Net	21,046,971	21,077,609	20,803,837	21,348,900	21,627,100	21,860,500

Land Revenue in 1892-93.

The Budget Estimate for 1892-93 was higher than it otherwise would have been owing to the inclusion of arrears from the previous year, mostly in Madras, the collections having been postponed on account of scarcity. The south-west monsoon rains were favourable: such arrears, due to the scarcity, as have not been finally remitted have been collected except some in Ajmere; and the Revised Estimate is for an amount considerably in excess of the Budget Estimate. In Madras, though the Estimate of March last will be realised, the failure of the north-east monsoon is causing some anxiety in regard to a few districts, and prevents an increase over the Budget Estimate.

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh is the only Province in which the collections this year will fall below the Budget Estimate: floods in two districts and the fact that the estimate for the recovery of arrears was rather high account for this falling off.

Land Revenue in 1893-94.

In all other Provinces the collections will appreciably exceed the Budget Estimate. The increase is explained mainly by the fact that the Estimates did not make sufficient allowance for the increases resulting from settlement operations and extension of cultivation.

In the Budget Estimate for 1893-94 a further considerable increase of Revenue is counted on. Except Bengal, where the increase is trifling, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where there is a decrease of Rx. 26,400 owing to the amount of arrears to be recovered being taken at a lower figure,

experience having shown that every year some considerable arrears remain uncollected, all Provinces contribute to the increase, the amounts being—

	Increase as compared with the Budget Estimate for 1892-93.
	Rx.
India (chiefly Ajmere and Biluchistan)	29,600
Central Provinces	30,400
Lower Burma	155,000
Upper "	55,000
Assam	88,400
Punjab	77,000
Madras	47,800
Bombay	132,300

The progress of settlement operations is the cause of these increases in most cases: in the Punjab there will also be some receipts from the sale of lands in the Gujranwala District in connection with the colonisation scheme for the utilisation of the newly opened Chenab Canal: (there were similar receipts this year which increased the Punjab Revenue in the Revised Estimate): in Sind and Burma larger revenue will be secured from extension of cultivation as well as from settlement assessments: and in Ajmere there are arrears to be collected.

OPIUM.

68. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue . . .	8,583,056	7,879,182	8,012,380	7,634,600	7,966,500	7,316,200
Expenditure . .	1,605,107	2,180,797	1,861,813	2,234,800	1,595,000	2,255,000
Net .	6,977,949	5,698,385	6,150,567	5,399,800	6,371,500	5,061,200

Bengal Opium Revenue in 1892-93.

The Budget Estimate of the receipts from Bengal Opium was based on the assumption that 54,000 chests would be sold in the year at an average price of R1,050. Owing to the failure of the crop it became necessary to reduce the quantity to be sold each month to 3,642 chests, beginning with the sale of October 1892, and the total quantity sold in the year has accordingly been 48,852 chests only. On the other hand, the average price realised has been R1,247 a chest. The rise in price has more than counterbalanced the reduction in quantity, and in Bengal the Revised Estimate shows an increase of Rx. 422,200 over the Budget Estimate.

Bengal Opium Revenue in 1893-94.

For next year the present price and the recent course of prices justify the assumption of an average price of R1,250, or R200 a chest, higher than that taken in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93. The reduction in the quantity to be sold is, however, so great that the receipts from the sales of Bengal Opium even at that price will be less than the Budget Estimate of this year by Rx. 207,000.

Bombay Opium Revenue in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The exports of Malwa Opium through Bombay have fallen muck below the actuals of 1891-92. And although some falling off was anticipated, the receipts in Bombay in 1892-93 are now expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 100,900. For next year the Bombay receipts are placed at the same figure as in the Revised Estimate of this year.

Opium Expenditure in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The Opium Expenditure consists almost entirely of the payments for Bengal Opium. The crop this year was again a poor one, and, as an average crop was estimated for, there has been a saving of Rx. 639,800. For 1893-94

the Estimate again provides for the payments in connection with an average crop, it being too soon to forecast the outturn with confidence.

SALT.

69. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	8,187,739	8,523,368	8,636,182	8,544,700	8,648,600	8,587,800
Expenditure	412,766	429,013	459,034	497,500	465,300	510,800
Net	7,774,973	8,094,355	8,177,148	8,047,200	8,183,300	8,077,000

Salt Revenue in 1892-93.

The consumption of salt has increased considerably for India as a whole and the Revised exceeds the Budget Estimate by Rx. 103,900. The receipts are lower than last year in Madras, Bengal and Burma, and much lower in Bombay. The increase in the receipts of the Northern India Salt Department however more than counterbalances the falling off elsewhere, and it is probable that Northern India salt has in some tracts displaced Bombay and imported salt.

Salt Revenue in 1893-94.

The Budget Estimate for 1893-94 has been taken at a somewhat lower amount than the Revised Estimate for 1892-93.

STAMPS.

70. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	4,087,908	4,068,969	4,262,156	4,229,600	4,458,200	4,434,100
Expenditure	134,373	130,019	138,447	140,900	141,400	154,700
Net	3,953,535	3,938,950	4,123,709	4,088,700	4,316,800	4,279,400

Stamp Revenue in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The Stamp receipts in 1892-93 are expected to be in excess of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 228,600, the renewed improvement, which began in 1891-92 after the check in this head of Revenue in 1890-91, having continued this year. The increase this year being considerably in excess of the average, the Budget Estimate for next year has been placed slightly lower than the Revised Estimate of 1892-93.

EXCISE.

71. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	4,891,894	4,947,780	5,117,264	5,102,400	5,203,600	5,145,900
Expenditure	156,739	175,053	190,097	206,100	194,100	208,800
Net	4,735,155	4,772,727	4,927,167	4,896,300	5,009,500	4,937,100

Excise Revenue in 1892-93.

As in England so in India, the Excise Revenue shows a constant tendency to rise. The Revenue in 1892-93 is now expected to be Rx. 101,200 in excess of the Budget Estimate which was slightly below the actuals of 1891-92. The Punjab and Madras are the only Provinces which do not contribute to this increase. In the Punjab the decrease is nominal. In Madras the stoppage in the annual increment of Revenue which has occurred for several years is probably a consequence of the scarcity which was felt in that Province up to July last.

The increase is largest in Bengal where the stricter policy introduced some years ago, which had for a time the effect of reducing the Revenue, is now producing the usual result of augmenting it.

The next largest increase is in Lower Burma: the Budget Estimate allowed for a reduction of the Excise Revenue in that Province below the figure of 1891-92 because of certain measures designed to restrict the consumption of opium which were introduced rather more than a year ago: this expectation has not been fulfilled, and the Revenue in Lower Burma this year is expected to exceed that of 1891-92 by Rx. 33,300.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh some important changes of policy were introduced in the latter part of 1891-92. These changes were expected by the Local Government to result "in a very considerable decrease of Revenue during the first few years at least." Nevertheless the Revenue in 1892-93 will be Rx. 25,700 higher than that of 1891-92.

Excise Revenue in 1893-94.

The Budget Estimate for 1893-94 of Excise Revenue for the whole of India except Lower Burma is taken at an amount rather higher than the Revised Estimate for this year.

In Lower Burma it has been decided to make a very important change of policy, and to assimilate the rules regarding the sale, possession and consumption of opium to those in force in Upper Burma. The sale to and possession by persons of Burmese race will be generally prohibited. It is estimated that this change will involve an annual loss of Revenue of Rx. 150,000, of which Rx. 120,000 will occur under Excise and Rx. 30,000 under the head Opium. As the change was only finally decided on at the beginning of this month, and, as the necessary arrangements for its introduction require some time to complete, the Chief Commissioner fears that he will not be able to introduce the change for two or three months, and it has been assumed for the purpose of the Estimates that the change will not be made till 1st July. accordingly the loss of Revenue in 1893-94 has been taken at three-fourths of the amounts named above.

CUSTOMS.

72. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	1,506,686	1,743,218	1,701,288	1,691,800	1,616,800	1,665,200
Expenditure	135,021	134,652	136,363	142,300	139,900	144,800
Net	1,371,665	1,608,566	1,564,925	1,549,500	1,476,900	1,520,400

Customs Revenue in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The Customs Revenue has not done well this year on the whole; but the chief cause of the falling off in the Revenue as compared with the Budget Estimate for the year and with the actuals of 1891-92 is the diminished export of rice from Burma and Bengal. The crop in Burma is reported to be a good one but late, and the depression of trade in Europe is believed to have had some effect in retarding exports. Prices are high in Burma and Bengal, but low in Europe.

If the exports are only retarded, the Revenue next year should show some recovery: for this reasen and because it is reasonable to expect that the special depression of the Customs Revenue which has occurred this year will to some extent disappear, the Budget Estimate for 1893-94 has been taken higher than the Revised Estimate of 1892-93.

ASSESSED TAXES.

73. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	1,595,274	1,617,396	1,652,823	1,645,200	1,683,100	1,687,200
Expenditure	27,681	29,246	29,577	31,800	30,400	32,400
Net	1,567,593	1,588,150	1,623,246	1,613,400	1,652,700	1,654,800

Income Tax Revenue in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The increase of Revenue under this head, which ought to accompany growth in wealth and population, and more effective administration of the tax, has been secured this year and is assumed, to a smaller extent, in the Budget Estimate of next year.

FOREST.

74. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	1,486,303	1,448,002	1,490,582	1,567,200	1,627,600	1,588,800
Expenditure	780,035	784,113	843,926	970,508	895,600	990,200
Net	706,268	663,889	646,656	596,700	732,000	598,600

Forest Revenue in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The increase in the receipts in 1892-93 occurs chiefly in Lower Burma, where the season was specially favourable for floating timber down the rivers. The recurrence of an equally favourable season in 1893-94 is not assumed in the Budget Estimate.

INTEREST.

Interest Revenue.

75. The Interest receipts since 1889-90 are shown below :—

		Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
REVENUE—							
India	Rx.	676,703	710,552	795,588	873,500	830,200	861,100
England	£	135,633	166,194	58,466	25,000	24,000	20,000
Exchange	Rx.	60,865	54,304	25,389	12,500	14,400	12,500
TOTAL	Rx.	873,201	931,050	879,443	911,000	868,600	893,600

Interest Revenue in India in 1892-93.

The Revised Estimate of Revenue in India is less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 43,300. The Guaranteed Railways did not find it necessary to overdraw their Capital account to the extent anticipated, and the receipts from Interest on overdrawn Capital are less than the Estimate by Rx. 35,800. The Government of the North-Western Provinces reduced the rate of interest on the loans to certain municipalities from 4½ to 4 per cent. and made a refund

in order to give retrospective effect to the reduction. The receipts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are consequently less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 13,200. In other Provinces the Budget Estimate will be more than realised.

Interest Revenue in India in 1893-94.

The Bombay Port Trust have borrowed in the open market in order to repay the balance, amounting to Rx. 616,104, of a loan granted by Government some years ago, the favourable state of the money market enabling them to borrow at a lower rate than that fixed when the Government loan was made, and the Government have waived their right to receive the higher rate during the term of the loan, and agreed to accept repayment on 1st April next. This does not affect the Interest receipts in 1893-94, as the interest is payable yearly on 1st April, but it will reduce them in future years.

In 1893-94 the Railway Companies are not expected to overdraw their Capital account to a greater extent than this year, but the receipts of interest in India on loans to municipalities and agriculturists will increase with the yearly growth of the Capital amounts. The Governments of Bombay and Madras made in 1892-93 advances of very large amounts to agriculturists. The Government of India are anxious to extend these advances as much as possible, but the state of the balances renders it necessary to reduce the amounts available for the purpose in 1893-94 considerably below the amounts advanced this year.

Interest Revenue in England in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The receipts in England in the Revised Estimate for 1892-93 and in the Budget Estimate for 1893-94 are lower than last year and than the Budget Estimate of this year, because the rate of interest obtainable on temporary investments of the cash balance has been unusually low, and the balances are expected to be such next year that little money will be available for temporary investment.

Interest Expenditure.

76. The Expenditure under Interest (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) has been as follows since 1881-82 :—

YEAR.	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
1881-82	1,827,369	2,513,126	518,461	4,858,956
1882-83	1,718,857	2,481,978	569,349	4,770,184
1883-84	1,516,887	2,447,333	559,241	4,523,461
1884-85	1,371,347	2,612,657	634,855	4,618,859
1885-86	1,136,962	2,429,243	764,656	4,330,861
1886-87	736,495	2,597,193	976,715	4,310,403
1887-88	662,025	3,365,509	1,414,220	5,441,754
1888-89	811,191	2,662,331	1,238,737	4,712,259
1889-90	760,375	2,402,478	1,078,110	4,240,963
1890-91	861,180	2,513,000	821,124	4,195,804
1891-92	529,662	2,639,345	1,146,169	4,315,176
1892-93, Budget	383,100	2,396,000	1,198,000	3,977,100
1892-93, Revised	449,500	2,433,600	1,460,100	4,343,200
1893-94, Budget	169,900	2,394,400	1,501,600	4,065,900

Interest Expenditure in India.

In addition to the decrease in the Interest charges in India caused by the annual transfer from the Ordinary to the Public Works Debt, a further saving of Rx. 54,000 a year has been secured by a reduction of ½ per cent. in the rate of interest payable on Rx. 10,792,490 of the rupee debt.

In 1890-91 an offer was made to convert the 4½ per cent. loans of 1878 and 1879 into 4 per cent. paper on certain terms: the offer was accepted by holders of paper of the value of Rx. 8,313,000; and the balance of the two loans outstanding was reduced by that amount, and on the 1st April 1892 stood at Rx. 12,126,817. Under the terms of the loans repayment can be made, after three months' notice, on 15th September 1893. In order to reduce the amount to be dealt with on that date a further offer for conversion into 4 per cent. paper was made, on terms less favourable to the holders than those of 1890, in the Notification No. 2290, dated 6th June 1892. Holders of paper for the amount of Rx. 10,792,490 accepted these terms. The result is that an annual saving of interest of Rx. 53,963 has been secured with effect from 30th June 1892, and that only a balance of Rx. 1,334,327 remains to be dealt with on 15th September next. For the reason explained in paragraph 53, the saving will not produce an effect on the Accounts until the year 1893-94.

Interest Expenditure in England.

The increase in the Expenditure in England in 1892-93 is caused by the discount on the sterling loan raised during the year.

POST OFFICE.

77. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue . . .	1,301,247	1,402,503	1,446,355	1,498,400	1,491,400	1,538,800
Expenditure . .	1,376,619	1,396,744	1,493,359	1,555,400	1,547,600	1,588,300
Net { Revenue (+) / Expenditure (—) }	—75,372	+5,759	—47,004	—57,000	—56,200	—49,500

Post Office Revenue and Expenditure.

The net Expenditure this year and next will not differ much from that of the Budget Estimate for 1892-93 or the Actuals of 1891-92. The steady progress of the Department necessitates an annual increase of Expenditure, and also secures an annual increase of Revenue.

TELEGRAPH.

78. The figures for the Capital Account and the Revenue Account of the Telegraph Department are—

	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
Telegraph Capital Account—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Receipts	1,191	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditure	158,858	162,080	179,928	195,170	217,700	208,200	228,400
Net Expenditure ..	157,667	162,080	179,928	195,170	217,700	208,200	228,400
Telegraph Revenue Account—							
Revenue	740,957	766,865	781,035	919,335	892,600	937,700	951,500
Expenditure	545,234	569,275	582,870	643,550	659,500	659,000	688,400
Net Revenue .	195,723	197,590	198,165	275,785	233,100	278,700	263,100

Telegraph Revenue and Expenditure.

The position of the Telegraph Department in regard to progress of Revenue and Expenditure is similar to that of the Post Office. The increase of Revenue this year will be greater than that taken in the Budget Estimate, and a further increase is assumed in 1893-94.

MINT.

79. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	269,512	354,152	210,046	227,000	326,400	230,500
Expenditure	120,530	121,888	97,109	115,300	113,600	104,200
Net	148,982	232,264	112,937	111,700	212,800	126,300

Coinage and Mint Receipts.

The coinage in 1890-91 was exceptionally large: in 1891-92 it was small: this year it has again risen very high, and the total for the year will not fall very much short of that in 1890-91. The Estimate for 1893-94 is framed for an average coinage.

The value of silver bullion presented at the Mints for coinage has been as under in the last few years:—

	Rx.
1884-85	5,610,880
1885-86	8,838,580
1886-87	3,822,170
1887-88	7,135,860
1888-89	6,550,852
1889-90	8,006,370
1890-91	12,547,736
1891-92	6,238,410
1892-93 (Estimated)	12,000,000

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

80. The figures of Expenditure for this group are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
General Administration	1,759,193	1,740,465	1,791,317	1,831,600	1,881,900	1,882,600
Law and Justice { Courts	2,716,275	2,759,431	2,840,007	2,860,600	2,874,400	2,902,600
Law and Justice { Jails	857,691	866,460	899,732	908,900	916,400	933,600
Police	3,887,564	3,859,683	3,868,610	3,910,000	3,856,000	3,960,500
Marine (including River Navigation)	657,865	559,257	627,951	780,200	961,800	841,600
Education	1,316,286	1,371,735	1,424,796	1,496,700	1,445,900	1,515,400
Ecclesiastical	161,068	166,005	161,596	169,300	168,300	171,500
Medical	785,243	806,937	884,684	931,100	935,300	949,200
Political	655,254	770,541	767,711	771,600	824,700	835,700
Scientific and other Minor Departments	438,967	485,747	587,438	472,500	479,400	479,300
TOTAL	13,235,406	13,386,261	13,853,842	14,132,500	14,344,100	14,472,000

General Administration Expenditure.

The Expenditure on General Administration,—the larger part of the Indian Expenditure is Provincial—necessarily rises with the increase of the administration in efficiency and complexity. Over 60 per cent. of the increases shown in the totals given above under the head in the Revised Estimate for 1892-93 and in the Budget Estimate for 1893-94 occurs in the Exchange or the Sterling Expenditure.

Law and Justice, Police, Education, and Medical Expenditure.

The Expenditure under Law and Justice, Police, Education, and Medical also tends to increase from year to year. The Expenditure on these heads is almost entirely Provincial and Local, and as the Local Governments are mostly in a flourishing financial position, the difficulties of finding funds to devote to the im-

provement of the administration and to meeting the growing wants of the country are not so great as in the case of Imperial Expenditure.

Marine Expenditure.

The increases under Marine are caused by the construction in England of the new vessels mentioned in paragraphs 55 and 65. In Bengal and Burma also expenditure is being incurred on the construction of a pilot vessel, a light-ship and steam-launches. The charges in other Provinces and of the Imperial Marine Department are not increasing.

Political Expenditure.

The reasons for the increase of Political Expenditure this year and next have been explained in paragraphs 53 and 63.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

81. The figures for this group are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Territorial and Political Pensions	535,582	527,569	557,959	536,200	542,100	529,400
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	297,475	232,747	276,362	314,500	335,400	341,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	3,140,361	3,051,541	3,324,109	3,497,600	3,801,500	3,789,300
Stationery and Printing	558,730	592,436	602,885	576,800	627,100	635,100
Miscellaneous	282,135	274,223	285,307	245,800	253,000	243,300
TOTAL	4,814,283	4,678,516	5,046,622	5,170,900	5,559,100	5,538,100

Furlough Allowances and Pension Expenditure.

The only heads in this group regarding which any explanation seems necessary are the second and third. In addition to the increase caused by the fall in exchange and, in the case of pensions, by the normal increase in the number of pensioners, the Expenditure under both these heads in the Revised Estimate is augmented by the practice recently introduced in England of paying the allowances monthly instead of quarterly. Pensioners have availed themselves of the concession to a smaller extent than officers on leave, and some provision is made in the Budget Estimate for pensioners making their election to draw monthly after the close of this year. The addition from this cause is not a permanent increase to the Expenditure, but occurs only while the change is being introduced.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

82. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
EXPENDITURE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Famine Relief	68,288	5,579	23,423	130,000	76,800	40,500
Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	484,795	1,011,700	993,900	1,054,300
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	71,457	74,392	77,931	65,000	63,000	65,000
Reduction of Debt	460,255	520,029	682,170	...	...	...
TOTAL	600,000	600,000	1,268,319	1,206,700	1,133,700	1,159,800
Net charge on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways.	462,009	482,351	231,681	293,300	366,300	340,200
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO THE FAMINE GRANT	1,062,009	1,082,351	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000

Expenditure on Famine Relief.

The reduction in the amounts to be spent this year and next year on Famine Relief has been explained in paragraphs 52 and 62.

Loss on Famine Railways.

The increase in the net loss on the two Railways this year and next, as compared with the Budget Estimate of 1892-93, is mainly due to the fall in the rate of exchange, the Interest charges being payable in sterling.

Capital Expenditure on Protective Railways.

The balance available from the Famine Insurance Grant of Rx. 1,500,000 after meeting the charges for Famine Relief, Protective Irrigation Works, and the loss on the two Railways, is applied to Capital Expenditure on the construction of Railways.

RAILWAYS.

83. The following table shows the main features of the Railway Revenue Account since 1889-90:—

	Revenue.							Expenditure.					
	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.		Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx
	16,605,177	17,234,698	19,936,289	18,831,100	19,062,600	19,549,800	India .	10,331,564	10,357,861	12,145,772	11,794,400	11,617,700	12,192,500
	293	965	1,225	1,100	1,000	1,200	England .	5,609,417	5,702,207	5,653,176	5,741,800	5,723,300	5,748,400
	131	315	538	500	600	700	Exchange .	2,517,221	1,863,201	2,454,962	2,871,000	3,434,000	3,604,900
Loss on the Railway Account.	1,852,601	687,291	315,864	1,574,900	1,710,800	1,994,100							
Total .	18,458,202	17,923,269	20,253,910	20,407,800	20,775,000	21,545,800	Total .	18,458,202	17,923,269	20,253,910	20,407,200	20,775,000	21,545,800

Railways in 1892-93.

The net loss on the Railway Revenue Account in the current year is now expected to amount to Rx. 1,710,800 or Rx. 136,300 in excess of the loss taken in the Budget Estimate. The net traffic receipts of State Railways are increased by Rx. 311,900: the sterling payments of interest in England are less by £18,500, but the fall in Exchange causes an additional charge under Exchange amounting to Rx. 563,000. The surplus profits payable to the old Guaranteed Railway Companies are increased by Rx. 31,600. The Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure will be less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 70,100, owing to a refund by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company of past outlay incurred by the State on Surveys of the line.

State Railways, 1892-93.

The gross traffic receipts of State Railways will probably exceed the amount entered in the Budget by Rx. 235,500, while the saving in working expenses will be Rx. 76,400.

The principal fluctuations in net receipts are the following:—

	Revised Estimate more (+) or less (—) than the Budget Estimate.
	Rx.
East Indian	+156,500
Rajputana-Malwa	+244,300
Mu Valley	— 30,500
Burma	+ 95,000
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	— 12,500
Patna-Gya	— 14,500
Oudh and Rohilkhand	— 10,000
Indian Midland	+ 12,500
Bengal Nagpur	— 35,000
North Western	—110,000
South Indian	+ 25,300

As was the case last year on the lines shewing a considerable increase, the principal cause of the improvement is heavier traffic in wheat and seeds. The increase on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is almost entirely attributable to this cause. On the East Indian Railway there has also been an improvement in coaching traffic, and the absorption into this system of the Patna-Gya Railway accounts for a portion of the improvement. On the Burma Railway there has been an unusually brisk traffic in rice, more particularly during the later months.

The increase in the net receipts of the South Indian Railway is caused by reduction in working expenses owing to the extensive renewals allowed for not having been carried out.

The large decrease in the case of the North Western Railway is due to great depression in traffic caused by diminution of grain exports and by breaches of the line during the monsoon. The decrease in the case of the Mu Valley Railway is due to the estimates of receipts and working expenses having been based on insufficient data, while that in the case of the Bengal Nagpur is attributable to a partial local failure of crops.

The receipts on the Bengal and North Western and Tirhoot System are slightly in excess of the original estimate, but the Company's share of net earnings is higher than was anticipated, and the Government share smaller. The Patna-Gya Railway has been incorporated with the East Indian Railway from 1st July 1892. On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway the receipts are higher than the original estimate, but the expenses have increased to a larger extent owing to heavy repairs and renewals of permanent-way.

Guaranteed Railways, 1892-93.

The Madras Railway and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway show improvements of Rx. 15,000 and Rx. 65,000, respectively, in net receipts. The gross earnings of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway exceed the Budget Estimate by Rx. 80,000 due chiefly to heavier traffic in seeds and cotton. Part of the improvement has been absorbed by increased charges for working. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway shows a decrease in net receipts of Rx. 80,000. There have been increased charges owing to renewals of engines, the fall in the rate of exchange, and payments to other lines of their shares of through traffic earnings.

State Railways, 1893-94.

In 1893-94 the gross receipts of State Railways are estimated at Rx. 512,100 more than in the Revised Estimate of 1892-93. The most noticeable variations in net receipts, from the Revised Estimate of 1892-93, are as follow:—

	Rx.
East Indian Railway	+45,000
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	—35,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	+10,000
Indian Midland Railway	+20,000
North Western Railway	+75,000
Bengal Nagpur	+35,000
South Indian	+17,500
Southern Mahratta	+18,000

The expectation of so considerable an improvement over the probable receipts of this year may seem sanguine. But the several increases have been taken either—

(1) in consequence of additional mileage recently opened or to be opened next year; or

(2) in the case of more recently opened lines, in the hope that the average increase of receipts secured in past years will continue in 1893-94; or

(3) in the case of the older lines showing exceptionally bad results in 1892-93, by the expectation of a return to normal conditions in 1893-94,

and it is believed that they will be secured. The traffic on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway during 1892-93 has been so specially favourable that it has not been considered prudent to anticipate such good results in 1893.

Guaranteed Railways, 1893-94.

The net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Railways are taken at Rx. 3,235,000, or Rx. 25,000 below the Revised Estimate of 1892-93. The estimate for the Madras Railway is the same as the Revised Estimate for 1892-93 In the case of the Bombay, Baroda Railway, it has not been considered prudent to anticipate so large a traffic as in 1892-93, but the reduction in earnings has been to a large extent counterbalanced by a reduction in expenses owing to the completion in 1892-93 of repairs of damages by floods, the net result being a decrease of Rx. 5,000 only. The net receipts of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are estimated at Rx. 20,000 less than in 1892-93 in consequence of a larger provision for renewal of engines.

IRRIGATION.

84. The figures are —

	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue . . .	1,991,078	2,172,578	2,272,040	2,216,700	2,404,300	2,337,700
Expenditure . .	2,652,707	2,742,128	2,945,019	2,919,500	2,982,300	2,860,100
Net Expenditure .	661,629	569,550	672,979	702,800	578,000	522,400

Irrigation Revenue and Expenditure in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The Revised Estimate of receipts is higher than the Budget Estimate for the current year by Rx. 187,600, the increase being due to extended irrigation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Bombay, and Madras.

The decrease of Rx. 66,600 in the receipts for 1893-94, as compared with the Revised Estimate of the current year, is due mainly to the demand for water in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh having fallen off considerably owing to abundant rain in the autumn of 1892, and partly also to the fact that the realizations of the current year in Bengal have been swollen by collection of arrears.

The decrease would have been larger but for an increase of Rx. 90,300 in Madras, due to new settlements and extension of irrigation.

Net Earnings of Major Irrigation Works.

The gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Major Irrigation works for the five years ending 1891-92 and the Revised and Budget Estimates for 1892-93 and 1893-94 are as follow :—

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Direct receipts	950,961	1,061,802	1,132,584	1,284,683	1,404,737	1,487,200	1,323,700
Portion of land revenue due to irrigation .	602,555	671,041	689,766	708,996	673,189	725,600	815,600
TOTAL REVENUE .	1,553,607	1,732,843	1,822,350	1,993,679	2,077,926	2,212,800	2,139,300
Working expenses	677,165	721,676	727,558	758,413	761,445	790,600	776,100
NET REVENUE .	875,909	1,011,167	1,094,792	1,235,266	1,316,481	1,422,200	1,363,200

Financial Results in 1890-91 and 1891-92 of Irrigation Works for which Capital Accounts are kept.

Complete information is not available at present for the purpose of bringing out the general results to end of 1893-94 of Irrigation works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, but the results obtained in 1890-91 (final) and in 1891-92 (approximately final) are given below:—

		Major Works.	Minor Works.	TOTAL.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1890-91	*Capital outlay.* (Direct and Indirect.)			
	During 1890-91	578,876	69,865	648,741
	To end of 1890-91	27,325,317	4,294,993	31,620,310
	Revenue Account.			
	Gross Revenue	2,025,891	493,123	2,519,014
	Maintenance and Working	790,583	273,113	1,063,696
	Net Revenue	1,235,308	220,010	1,455,318
	Interest	1,081,435		
	Net Profit	153,873		
	Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital outlay to end of the year	4·52	5·12	4·60
1891-92	*Capital outlay.* (Direct and Indirect.)			
	During 1891-92	859,239	75,333	934,572
	To end of 1891-92	29,636,329	4,636,651	34,272,980
	Revenue Account.			
	Gross Revenue	2,108,788	452,037	2,560,825
	Maintenance and Working	840,419	312,141	1,152,560
	Net Revenue	1,268,369	139,896	1,408,265
	Interest	1,109,673		
	Net Profit	158,696		
	Percentage of net Revenue of the year on Capital outlay to end of the year	4·28	3·02	4·11

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

85. The figures are—

REVENUE.

	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Military and Civil Works	650,398	649,289	627,124	606,400	639,100	623,900

EXPENDITURE.

	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Military Works	1,138,463	1,220,676	1,214,518	1,183,800	1,190,200	1,199,700
Civil Works	4,273,726	4,510,231	4,994,234	4,736,300	4,737,200	4,890,900

Revenue.

The improvement in Revenue in the Revised Estimates is due mainly to the sale of certain ferry plant and stores in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and to the sale of a Government building in Burma.

Expenditure.

The increase in Military Works expenditure in the Revised Estimate is due to large expenditure having been incurred in providing accommodation for troops in the Chin Hills. There is a decrease in Imperial Civil Works expenditure of Rx. 37,400, due mainly to transfer of grants to the head Minor Works and Navigation to provide for outlay on Famine Relief works in Upper Burma.

The Military Works Budget for 1893-94 provides for a small increase in expenditure, while the Civil Works Budget provides for an increased expenditure of Rx. 154,600, all of which is Provincial and Local, the Provincial balances, especially in Lower Burma and Assam, admitting of larger assignments for expenditure on public works.

Provincial Public Works Expenditure.

The figures for the Provincial portion of the Civil Works expenditure are—

	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Provincial Civil Works outlay . . .	1,945,626	2,188,276	2,461,115	2,198,500	2,191,500	2,280,600

Distribution of the Provincial Public Works Expenditure over the various classes of Works.

Full details of the proposed appropriation of the outlay provided for in the Estimates are not yet available at present, but a general idea can be gathered from the accounts of the past two years and the budget estimate of the current year. The figures are :—

	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Erection of new buildings	660,464	739,312	639,515
Construction of roads	269,824	287,676	208,240
Works of public improvement	51,235	176,099	103,473
Repairs of buildings	177,263	191,346	182,449
Repairs of roads	459,831	473,929	467,802
Repairs of works of public improvement . .	25,715	26,244	25,009
Establishment	464,611	453,075	488,692
Tools and Plant	26,816	28,004	34,700
Suspense	—5,477	32,071*	8,500
Miscellaneous expenditure by Civil officers in charge of Public Works	57,994	53,359	40,120
TOTAL .	2,188,276	2,461,115	2,198,500

ARMY.

86. The figures for Army Expenditure from 1884-85 are as follows:—

Years.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
1884-85	12,023,629	3,974,422	965,752	16,963,803
1885-86	15,247,088	3,689,380	1,161,311	20,097,779
1886-87	14,620,516	3,564,166	1,340,360	19,525,042
1887-88	15,104,908	3,741,015	1,572,011	20,417,934
1888-89	14,812,591	3,746,205	1,743,045	20,301,841
1889-90	14,944,095	3,957,703	1,776,016	20,677,814
1890-91	14,799,128	4,440,125	1,450,815	20,690,068
1891-92	15,741,062	4,559,513	1,980,026	22,280,601
1892-93 Budget	15,006,700	4,594,500	2,297,300	21,898,500
1892-93 Revised	15,522,200	5,022,300	3,013,400	23,557,900
1893-94	15,693,500	4,497,500	2,820,400	23,011,400

Army Expenditure.

The variations in the figures for 1892-93 and 1893-94 are explained in paragraphs 53, 55, 63, and 65.

SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS.

Expenditure on Defence Works since their commencement.

87. The following table shows the expenditure on "Special Defence Works":—

Charged to 44—Military Works.

	Rx.
To end of 1886-87	150,409

Charged to 47—Special Defence Works.

		Rx.
1886-87		325,626
1887-88		456,017
1888-89		789,595
1889-90		689,481
1890-91		491,837
1891-92		604,848
1892-93	Budget Estimate	614,500
1892-93	Revised "	559,300
1893-94	Budget "	536,600

The anticipated short expenditure during the current year is attributable to the expenditure in England on stores and armaments having been over-estimated.

The Budget Estimate for 1893-94 is less than the Revised Estimate for 1892-93 by Rx. 22,700.

The total expenditure on Special Defence Works being estimated at Rx. 5,030,000, if the amounts shown above for 1892-93 and 1893-94 are spent, there will remain Rx. 426,287 to be incurred in 1894-95 and future years.

UPPER BURMA.

Cost of Upper Burma.

88. The following tables give the Revenue, the Expenditure, and the net Expenditure on account of Upper Burma from the year following the annexation:—

REVENUE.

	Land Revenue.	Other Civil Revenue.	State Railway Receipts.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1886-87	167,200	55,300	...	222,500
1887-88	378,800	123,500	...	502,300
1888-89	436,000	284,600	31,900	752,500
1889-90	539,600	333,500	161,400	1,034,500
1890-91	616,000	319,400	193,300	1,128,700
1891-92	582,600	309,100	223,600	1,115,300
1892-93 (Revised)	710,000	410,100	22,500	1,142,600
1893-94 (Budget)	710,000	375,100	35,000	1,120,100

EXPENDITURE.

	Police.	Other Civil Expenditure.	Railways (including interest on Capital).	Military Works.	Civil Works.	Irrigation.	Army Special Expenditure.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.*	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1886-87	349,000	165,100	...	74,000	171,500	13,800	1,517,800	2,291,200
1887-88	700,200	265,700	...	314,800	343,000	12,600	1,475,300	3,120,600
1888-89	794,900	436,700	103,300	160,900	295,900	24,800	631,600	2,448,100
1889-90	861,700	393,700	218,700	142,500	296,800	19,200	435,800	2,368,400
1890-91	735,800	435,600	227,500	141,500	292,700	28,200	350,300	2,211,600
1891-92	684,600	467,000	243,300	152,200	330,100	100,800	529,200	2,507,200
1892-93 (Revised)	649,800	530,800	105,200	162,100	260,100	119,500	490,000	2,317,500
1893-94 (Budget)	659,800	573,700	124,000	150,000	300,000	50,000	505,000	2,362,500

NET EXPENDITURE.

1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93 (Revised).	1893-94 (Budget).
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
2,068,700	2,618,300	1,695,600	1,333,900	1,082,900	1,391,900	1,174,900	1,242,400

Section V.—Expenditure not charged to Revenue.

Capital Expenditure on Railway Construction.

89. The following table gives the figures of the estimates for 1892-93 and 1893-94 for Capital Expenditure on Railways exclusive of sums found by Local Governments out of Provincial resources, the amounts charged to the Famine grant and to the head "37—Construction of Railways" being included for convenience, although charged to Revenue :—

	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
1892-93, Budget Estimate . . .	2,542,000	1,382,000	691,000	4,615,000
1892-93, Revised Estimate . . .	2,880.300	1,068,000	640,800	4,589,100
1893-94, Budget Estimate . . .	1,980,200	1,151,800	722,300	3,854,300

Of the totals shown above the following amounts are taken as charges against the Famine Relief Grant namely, in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93, Rx. 1,011,700, in the Revised Estimate, 1892-93, Rx. 993,900, and in 1893-94, Rx. 1,054,300.

The Capital Expenditure on Railways in 1892-93 will be less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 25,900.

During the course of the year additional funds were allotted for the East Coast, Godhra-Rutlam, Tirhoot and East Indian Railways, but, on the other hand, the grant for the Assam-Bengal Railway was withdrawn on the transfer of that line to a Company, and the allotment was further reduced by the amount of the refund by that Company of the outlay incurred by the State in the previous year. The heaviest expenditure has been incurred on the East Coast, the Mu Valley, the Godhra-Rutlam, and the Mushkaf-Bolan Lines. The Villupuram-Guntakal Section of the South Indian Railway, the Dharmaveram-Hindupur Extension, and the Barsoe-Kissengunge Branch will be practically completed at the close of this year.

The provision for 1893-94 is less than the estimated expenditure during 1892-93 by Rx. 734,800. Large grants have been allotted to the East Coast, Mushkaf-Bolan, Mu Valley, Godhra-Rutlam, and Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railways, but, owing to the reduced grant available, work on the Mari-Attock line has been partially suspended. The funds allotted will, it is anticipated, be sufficient to advance work on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway and on the Jherriah Extension of the East Indian Railway, so as to admit of the lines being opened before the close of the year. A considerable length of the East Coast line will also be advanced sufficiently to admit of its being opened for public traffic, and the Lucknow-Rai Bareli line will be practically completed during the year.

Increase in the open mileage of Railway since 1880.

The following figures show the rate at which Railways have been constructed at the cost of, or on the responsibility of, the Government since 1880 :—

Date.	Number of miles open.
	Rx.
31st March 1880	8,382
1881	9,134
1882	9,437
1883	9,748
1884	10,230
1885	11,283
1886	11,634
1887	12,536
1888	13,448
1889	14,184
1890	14,832
1891	15,621
1892	16,018
1893 (Estimate)	16,440

Expenditure on Railway Construction since 1879-80.

The following table gives the total Capital Outlay on Railway Construction up to date :—

	State Railways.	State Railways constructed through the agency of Companies.	Guaranteed Railways.	Total.	Annual progress.
To end of—	Rx.	£	£		
1879-80	27,983,837	...	96,829,969	124,813,806	...
1880-81	67,201,066	...	66,348,478	133,549,544	8,735,738*
1881-82	70,546,309	...	67,021,756	137,568,065	4,018,521
1882-83	72,776,870	468,270	67,431,448	140,676,588	3,108,523
1883-84	76,629,723	704,155	68,769,369	146,103,247	5,426,659
1884-85	81,365,833	3,126,906	69,904,427	154,397,166	8,293,919
1885-86	90,839,553	4,775,059	67,883,682	163,498,294	9,101,128†
1886-87	108,456,220	7,915,378	57,046,325	173,417,923	9,919,629‡
1887-88	110,778,941	12,979,680	57,694,898	181,463,519	8,045,596
1888-89	111,990,360	18,097,843	58,313,774	188,401,977	6,938,458
1889-90	124,058,103	20,410,257	49,385,293	193,853,653	5,451,676
1890-91	131,920,346	21,793,709	45,091,263	198,805,318	4,951,665§
1891-92	135,398,034	22,709,508	45,137,155	203,244,697	4,439,379
1892-93, Revised	140,121,534	23,681,708	45,172,655	208,975,897	5,731,200
1893-94, Budget	144,050,934	25,223,208	45,672,955	214,947,097	5,971,200

* Includes Rx. 2,790,140 on account of past expenditure on the East Indian Railway, which must be deducted to arrive at the normal annual progress.
† Includes Rx. 294,987 on account of Eastern Bengal Railway.
‡ Includes Rx. 1,007,244 on account of Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.
§ Includes Rx. 207,104 on account of South Indian Railway Company.

Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works.

90. The figures of the Accounts and Estimates for Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue are :—

Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
378,932	483,849	729,664	550,000	550,000	750,000

The Revised Estimate for the current year agrees with the Budget Estimate. The increase in provision for the coming year is due to its having been decided to augment the provision for irrigation works in certain Provinces owing to the excellent financial results obtained from them.

Distribution over the several works of the Capital Expenditure on Irrigation.

The Capital outlay on Major Irrigation Works to end of 1891-92 amounted to Rx. 28,158,459. The principal works in progress are—

Name of work.	Provision during 1892-93.	Provision during 1893-94.
Capital expenditure not charged against Revenue.	Rx.	Rx.
BENGAL—		
Orissa canals	37,800	42,500
Sone canals	15,400	17,500
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—		
Ganges canal	13,500	19,100
Lower Ganges canal	17,100	35,100
PUNJAB—		
Western Jumna canal including Sirsa Branch	75,800	90,300
Bari Doab canal	26,200	60,000
Sirhind canal	15,000	9,500
Chenab canal, including extension	153,000	180,000
MADRAS—		
Kistna Delta System	32,700	47,100
Periyar project	129,700	117,500
Other projects	51,600	156,300
	568,000	774,900
DEDUCT—outlay incurred from ordinary funds	18,000	24,900
TOTAL	550,000	750,000
Protective Irrigation Works	63,000	65,000
GRAND TOTAL	613,000	815,000

Section VI.—Ways and Means.

HOME TREASURY.

91. The Budget and Revised Estimates of the transactions of the Home Treasury for 1892-93 compare as follows :—

	Budget, 1892-93.	Revised, 1892-93.
NET RECEIPTS.	£	£
Council Bills	17,000,000	17,200,000
3 per cent. Stock issued	1,800,000	1,300,000
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies	1,788,200	1,547,700
Deposits and Advances	4,600	—300
Add—Opening Balance	3,261,050	4,122,626
TOTAL	23,853,850	24,170,026
NET OUTGOINGS.		
Excess of expenditure over Revenue	15,749,600	16,352,200
Capital Expenditure of Government in England	1,385,700	1,076,200
Permanent Debt—		
Discharge of Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Debentures	1,770,300	1,770,300
Discharge of South Indian Railway Debentures	150,000	150,000
5 per cent. and 4 per cent. Stock discharged	...	900
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account	1,430,300	950,600
On account of remittance from India	1,191,800	1,267,000
Add—Closing Balance	2,176,150	2,602,826
TOTAL	23,853,850	24,170,026

1892-93, Council Bills.

The total estimate of the Secretary of State's drawings for the two years 1892-93 and 1893-94 is £35,900,000. To reduce to some extent the very large drawings in 1893-94 the Secretary of State has raised the drawings of the current year above the Budget Estimate of £17,000,000, and it is now expected that £17,200,000 will be drawn in 1892-93.

Sterling loans in 1892-93.

The Southern Mahratta Railway Company Debentures for £600,000, which it was intended, as stated in paragraph 99 of the last Financial Statement, to discharge on 31st March 1892 were renewed. The Secretary of State was consequently able to reduce the amount of the sterling loan of the year from £1,800,000 to £1,300,000. The loan was issued at an average price of £96-18*s*.-4¾*d*. per cent.

1892-93, Capital transactions with Railway Companies.

92. The Capital transactions with the Railway Companies vary with the changes in the programmes of the Companies. The Estimates for 1892-93 as

now prepared show an increase in the net receipts from the Companies of £239,200. The following statement shows the details of the transactions :—

RECEIPTS.	Budget. £	Revised. £
ON ACCOUNT OF SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—		
State—		
Bengal—Assam	1,500,000	1,179,000
Guaranteed—		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	90,400	259,600
Madras Railway	197,800	100,000
ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER AND MISCELLANEOUS REFUNDS	...	9,100
TOTAL	1,788,200	1,547,700

ISSUES.	Budget. £	Revised. £
FOR DISCHARGE OF DEBENTURES—		
Guaranteed—		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	40,400	...
Madras Railway	97,800	...
FOR STORES, ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES, ETC.—		
State—		
Bengal-Assam Railway	300,000	194,100
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	207,500	118,200
Indian Midland Railway	64,700	54,600
Southern Mahratta Railway	53,300	33,100
Other Railways	9,600	7,800
Guaranteed—		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	120,000	122,700
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	435,000	352,800
Madras Railway	102,000	67,300
	1,430,300	950,600

The Assam-Bengal Railway Company was expected to raise its whole capital of £1,500,000 in 1892-93; £102,905 was, however, paid in March 1892, and only £1,179,000 is expected to be paid this year, leaving £218,095 to be paid hereafter. The receipts from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are now expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by £169,200, fresh Capital having been raised to the extent of £209,600 in excess of the estimate, while debentures for £40,400 were renewed instead of being replaced by fresh capital. The reduction of £97,800 in the Capital receipts from the Madras Railway Company represents the value of debentures renewed instead of being replaced.

The payments for discharge of debentures of the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways provided for in the Budget, were not required owing to the renewal of the debentures as already explained. The issues to the Companies for Expenditure depend necessarily on their actual requirements, which are not always foreseen with accuracy.

1892-93. Deposits and Advances.

The "Deposits and Advances" in 1892-93 are now expected to result in a net payment of £300 instead of a net receipt of £4,600 owing to smaller recoveries and larger advances on account of Expenditure in England on Defence works at Aden recoverable from the Imperial Government.

1892-93. Remittances to India.

There has been a large increase in the family remittances from India in 1892-93, owing to the fall of the market rate of exchange considerably below the rate fixed for the year for the adjustment of such transactions, but this increase was partially counterbalanced by a falling-off in the remittances by Money Orders. The net remittances from India were also affected by larger repayments in England of advances on account of Emigration of coolies and supplies to Her Majesty's ships of the East India Station, etc.

93. The following is the Budget Estimate of the Ways and Means of the Home Treasury for 1893-94:—

	Budget, 1893-94. £
Net Receipts.	
Council Bills	18,700,000
Three per cent. stock to be issued	1,300,000
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies	1,420,000
Deposits and Advances	2,200
Add—Opening Balance	2,602,826
TOTAL	24,025,026
Net outgoings.	
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	15,650,300
Capital Expenditure of Government in England	1,160,600
Permanent Debt—	
Discharge of Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Debentures	729,000
South Indian Railway Debentures	520,200
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account	2,609,200
On account of remittances from India	1,383,200
Add—Closing Balance	1,972,526
TOTAL	24,025,026

1893-94. Council Bills.

It is now estimated that the drawings of the Secretary of State in 1893-94 will be £18,700,000. The Budget Estimate of the current year provided for drawings amounting to £17,000,000.

Capital transactions with Railway Companies.

The very large increase next year is almost fully explained by the variations in the capital transactions of Railway Companies in the two years. In the last Financial Statement, credit was taken for a net receipt in 1892-93 from Railway Companies of £357,900, whereas according to the present Statement, there will be a net payment to the Companies in 1893-94 of £1,189,200.

Sterling loan in 1893-94.

It is the present intention of the Secretary of State to raise a loan of £1,300,000 in 1893-94 to be applied to the discharge of £729,000 Oude and Rohilkund Railway Debentures and £520,200 South Indian Railway Debentures falling due in the course of the year.

It should be understood that, in stating the present intentions of the Secretary of State no sort of pledge is given that he will adhere to the programme.

INDIA.

Ways and Means in India.

94. The following is the usual statement of the Ways and Means Estimate of India :—

	1892-93.		1893-94.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
NET RECEIPTS.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1. Excess of Revenue in India over the Expenditure charged against it	23,771,000	25,081,700	23,869,800
2. Public Loan	...	...	3,000,000
3 Loan from Rampur State	250,000	250,000	220,000
4. Increase of the Unfunded Debt, mostly Savings Bank deposits	869,000	1,056,100	882,200
5. Other items	421,500	1,406,400	695,500
6. *For Remittance to Secretary of State*	1,175,700	1,208,000	1,374,200
Add—Opening Balance	16,750,044	17,287,005	15,204,205
TOTAL	43,237,244	46,289,205	45,245,905
NET OUTGOINGS.			
7. Expenditure charged to Provincial Balances	1,161,700	363,800	751,200
8. Capital Expenditure of Government in India	1,956,500	2,264,800	1,661,600
9. Loans to Municipalities, etc.	611,500	842,700	—288,200
10. *Issues on Capital Account to Railway Companies.*	408,500	—29,400	376,400
11. Council Bills—*Sterling Amount*	17.166,500	17,301,300	18,522,100
12. Do. Exchange	8,633,700	10,341,800	11,579,700
Add—Closing Balance	13,298,844	15,204,205	12,643,105
TOTAL	43,237,244	46,289,205	45,245,905

The headings in italics are connected with, and explained by, the corresponding figures of the Secretary of State's account in England. The others refer to purely Indian transactions.

8 Ways and Means in India in 1892-93. Main features.

95. We expect to close the year 1892-93 with a cash balance of Rx. 15,204,205 against Rx. 13,298,844 taken in the Budget Estimates of the year, being an improvement of Rx. 1,905,361. The more important items of variation from the Budget Estimates are :—

On the one hand an increase of Rx. 1,842,900 in the payments of Council Bills. For the bulk of this the fall in exchange is responsible, the sterling drawings having been increased by £200,000 only.

And on the other hand, an increase in the net revenue in India of Rx. 1,310,700, a reduction in the drawings of Provincial Governments on their

accumulated balances of Rx. 797,900, a net receipt from Railway Companies on Capital Account of Rx. 29,400 instead of the net payment of Rx. 408,500 which was anticipated, an increase in the opening balance of Rx. 536,961 and other improvements in the net cash receipts which, though large in the aggregate, would require too much detail to be explained here.

Ways and Means in India in 1893-94. Main features.

96. In 1893-94 we have to provide for the payment of Council Bills Rx. 4,301,600 more than was required in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93, about one-half of this being caused by the increase in the sterling drawings and one-half by the fall in the rate of exchange.

To meet this very heavy demand on our cash balances, we have a repayment of a loan of Rx. 616,100 by the Bombay Port Trust, a reduction of Rx. 410,500 in the excess of Provincial and Local Expenditure over Revenue, and some other improvements in net cash receipts.

For the remainder of the increased demand on the balances provision has been made by the entry of a loan of Rx. 3,000,000.

Council Bills, 1893-94.

97. As already explained in paragraphs 35 and 93, the increase in the amount of the Bills of the Secretary of State is not due to any increase in the sterling expenditure of the Government of India, but to the fact that whereas the Secretary of State this year received from Railway Companies on Capital Account more than he paid, the reverse will be the case in 1893-94.

Public Loan.

98. No public loan has been raised in India since 1889-90. The present estimates provide for a loan of three crores in 1893-94. But the Government of India are unable to say whether this is the exact amount that will be raised, and full liberty is reserved, as usual, to modify the present estimates to any extent that may be considered expedient, to increase or reduce the amount of the loan if necessary, and not to issue a loan at all if it should be found that none is required.

Savings Banks.

99. The following are the usual details of the transactions of Savings Banks during the last few years:—

Year	Net additions to deposits cash.	Interest	Total addition.
	Rx	Rx.	Rx.
1887-88	656,330	224,000	880,300
1888-89	685,200	261,800	947,000
1889-90	—362,900	272,200	— 90,700
1890-91	250,700	279,700	530,400
1891-92	517,900	306,200	824,100
1892-93 Budget	459,400	333,800	793,200
1892-93 Revised	636,800	340,400	977,200
1893-94 Budget	438,600	372,400	811,000

The Post Office Savings Banks deposits continue to increase. The Budget Estimate for 1893-94 is taken at about the same amount as in that of 1892-93.

Loans to Municipalities, etc.

100. As stated in paragraphs 34 and 75, the Bombay Port Trust have taken advantage of the favourable state of the money market to raise a 4 per cent. public loan to repay Government the balance of a 4½ per cent. loan of Rx. 616,100. Excluding this special receipt in 1893-94, the net amount of advances in 1893-94 is taken at Rx. 327,900 against Rx. 611,500 entered in the Estimate of 1892-93. The gross amount placed at the disposal of Local Governments and Administrations for advances to Local Bodies, etc., in 1893-94 is Rx. 608,200, being Rx. 54,700 less than the amount entered in the Budget Estimate of the current year. Larger amounts, if available, could be advantageously allotted for advances and loans to cultivators and municipalities, but unfortunately the state of the Government balances does not permit of further amounts being granted at present. The large excess over the Budget of the amount entered in the Revised Estimate of 1892-93 on account of loans to municipalities, etc., is due chiefly to an additional loan having been sanctioned during the year for the Kidderpore Docks, and also to increased advances to agriculturists in Madras and Bombay.

Capital of Railway Companies.

101. The Capital transactions of Railway Companies in 1892-93 are now expected to produce a net receipt in India of Rx. 29,400 instead of a net payment of Rx. 408,500 provided in the Budget Estimate. This is due generally to smaller withdrawals by the Companies and to some extent to the receipt from the Mysore Durbar of Rx. 44,300, being the value of the Nanjangod extension of the Mysore Railway.

Cash balances.

102. The current year is now expected to close with a cash balance of Rx. 15,204,205, and for 1893-94 a closing balance of Rx. 12,643,105 is taken. The estimated transactions of the year thus result in a reduction in the balances of Rx. 2,561,100.

Section VII.—Summary.

103. The principal features in this Statement are—

(*a*) The Accounts of 1891-92 have closed with a surplus of Rx. 467,535.

(*b*) The Revised Estimates of 1892-93 show a deficit of Rx. 1,081,900 against the surplus of Rx. 146,600 shown in the Budget Estimates of the year. The sterling Expenditure has considerably exceeded the Budget Estimates; the Expenditure in India has on the whole been less than the Estimates, a considerable increase in Military Expenditure having been more than counterbalanced by a large saving in Opium Expenditure in consequence of the failure of the crop: the Revenue has shown satisfactory progress. If the rate of exchange taken in the Budget Estimate, 1*s*. 4*d*. the rupee, had been realised, there would have been a surplus somewhat higher than that shown in the Budget Estimates. But the fall in the rate of exchange to 1*s*. 3*d*. has caused an increase of Expenditure of Rx. 1,635,300 and converted the surplus into a heavy deficit.

(*c*) The Budget Estimates of 1893-94 show a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100.

(*d*) The main cause of the deficit of Rx. 1,595,100 is the fall in the rate of exchange. The Currency question is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State. Till he has decided what action, if any, should be taken in regard to the currency, it is impossible to say whether the deficit in the coming year will be of the amount shown in the Budget Estimate, or whether it will be largely increased, or will disappear and become a surplus. The decision of the Secretary of State is expected to

be not much longer delayed, and in the circumstances just stated, the Government of India have postponed for the present the determination of the measures to be taken to place the finances in equilibrium.

(*e*) The rate of exchange is taken at 1*s*. 2¾*d*, and at that rate the direct addition to the expenditure caused by the fall from 1*s*. 4*d*. is estimated at Rx. 1,989,400.

(*f*) The sterling Expenditure will be somewhat less than in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93. The Expenditure in India will, on the other hand, be considerably higher. The estimate of net revenue from Opium is taken at Rx. 5,061,200, being lower than the amount taken for any of the last 22 years. A substantial improvement in Railway Revenue and in the Revenues generally is anticipated.

(*g*) The Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, not charged against Revenue, is estimated at Rx. 3,986,700 in 1892-93 and at Rx. 3,550,000 in 1893-94. These sums are in addition to Rx. 1,215,400 charged against Revenue and the Famine Grant in 1892-93, and Rx. 1,119,300 charged against the Famine Grant in 1893-94.

(*h*) It is expected that the Secretary of State will in 1893-94 sell Council Bills to the amount of £18,700,000 and raise a loan of £1,300,000 for the discharge of Railway Debentures. These announcements are accompanied by the usual reservation of entire liberty to the Secretary of State to vary the amounts to be obtained by bills or raised by loan as he may find occasion.

(*i*) The Estimates provide for the issue of a loan in India of Rx. 3,000,000. Full liberty is, however, reserved to the Government of India to raise a smaller or a larger loan, or not to raise a loan at all if it should appear later that none is required.

(*j*) The dominant factor influencing the financial position of India at the present time is the rate of Exchange. If that rate rises as high as 1*s*. 4*d*., the deficit shown in the Budget Estimates will disappear. If it falls still further, the deficit will be further increased: it is impossible for the Government of India to decide what measures should be taken for the restoration of financial equilibrium until the Home authorities have given their decision on the currency question.

D. BARBOUR.

CALCUTTA;
March 23rd, 1893.

APPENDIX.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts	1891-92.
Revised Estimates . . .	1892-93.
Budget Estimates . .	1893-94.

CONTENTS

General Statement of the Accounts and Estimates of the Revenue India, in India

	For details *vide* Statement.	RECEIPTS.			
		Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
Revenue—		*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	23,965,774	24,675,500	24,857,600	25,157,200
Opium	...	8,012,380	7,634,600	7,966,500	7,316,200
Salt	...	8,636,182	8,544,700	8,648,600	8,587,800
Stamps	...	4,262,156	4,229,600	4,458,200	4,434,100
Excise	...	5,117,264	5,102,400	5,203,600	5,145,900
Other Heads	...	9,523,293	9,681,600	9,802,500	9,849,300
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	...	59,517,049	59,868,400	60,937,000	60,490,500
Interest	A	879,443	911,000	868,600	893,600
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	2,575,736	2,618,000	2,755,500	2,720,800
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,656,157	1,615,800	1,660,800	1,635,500
Miscellaneous	"	897,284	959,900	898,400	982,900
Railways	"	19,938,046	18,832,700	19,064,200	19,551,700
Irrigation	"	2,272,040	2,216,700	2,404,300	2,337,700
Buildings and Roads	"	627,124	606,400	639,100	623,900
Receipts by Military Department	"	780,404	739,000	793,300	769,100
TOTAL REVENUE	...	89,143,283	88,367,900	90,021,200	90,005,700
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	3,038,293	127,700	...	3,265,800
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	"	899,359	869,000	1,056,100	882,200
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	1,480,280	...	454,100	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Receipts)	"	...	...	...	564,400
Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	"	...	..	626,500	...
Remittances (net)	"	116,140	...	649,500	...
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	16,093,854	17,000,000	17,200,000	18,700,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	110,771,209	106,364,600	110,007,400	113,418,100
Balance on 1st April—India	...	17,876,244	16,750,044	17,287,005	15,204,205
England	...	3,835,050	3,261,050	4,122,626	2,602,826
GRAND TOTAL	...	132,482,503	126,375,694	131,417,031	131,225,131

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 23rd March 1893.

H. G. COWIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of and in England.

	For details *vide* Statement.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
Expenditure—		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	9,547,162	10,286,600	9,463,600	10,387,300
Interest	"	4,315,176	3,977,100	4,343,200	4,065,900
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	2,429,188	2,547,900	2,528,400	2,609,300
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	13,853,842	14,132,500	14,344,100	14,472,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	5,046,622	5,170,900	5,559,100	5,538,100
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	1,268,319	1,206,700	1,133,700	1,159,800
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	"	163,233	301,500	292,900	75,100
Railway Revenue Account	"	20,253,910	20,407,200	20,775,000	21,545,800
Irrigation	"	2,945,019	2,919,500	2,982,300	2,860,100
Buildings and Roads	"	6,208,752	5,920,100	5,927,400	6,090,600
Army Services	"	22,280,601	21,898,500	23,557,900	23,011,400
Special Defence Works	"	604,848	614,500	559,300	536,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	88,916,672	89,383,000	91,466,900	92,352,000
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	178,637	...	100,500	
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	"	—419,561	—1,161,700	—464,300	—751,200
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	...	88,675,748	88,221,300	91,103,100	91,600,800
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	End of B	3,500,000	4,035,000	3,986,700	3,550,000
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Discharged)	C	...	...	376,200	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	...	799,700	...	1,085,800
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"	488,787	178,800	340,500	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	"	465,405	432,700	502,200	276,200
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	"	1,146,392	50,600	...	1,565,600
Remittances (net)	"	...	16,100	...	9,000
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	16,796,540	17,166,500	17,301,300	18,522,100
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	111,072,872	110,900,700	113,610,000	116,609,500
Balance on 31st March—India	...	17,287,005	13,298,844	15,204,205	12,643,105
England	...	4,122,626	2,176,150	2,602,826	1,972,526
GRAND TOTAL	...	132,482,503	126,375,694	131,417,031	131,225,131

	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	89,143,283	88,367,900	90,021,200	90,005,700
Expenditure chargeable thereon	88,675,748	88,221,300	91,103,100	91,600,800
Surplus (+) or Defic (—)	+467,535	+146,600	—1,081,900	—1,595,100

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—*Statement of the Revenue of*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1891-92. India. Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.* 1s. 4·733d.	Total.	REVISED India. Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I.—Land Revenue	14,484,609	9,481,165	...	...	23,965,774	15,869,900	8,987,700
II.—Opium	8,012,380	...	...	...	8,012,380	7,966,500	...
III.—Salt	8,607,619	28,563	...	...	8,636,182	8,617,400	31,200
IV.—Stamps	1,248,783	3,013,373	...	...	4,262,156	1,176,500	3,281,700
V.—Excise	3,826,759	1,290,505	...	...	5,117,264	3,941,800	1,261,800
VI.—Provincial Rates	657	3,502,180	...	...	3,502,837	600	3,645,100
VII.—Customs	1,686,126	15,162	...	...	1,701,288	1,600,000	16,800
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	946,701	706,122	...	...	1,652,823	966,400	716,700
IX.—Forest	752,164	738,418	...	...	1,490,582	947,600	680,000
X.—Registration	201,209	198,593	...	..	399,802	216,700	214,000
XI.—Tributes from Native States	775,961	...	..	...	775,961	798,600	...
TOTAL	40,542,968	18,974,081	..	..	59,517,049	42,102,000	18,835,000
XII.—Interest	685,173	110,415	58,466	25,389	879,443	708,300	121,900
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
XIII.—Post Office	1,438,589	7,766	...	...	1,446,355	1,483,900	7,500
XIV.—Telegraph	900,927	415	12,545	5,448	919,335	922,500	...
XV.—Mint	210,046	..		...	210,046	326,400	...
TOTAL	2,549,562	8,181	12,545	5,448	2,575,736	2,732,800	7,500
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	24,153	351,690	...	...	375,843	27,300	349,600
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	39,728	271,509	..	...	311,297	41,300	261,300
XVII.—Police	19,924	361,616	...	...	381,540	18,600	367,900
XVIII.—Marine	90,526	131,888	...	.	222,414	103,100	127,300
XIX.—Education	1,086	210,638	...	...	211,724	1,300	207,400
XX.—Medical	347	59,447	2,309	1,003	63,106	400	62,900
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	10,055	79,452	506	220	90,233	10,000	77,400
TOTAL	185,819	1,466,300	2,815	1,223	1,656,157	202,000	1,453,800
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	165,495	51,728	100,605	43,689	361,517	153,100	45,900
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	26,052	57,356	...	...	83,408	30,900	49,600
XXIV.—Exchange	31,529	...	...	...	31,529	57,800	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	107,839	294,993	12,549	5,449	420,830	94,200	293,200
TOTAL	330,915	404,077	113,154	49,138	897,284	336,000	388,700
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	14,323,729	2,087,875	230	100	16,411,934	14,747,700	1,031,400
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,493,118	...	...		3,493,118	3,260,000	...
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of interest)	31,567	...	995	432	32,994	23,500	...
TOTAL	17,848,414	2,087,875	1,225	532	19,938,046	18,031,200	1,031,400
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	662,793	741,944	...	...	1,404,737	753,900	733,300
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	673,189	...	.	...	673,189	725,600	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	46,337	147,777	...	.	104,114	44,100	147,400
TOTAL	1,382,319	889,721	.	.	2,272,040	1,523,600	880,700
Buildings and Roads—							
XXXI.—Military Works	49,794		..	...	49,794	42,500	..
XXXII.—Civil Works	11,800	526,523	27,197	11,810	577,330	12,100	540,700
TOTAL	61,594	526,523	27,197	11,810	627,124	54,600	540,700
Receipts by Military Department—							
XXXIII.—Army: Effective	653,700	...	35,711	15,291	704,202	673,100	...
Non-effective	65,723	.	7,306	3,173	76,202	59,700	...
TOTAL	719,423	..	42,517	18,464	780,404	732,800	...
TOTAL REVENUES	64,306,187	24,467,173	257,919	112,004	89,143,283	66,423,300	23,259,700

* The columns headed "Exchange" show under the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure which include transactions in England

India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1892-93.			Increase + Decrease— of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1892-93.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1893-94.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1893-94, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1892-93.	Increase + Decrease— of Budget, 1893-94, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1892-93.
				India.						
England.	Exchange.* 1s. 3d.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.* 1s. 2½d.	Total.		
£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
...	...	24,857,600	+ 182,100	16,065,600	9,091,600	...	...	25,157,200	+ 481,700	+ 299,600
...	...	7,966,500	+ 331,900	7,316,200	...	...	...	7,316,200	− 318,400	− 650,300
...	...	8,648,600	+ 103,900	8,556,600	31,200	...	...	8,587,800	+ 43,100	− 60,800
...	...	4,458,200	+ 228,600	1,173,000	3,261,100	...	...	4,434,100	+ 204,500	− 24,100
...	..	5,203,600	+ 101,200	3,898,500	1,247,400	...	...	5,145,900	+ 43,500	− 57,700
...	...	3,645,700	+ 22,600	4,800	3,702,300	...	...	3,707,100	+ 84,000	+ 61,400
...	...	1,616,800	− 75,000	1,648,700	16,500	...	...	1,665,200	− 26,600	+ 48,400
...	...	1,683,100	+ 37,900	966,200	721,000	...	...	1,687,200	+ 42,000	+ 4,100
...	...	1,627,600	+ 60,400	913,600	675,200	...	...	1,588,800	+ 21,600	− 38,800
...	...	430,700	+ 38,500	216,200	213,100	...	..	429,300	+ 37,100	− 1,400
...	...	798,600	+ 36,500	771,700	...	...	...	771,700	+ 9,600	− 26,900
		60,937,000	+ 1,068,000	41,531,100	18,959,400	...	..	60,490,500	+ 622,100	− 446,500
24,000	14,400	868,600	− 42,400	721,600	139,500	20,000	12,500	893,600	− 17,400	+ 25,000
...	...	1,491,400	− 7,000	1,531,400	7,400	...	...	1,538,800	+ 40,400	+ 47,400
9,500	5,700	937,700	+ 45,100	942,500	.	5,500	3,500	951,500	+ 58,900	+ 13,800
...	...	326,400	+ 99,400	230,500	...	.	...	230,500	+ 3,500	− 95,900
9,500	5,700	2,755,500	+ 137,500	2,704,400	7,400	5,500	3,500	2,720,800	+ 102,800	− 34,700
...	...	376,900	+ 12,400	23,800	353,400	...	.	377,200	+ 12,700	+ 300
...	...	302,600	− 8,000	45,300	267,000	..	..	312,300	+ 1,700	+ 9,700
...	...	386,500	+ 20,000	15,200	355,600	.	...	370,800	+ 4,300	− 15,700
...	.	230,400	+ 10,900	86,000	126,600	...	...	212,600	− 6,900	− 17,800
...	..	208,700	− 4,800	1,500	210,200	...	.	211,700	− 1,800	+ 3,000
2,600	1,600	67,500	+ 3,300	500	62,500	2,000	1,300	66,300	+ 2,100	− 1,200
500	300	88,200	+ 11,200	7,700	76,400	300	200	84,600	+ 7,600	− 3,600
3,100	1,900	1,660,800	+ 45,000	180,000	1,451,700	2,300	1,500	1,635,500	+ 19,700	− 25,300
101,000	60,600	360,600	+ 6,700	144,000	43,500	97,900	61,400	346,800	− 7,100	− 13,800
...	..	80,500	+ 6,500	32,400	50,400	.	...	82,800	+ 8,800	+ 2,300
...	.	57,800	− 120,700	180,000	...	..		180,000	+ 1,500	+ 122,200
7,600	4,500	399,500	+ 46,000	86,100	283,100	2,500	1,600	373,300	+ 19,800	− 26,200
108,600	65,100	898,400	− 61,500	442,500	377,000	100,400	63,000	982,900	+ 23,000	+ 84,500
200	100	15,779,400	+ 235,500	15,238,200	1,053,000	200	100	16,291,500	+ 747,600	+ 512,100
...	...	3,260,000		3,235,000	...	...	...	3,235,000	− 25,000	− 25,000
800	500	24,800	− 4,000	23,600	...	1,000	600	25,200	− 3,600	+ 400
1,000	600	19,064,200	+ 231,500	18,496,800	1,053,000	1,200	700	19,551,700	+ 719,000	+ 487,500
...	...	1,487,200	+ 164,000	628,700	695,000		...	1,323,700	+ 500	− 163,500
..	...	725,600	+ 21,200	815,600	.	...	..	815,600	+ 111,200	+ 90,000
...	..	191,500	+ 2,400	46,300	152,100	...	...	198,400	+ 9,300	+ 6,900
...	...	2,404,300	+ 187,600	1,490,600	847,100	.	...	2,337,700	+ 121,000	− 66,600
...	...	42,500	+ 400	42,700	...	...	...	42,700	+ 600	+ 200
27,400	16,400	596,600	+ 32,300	12,400	521,800	28,900	18,100	581,200	+ 16,900	− 15,400
27,400	16,400	639,100	+ 32,700	55,100	521,800	28,900	18,100	623,900	+ 17,500	− 15,200
29,000	17,400	719,500	+ 46,800	651,000	.	26,200	16,400	693,600	+ 20,900	− 25,900
8,800	5,300	73,800	+ 7,500	60,900	..	9,000	5,600	75,500	+ 9,200	+ 1,700
37,800	22,700	793,300	+ 54,300	711,900	...	35,200	22,000	769,100	+ 30,100	− 24,200
211,400	126,800	90,021,200	+ 1,653,300	66,334,000	23,356,900	193,500	121,300	90,005,700	+ 1,637,800	− 15,500

* Exchange charges calculated in accordance with the average Rate obtained or estimated to be obtained for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold during the year.

B.—*Statement of the Expenditure chargeable on the*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1891-92. India. Imperial.	ACCOUNTS, 1891-92. India. Provincial and Local.	ACCOUNTS, 1891-92. England.	ACCOUNTS, 1891-92. Exchange.* 1s. 4·733d.	ACCOUNTS, 1891-92. TOTAL.	REVISED. India. Imperial.	REVISED. India. Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	179,543	74,810	......	......	254,353	183,300	74,600
2.—Assignments and Compensations	571,725	960,135	......	......	1,531,860	540,000	977,500
Charges in respect of Collection, viz.:—							
3.—Land Revenue	356,551	3,477,542	720	313	3,835,126	370,400	3,584,700
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,860,772	......	726	315	1,861,813	1,593,900	...
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	443,444	14,514	750	326	459,034	398,800	65,400
6.—Stamps	669	88,862	34,105	14,811	138,447	−25,800	116,000
7.—Excise	142,120	47,901	53	23	190,097	147,400	46,700
8.—Provincial Rates	......	58,703	......	......	58,703	...	58,300
9.—Customs	52,262	84,052	34	15	136,363	52,600	87,200
10.—Assessed Taxes	15,327	14,250	......	......	29,577	15,200	15,200
11.—Forest	394,809	448,053	742	322	843,926	494,900	398,000
12.—Registration	104,386	103,477	......	......	207,863	106,600	105,500
TOTAL	4,121,608	5,372,299	37,130	16,125	9,547,162	3,877,300	5,529,100
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt† other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works	−22,177	76,545	2,639,288	1,146,144	3,839,800	−162,300	95,900
14.—Interest on other Obligations	472,820	2,474	57	25	475,376	512,700	3,200
TOTAL	450,643	79,019	2,639,345	1,146,169	4,315,176	350,400	99,100
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
15.—Post Office	1,242,030	113,179	96,321	41,829	1,493,359	1,281,300	114,500
16.—Telegraph	611,552	385	158,118	68,665	838,720	635,500	...
17.—Mint	80,809	...	11,365	4,935	97,109	95,800	...
TOTAL	1,934,391	113,564	265,804	115,429	2,429,188	2,012,600	114,500
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	607,194	826,229	249,532	108,362	1,791,317	615,700	856,300
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	109,603	2,729,488	639	277	2,840,007	115,400	2,758,000
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	153,514	746,218	...	..	899,732	157,200	759,200
20.—Police	775,529	3,093,081	...	...	3,868,610	704,300	3,151,700
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	278,821	157,732	133,447	57,951	627,951	332,600	147,400
22.—Education	22,549	1,399,770	1,727	750	1,424,796	23,100	1,420,100
23.—Ecclesiastical	161,014	...	406	176	161,596	167,800	...
24.—Medical	35,808	839,599	6,468	2,809	884,684	38,600	881,300
25.—Political	674,130	56,568	25,806	11,207	767,711	713,600	75,300
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	388,606	155,958	29,893	12,981	587,438	243,800	158,500
TOTAL	3,206,768	10,004,643	447,918	194,513	13,853,842	3,112,100	10,207,800
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	480,189	...	54,223	23,547	557,959	494,600	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	657	...	192,228	83,477	276,362	1,200	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	85,636	762,870	1,726,046	749,557	3,324,109	78,400	794,900
30.—Stationery and Printing	95,890	448,050	41,098	17,847	602,885	85,900	457,000
32.—Miscellaneous	58,497	172,803	37,655	16,352	285,307	50,900	154,700
TOTAL	720,869	1,383,723	2,051,250	890,780	5,046,622	711,000	1,406,600
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	6,187	17,236	...	...	23,423	16,100	60,700
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	484,795	...	...	...	484,795	993,900	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	75,453	...	1,728	750	77,931	57,200	...
36.—Reduction of Debt	682,170	...	...	...	682,170	...	...
TOTAL††	1,248,605	17,236	1,728	750	1,268,319	1,067,200	60,700
Carried over	11,682,884	16,970,484	5,443,175	2,363,766	36,460,309	11,130,600	17,417,800

† The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—

	ACCOUNTS, 1891-92. India.	ACCOUNTS, 1891-92. England.	ACCOUNTS, 1891-92. Exchange.	ACCOUNTS, 1891-92. TOTAL.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above	54,368	2,639,288	1,146,144	3,839,800
Under Railway Revenue Account	3,004,576	1,163,871	505,425	4,673,872
Under Irrigation	1,109,678	......	......	1,109,678
TOTAL	4,168,622	3,803,159	1,651,569	9,623,350

* See foot-note to Statement A.

†† The following further sums, which are included under XXVI and 38 State Railways, are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief:—

	Accounts, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.
Indian Midland Railway	189,057	231,000	[illegible]
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	42,624	133,400	116,700
TOTAL	231,681	[illegible]	[illegible]

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

[Revised?] Estimate, 1892-93.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1893-94.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1893-94, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1892-93.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1893-94, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1892-93.
England.	Exchange.* 1s. 3d.	Total.		India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.* 1s. 2⅞d.	Total.		
£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
...	...	257,900	+ 15,200	158,500	66,400	...	...	224,900	— 17,800	— 33,000
...	...	1,517,500	+ 1,800	505,500	972,400	...	...	1,477,900	— 37,800	— 39,600
600	400	3,956,100	— 74,900	391,500	3,719,800	600	400	4,112,300	+ 81,300	+ 156,200
700	400	1,595,000	— 639,800	2,253,900	...	700	400	2,255,000	+ 20,200	+ 660,000
700	400	465,300	— 32,200	443,000	66,800	600	400	510,800	+ 13,300	+ 45,500
32,000	19,200	141,400	+ 500	—28,400	119,000	39,400	24,700	154,700	+ 13,800	+ 13,300
...	...	194,100	— 12,900	157,900	50,900	...	...	208,800	+ 2,700	+ 14,700
...	...	58,300	— 1,200	...	53,500	...	...	53,500	— 6,000	— 4,800
100	...	139,900	— 2,400	53,000	91,500	200	100	144,800	+ 2,500	+ 4,900
...	...	30,400	— 1,400	16,400	16,000	...	...	32,400	+ 600	+ 2,000
1,700	1,000	895,600	— 74,900	551,300	437,400	900	600	990,200	+ 19,700	+ 94,600
...	...	212,100	— 1,700	111,600	110,400	...	...	222,000	+ 8,200	+ 9,900
35,800	21,400	9,463,600	— 823,000	4,614,200	5,704,100	42,400	26,600	10,387,300	+ 100,700	+ 923,700
2,433,400	1,460,000	3,827,000	+ 356,500	—491,500	111,500	2,394,200	1,501,500	3,515,700	+ 45,200	— 311,300
200	100	516,200	+ 9,600	546,900	3,000	200	100	550,200	+ 43,600	+ 34,000
2,433,600	1,460,100	4,343,200	+ 366,100	55,400	114,500	2,394,400	1,501,600	4,065,900	+ 88,800	— 277,300
94,900	56,900	1,547,600	— 7,800	1,307,400	120,000	98,900	62,000	1,588,300	+ 32,900	+ 40,700
144,800	86,900	867,200	— 10,000	681,000	...	144,900	90,900	916,800	+ 30,600	+ 49,600
11,100	6,700	113,600	— 1,700	93,000	...	6,900	4,300	104,200	— 11,100	— 9,400
250,800	150,500	2,528,400	— 19,500	2,081,400	120,000	250,700	157,200	2,609,300	+ 61,400	+ 80,900
256,200	153,700	1,881,900	+ 50,300	622,800	855,800	248,300	155,700	1,882,600	+ 51,000	+ 700
600	400	2,874,400	+ 13,800	118,100	2,782,400	1,300	800	2,902,600	+ 42,000	+ 28,200
...	...	916,400	+ 7,500	161,100	772,500	...	...	933,600	+ 24,700	+ 17,200
...	...	3,856,000	— 54,000	715,600	3,243,900	600	400	3,960,500	+ 50,500	+ 104,500
301,100	180,700	961,800	+ 181,600	309,400	178,500	217,400	136,300	841,600	+ 61,400	— 120,200
1,700	1,000	1,445,900	— 50,800	25,400	1,487,600	1,500	900	1,515,400	+ 18,700	+ 69,500
300	200	168,300	— 1,000	171,000	...	300	200	171,500	+ 2,200	+ 3,200
9,600	5,800	935,300	+ 4,200	40,100	897,700	7,000	4,400	949,200	+ 18,100	+ 13,900
22,400	13,400	824,700	+ 53,100	734,300	65,800	21,900	13,700	835,700	+ 64,100	+ 11,000
48,200	28,900	479,400	+ 6,900	236,700	171,000	44,000	27,600	479,300	+ 6,800	— 100
640,100	384,100	14,344,100	+ 211,600	3,134,500	10,455,200	542,300	340,000	14,472,000	+ 339,500	+ 127,900
29,700	17,800	542,100	+ 5,900	490,800	...	23,700	14,900	529,400	— 6,800	— 12,700
208,900	125,300	335,400	+ 20,900	900	...	209,000	131,100	341,000	+ 26,500	+ 5,600
1,830,100	1,098,100	3,801,500	+ 303,900	77,600	811,000	1,782,700	1,118,000	3,789,300	+ 291,700	— 12,200
52,600	31,600	627,100	+ 50,300	84,300	462,500	54,300	34,000	635,100	+ 58,300	+ 8,000
29,600	17,800	253,000	+ 7,200	34,800	166,700	25,700	16,100	243,300	— 2,500	— 9,700
2,150,900	1,290,600	5,559,100	+ 388,200	688,400	1,440,200	2,095,400	1,314,100	5,538,100	+ 367,200	— 21,000
...	...	76,800	— 53,200	...	40,500	...	...	40,500	— 89,500	— 36,300
...	...	993,900	— 17,800	1,054,300	...	...	...	1,054,300	+ 42,600	+ 60,400
3,600	2,200	63,000	— 2,000	65,000	...	...	...	65,000	...	+ 2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3,600	2,200	1,133,700	— 73,000	1,119,300	40,500	...	..	1,159,800	— 46,900	+ 26,100
5,514,800	3,308,900	37,372,100	+ 50,400	11,693,200	17,874,500	5,325,200	3,339,500	38,232,400	+ 910,700	+ 860,300

Revised Estimate, 1892-93.				Budget Estimate, 1893-94.			
India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
—66,400	2,433,400	1,460,000	3,827,000	—380,000	2,394,200	1,501,500	3,515,700
[illegible]	[illegible]	722,300	5,123,100	3,340,700	1,215,000	761,900	5,317,600
1,138,000	...	...	1,138,900	1,168,300	...	...	1,168,300
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,609,200	2,263,400	10,001,600

and Insurance as representing the Net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies :—

B.—*STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on the*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1891-92.					REVISED	
	INDIA.		England.	Exchange.* 1s. 4·733d.	TOTAL.	INDIA.	
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward	11,682,884	16,970,484	5,443,175	2,363,766	36,460,309	11,130,600	17,417,800
37.—Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	163,233	...	...	163,233	158,500	134,400
Railway Revenue Account—							
38.—State Railways: Working Expenses	6,896,441	1,318,039	...	...	8,214,480	7,448,900	353,500
Interest on Debt	2,480,038	505,123	1,005,952	436,847	4,427,960	2,937,700	210,500
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	1,693,388	735,375	2,428,763	...	...
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	...	...	157,919	68,578	226,497	...	...
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	26,854	...	681,758	296,062	1,004,674	30,500	...
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	756,916	...	...	...	756,916	612,000	...
Interest	37,171	...	2,114,159	918,100	3,069,430	2,800	...
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	18,924	14,206	...	...	33,130	15,000	16,900
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	80,223	11,837	..	...	92,060	—10,100	...
TOTAL	10,296,567	1,849,205	5,653,176	2,454,962	20,253,910	11,036,800	580,900
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	384,038	377,407	...	...	761,445	403,800	386,800
Interest on Debt	589,580	520,098	...	...	1,109,678	606,300	532,600
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	358,977	714,794	87	38	1,073,896	413,300	638,400
TOTAL	1,332,595	1,612,299	87	38	2,945,019	1,423,400	1,557,800
Buildings and Roads—							
44.—Military Works	1,199,627	...	10,382	4,509	1,214,518	1,124,900	...
45.—Civil Works	739,218	4,112,876	99,103	43,037	4,994,234	665,900	3,932,600
TOTAL	1,938,845	4,112,876	109,485	47,546	6,208,752	1,790,800	3,932,600
Army Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	14,800,287	..	2,410,443	1,046,765	18,257,495	14,573,000	...
Non-Effective	940,775	...	2,149,070	933,261	4,023,106	949,200	...
TOTAL	15,741,062	...	4,559,513	1,980,026	22,280,601	15,522,200	...
Special Defence Works—							
47.—Special Defence Works	304,710	...	209,263	90,875	604,848	279,300	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	41,296,663	24,708,097	15,974,699	6,937,213	88,916,672	41,341,600	23,623,500
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	..	+178,637	...	...	+178,637	...	+100,500
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances		—419,561	...	...	—419,561	...	—464,300
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	...	24,467,173	...	...	88,675,748	...	23,259,700

	ACCOUNTS, 1891-92.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—				
Capital Outlay, Railways and Irrigation Works—				
48.—State Railways	1,530,690	864,309	375,337	2,770,336
49.—Irrigation Works	716,830	8,948	3,886	729,664
TOTAL	2,247,520	873,257	379,223	3,500,000

* See foot-note to Statement A.

Revenues of India, in India and in England—continued.

ESTIMATE, 1892-93.			Increase + Decrease— of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1892-93.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1893-94.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1893-94, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1892-93.	Increase + Decrease— of Budget, 1893-94, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1892-93.
				India.						
England.	Exchange* 1s 3d.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange 1s. 2⅞d.	Total.		
£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
5,514,800	3,308,900	37,372,100	+ 50,400	11,693,200	17,874,500	5,325,200	3,339,500	38,232,400	+ 910,700	+ 860,300
...	...	292,900	− 8,600	...	75,100	...	...	75,100	− 226,400	− 217,800
...	...	7,802,400	− 76,400	7,719,300	368,200	...	...	8,087,500	+ 208,700	+ 285,100
1,017,000	610,200	4,775,400	+ 108,400	3,108,600	212,700	998,100	625,900	4,945,300	+ 278,300	+ 169,900
1,696,600	1,018,000	2,714,600	+ 169,700	...	...	1,699,700	1,065,900	2,765,600	+ 220,700	+ 51,000
205,200	123,100	328,300	− 1,400	...	...	216,900	136,000	352,900	+ 23,200	+ 24,600
659,200	395,500	1,085,200	+ 59,600	32,000	...	678,800	425,700	1,136,500	+ 110,900	+ 51,300
...	...	612,000	+ 12,000	613,200	...	...	...	613,200	+ 13,200	+ 1,200
2,145,300	1,287,200	3,435,300	+ 179,000	2,600	...	2,154,900	1,351,400	3,508,900	+ 252,600	+ 73,600
...	...	31,900	− 13,000	14,200	14,200	...	...	28,400	− 16,500	− 3,500
...	...	− 10,100	− 70,100	107,500	...	...	..	107,500	+ 47,500	+ 117,600
5,723,300	3,434,000	20,775,000	+ 367,800	11,597,400	595,100	5,748,400	3,604,900	21,545,800	+ 1,138,600	+ 770,800
...	...	790,600	+ 19,600	398,400	377,700	...	...	776,100	+ 5,100	− 14,500
...	...	1,138,900	...	631,300	537,000	...	...	1,168,300	+ 29,400	+ 29,400
700	400	1,052,800	+ 43,200	319,600	595,400	400	300	915,700	− 93,900	− 137,100
700	400	2,982,300	+ 62,800	1,349,300	1,510,100	400	300	2,860,100	− 59,400	− 122,200
40,800	24,500	1,190,200	+ 6,400	1,184,700	..	9,200	5,800	1,190,700	+ 15,900	+ 9,500
86,700	52,000	4,737,200	+ 900	693,800	4,053,300	88,400	55,400	4,890,900	+ 154,600	+ 153,700
127,500	76,500	5,927,400	+ 7,300	1,878,500	4,053,300	97,600	61,200	6,090,600	+ 170,500	+ 163,200
2,635,3?2	1,581,200	18,789,500	+ 1,111,300	14,750,200	...	2,244,100	1,407,300	18,401,600	+ 723,400	− 387,900
2,387,000	1,432,200	4,768,400	+ 548,100	943,300	...	2,253,400	1,313,100	4,609,800	+ 389,500	− 158,600
5,022,300	3,013,400	23,557,900	+ 1,659,400	15,693,500	...	4,497,500	2,820,400	23,011,400	+ 1,112,900	− 546,500
175,000	105,000	559,300	− 55,200	252,300	...	174,700	109,600	536,600	− 77,900	− 22,700
16,563,600	9,938,200	91,466,900	+ 2,083,900	42,464,200	24,168,100	15,843,800	9,935,900	92,352,000	+ 2,969,000	+ 885,100
		+ 100,500								
		− 464,300			− 751,200	...		− 751,200	...	
...	...	91,103,100		..	23,356,900	...	...	91,600,800	...	

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1892-93.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1893-94.			
India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
1,727,900	1,068,000	640,800	3,436,700	925,900	1,151,800	722,300	2,800,000
536,900	8,200	4,900	550,000	735,700	8,800	5,500	750,000
2,264,800	1,076,200	645,700	3,986,700	1,661,600	1,160,600	727,800	3,550,000

* See foot-note to Statement A.

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Accounts, 1891-92.			Revised Estimate, 1892-93.			Budget Estimate, 1893-94.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.
Revenue (from Statement A)	88,773,360	257,919	89,031,279	89,683,000	211,400	89,894,400	89,690,900	193,500	89,884,400
Exchange added to Revenue	112,004	...	112,004	126,800	..	126,800	121,300	...	121,300
Total	88,885,364	257,919	89,143,283	89,809,800	211,400	90,021,200	89,812,200	193,500	90,005,700
Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
3 p. c. Stock	...	4,600,000		...	1,300,000		...	1,300,000	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan	7	...		...	...		3,000,000	...	
Loan from Rampur State	...	...		250,000	...		220,000	...	
Total	7	4,600,000	4,600,007	250,000	1,300,000	1,550,000	3,220,000	1,300,000	4,520,000
Net			3,038,293			0			3,265,800
Unfunded Debt—									
Treasury Notes	2,300	.		1,000	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	135,381	..		135,400	...		136,900	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	3,844,903	...		4,209,500	...		4,080,900	...	
Total	3,982,584	...	3,982,584	4,345,900	..	4,345,900	4,217,800	...	4,217,800
Net			899,359			1,056,100			882,200
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	178,637	...		100,500	..		...	...	
Appropriation for reduction of Debt	682,170	...		...	...		...	...	
Excluded Local Funds	770,194	...		759,500	...		760,500	...	
Political and Railway Funds	359,583	...		323,400	...		319,200	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	..	...		4,500	...		9,100	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	16,306,558	...		15,907,800	...		15,492,200	...	
Advances	8,316,775	3,196		14,646,200	4,500		14,353,200	4,200	
Suspense Accounts	132,151	...		19,500	...		51,200	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	722,553	...		915,000	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	147,661	2,051		55,000	....		202,400	...	
Total	27,616,282	5,247	27,621,529	32,731,400	4,500	32,735,900	31,187,800	4,200	31,192,000
Net			1,480,280			454,100			0
Carried over	120,484,237	4,863,166		127,137,100	1,515,900		128,437,800	1,497,700	

of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	Accounts, 1891-92.			Revised Estimate, 1892-93.			Budget Estimate, 1893-94.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	66,004,760	15,974,699	81,979,459	64,965,100	16,563,600	81,528,700	66,572,300	15,843,800	82,416,100
Exchange, charged as Expenditure	6,937,213	...	6,937,213	9,938,200	...	9,938,200	9,935,900	...	9,935,900
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	178,637	...	178,637	100,500	...	100,500	...	...	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	*419,561*	...	*419,561*	*464,300*	...	*464,300*	*751 200*	...	*751,200*
Total	72,701,049	15,974,699	88,675,748	74,539,500	16,563,600	91,103,100	75,757,000	15,843,800	91,600,800
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	2,247,520	873,257		2,264,800	1,076,200		1,661,600	1,160,600	
Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	379,223	...		645,700	...		727,800	...	
Total	2,626,743	873,257	3,500,000	2,910,500	1,076,200	3,986,700	2,389,400	1,160,600	3,550,000
Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 5 p. c. Stock	...	...		...	400		...	...	
India 4 p. c. Stock	...	4,262		...	500		...	...	
India 3½ p. c. Debentures	...	1,386,000		...	...		...	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Debentures	...	31,000		...	1,770,300		...	729,000	
South Indian Railway Debentures	...	86,100		...	150,000		...	520,200	
Rupee Debt—									
4½ p. c. Loans	6,100	...		3,200	...		3,800	..	
4 p. c. Loans	43,946	...		...	...				
Provincial Debentures	4,200	...		1,800	...		1,000	...	
Stock Notes	106	...		...	...		200	...	
Total	54,352	1,507,362	1,561,714	5,000	1,921,200	1,926,200	5,000	1,249,200	1,254,200
Net			o			376,200			o
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	138	...		200	...		200	...	
Treasury Notes	700	...		500	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	88,657	...		92,200	...		93,000	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	2,993,730	...		3,196,900	...		3,242,400	...	
Total	3,083,225	...	3,083,225	3,289,800	...	3,289,800	3,335,600	...	3,335,600
Net			o			o			o
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	419,561	...		464,300	...		751,200	...	
Excluded Local Funds	757,366	...		753,700	...		752,600	...	
Political and Railway Funds	369,248	...		328,900	...		313,700	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	15,935,179	...		15,732,100	...		15,541,800	...	
Advances	8,219,108	2,594		14,869,400	4,200		14,356,400	2,000	
Suspense Accounts	141,254	...		51,800	...		22,300	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	...	...		..	...		482,800	...	
Miscellaneous	265,233	706		76,800	600		55,000	..	
Total	26,137,949	3,300	26,141,249	32,277,000	4,800	32,281,800	32,275,800	2,000	32,277,800
Net			o			o			1,085,800
Carried over	104,603,318	18,358,618		113,021,800	19,565,800		113,762,800	18,255,600	

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Accounts, 1891-92.			Revised Estimate, 1892-93.			Budget Estimate, 1893-94.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.
Brought forward	120,484,237	4,863,166		127,137,100	1,515,900		128,437,800	1,497,700	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	128,662	...	128,662	102,300	...	102,300	714,000	...	714,000
Net			0			0			564,400
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	261,135	...	261,135	310,000	...	310,000	332,000	...	332,000
Net			0			0			0
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—									
On account of Subscribed Capital	180,837	1,082,605		...	1,538,600		...	1,420,000	
Repayments	1,200,961	8,001		1,175,800	9,100		1,222,900	...	
Total	1,381,798	1,090,606	2,472,404	1,175,800	1,547,700	2,723,500	1,222,900	1,420,000	2,642,900
Net			0			626,500			0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	17,365,788	...		18,100,000	...		19,100,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	69,071	...		...	..		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	651,843	...		630,200	...		643,000	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	891,797	...		988,900	...		874,500	...	
Telegraph	37,845	...		57,500	...		36,600	...	
Guaranteed Railways	3,733,896	...		3,575,200	...		3,498,700	...	
Public Works	...	...		408,300	...		...	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Marine	215,703	...		203,700	...		214,600	...	
Military	14,292,281	...		14,113,600	...		14,314,800	...	
Public Works	618,941	...		301,700	...		72,900	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	1,184,038	188,287		1,372,400	194,600		1,529,200	136,000	
Total	39,061,203	188,287	39,249,490	39,751,500	194,600	39,946,100	40,284,300	136,000	40,420,300
Net			116,140			649,500			0
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	16,093,854	16,093,854	...	17,200,000	17,200,000	...	18,700,000	18,700,000
Total Receipts	161,317,035	22,235,913		168,476,700	20,458,200		170,991,000	21,753,700	
Opening Balance	17,876,244	3,835,050		17,287,005	4,122,626		15,204,205	2,602,826	
GRAND TOTAL	179,193,279	26,070,963		185,763,705	24,580,826		186,195,205	24,356,526	

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 23rd March 1893.

H. G. COWIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

of the Government of India, in India and in England—continued.

	Accounts, 1891-92.			Revised Estimate, 1892-93.			Budget Estimate, 1893-94.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Brought forward	104,603,318	18,358,618		113,021,800	19,505,800		113,762,800	18,255,600	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	617,449	...	617,449	442,800	...	442,800	149,600	...	149,600
Net			**488,787**			**340,500**			**0**
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	726,540	...	726,540	812,200	...	812,200	608,200	...	608,200
Net			**465,405**			**502,200**			**276,200**
Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—									
For discharge of Debentures	...	1,424,900		...	...		...	1,140,000	
For Expenditure	1,119,600	1,074,296		1,146,400	950,600		1,599,300	1,469,200	
Total	1,119,600	2,499,196	3,618,796	1,146,400	950,600	2,097,000	1,599,300	2,609,200	4,208,500
Net			**1,146,392**			**0**			**1,565,600**
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	17,349,302	..		18,100,000	...		19,100,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		1,500	...		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	661,930	...		630,200	...		643,000	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	891,795	..		988,900	...		874,500	...	
Telegraph	39,340	...		57,500	...		36,600	...	
Guaranteed Railways	3,736,325	...		3,575,200	...		3,498,700	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Marine	214,811	...		203,700	...		214,600		
Military	14,292,281	...		14,113,600	...		14,314,800	...	
Public Works	685,907	...		...	...		72,900	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	171,136	1,090,523		164,400	1,461,600		155,000	1,519,200	
Total	38,042,827	1,090,523	39,133,350	37,835,000	1,461,600	39,296,600	38,910,100	1,519,200	40,429,300
Net			**0**			**0**			**9,000**
Secretary of State's Bills paid	16,796,540	...	16,796,540	17,301,300	...	17,301,300	18,522,100	...	**18,522,100**
Total Disbursements	161,906,274	21,948,337		170,559,500	21,978,000		173,552,100	22,384,000	
Closing Balance	17,287,005	4,122,626		15,204,205	2,602,826		12,643,105	1,972,526	
GRAND TOTAL	179,193,279	26,070,963		185,763,705	24,580,826		186,195,205	24,356,526	

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Contracts.*

Provincial and Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Accounts, 1891-92.										
Balance at end of 1890-91	13,062	265,263	395,513	122,159	436,697	578,795	483,505	1,308,976	820,867	4,424,837
Added in 1891-92	...	25,218	89,112	42,527	...	21,780	[illegible]	...	...	178,637
Spent in 1891-92	42	...	...	...	34,508	...	10,510	340,872	33,629	419,561
Balance at end of 1891-92	13,020	290,481	484,625	164,686	402,189	600,575	472,995	968,104	787,238	4,183,913
Revised Estimate, 1892-93.										
Balance at end of 1891-92 (by Accounts).	13,020	290,481	484,625	164,686	402,189	600,575	472,995	968,104	787,238	4,183,913
Added in 1892-93	...	...	(*a*)74,500	...	...	26,000	...	...	...	100,500
Spent in 1892-93	800	40,600	(*b*)2,200	26,600	39,000	...	112,000	172,800	70,300	464,300
Balance at end of 1892-93	12,220	249,881	556,925	138,086	363,189	626,575	360,995	795,304	716,938	3,820,113
Budget Estimate, 1893-94.										
Balance at end of 1892-93 (by Revised Estimate).	12,220	249,881	556,925	138,086	363,189	626,575	360,995	795,304	716,938	3,820,113
Spent in 1893-94	600	89,900	104,200	74,700	45,200	50,500	64,800	190,400	130,900	751,200
Balance at end of 1893-94	11,620	159,981	452,725	63,386	317,989	576,075	296,195	604,904	586,038	3,068,913

(*a*) Lower Burma. (*b*) Upper Burma.

H. G. COWIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 23rd March 1893.

E.—*Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure—England and India.*

Net Revenue.

	Accounts, 1891-92.					Revised Estimate, 1892-93.					Budget Estimate, 1893-94.				
	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Land Revenue	23,965,774	64,490	23,901,284	3,835,126	20,066,158	24,857,600	57,100	24,800,500	3,956,100	20,844,400	25,157,200	56,000	25,101,200	4,112,300	20,988,900
Opium	8,012,380	12	8,012,368	1,861,813	6,150,555	7,966,500	200	7,966,300	1,595,000	6,371,300	7,316,200	100	7,316,100	2,255,000	5,061,100
Salt	8,036,182	38,112	8,598,070	459,034	8,139,036	8,648,000	33,900	8,614,700	465,300	8,140,400	8,587,800	37,000	8,550,800	510,800	8,040,000
Stamps	4,262,156	47,198	4,214,958	138,447	4,076,511	4,458,200	48,600	4,409,600	141,400	4,268,200	4,434,100	46,900	4,387,200	154,700	4,232,500
Excise	5,117,264	30,355	5,086,909	190,097	4,896,812	5,203,000	30,200	5,173,400	194,100	4,979,300	5,145,900	22,100	5,123,800	208,800	4,915,000
Provincial Rates	3,502,837	5,463	3,497,374	58,703	3,438,671	3,645,700	8,300	3,637,400	58,300	3,579,100	3,707,100	5,100	3,702,000	53,500	3,648,500
Customs	1,701,288	46,977	1,654,311	136,363	1,517,948	1,616,800	59,200	1,557,600	139,900	1,417,700	1,665,200	41,200	1,624,000	144,800	1,479,200
Assessed Taxes	1,652,823	14,726	1,638,097	29,577	1,608,520	1,683,100	16,700	1,666,400	30,400	1,636,000	1,687,200	12,800	1,674,400	32,400	1,642,000
Forest	1,490,582	5,657	1,484,925	843,926	640,999	1,627,600	2,600	1,625,000	895,600	729,400	1,588,800	2,800	1,586,000	990,200	595,800
Registration	399,802	1,363	398,139	207,563	190,576	430,700	1,100	429,600	212,100	217,500	429,300	900	428,400	222,000	206,400
Tributes from Native States	775,961	...	775,961	..	775,961	798,600		798,600	..	798,600	771,700	...	771,700	...	771,700
	59,517,049	254,353	59,262,696	7,760,949	51,501,747	60,937,000	257,900	60,679,100	7,688,200	52,990,900	60,490,500	224,900	60,265,600	8,684,500	51,581,100
Deduct—Assignments and Compensations					1,531,860					1,517,500					1,477,900
Total Net Revenue					49,969,887					51,473,400					50,103,200

Net Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1891-92.			Revised Estimate, 1892-93.			Budget Estimate, 1893-94.		
	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Interest	4,315,176	879,443	3,435,733	4,343,200	868,600	3,474,600	4,065,900	893,600	3,172,300
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,429,188	2,575,736	−140,548	2,528,400	2,755,500	− 227,100	2,609,300	2,720,800	−111,500
Civil Departments	13,853,842	1,656,157	12,197,685	14,344,100	1,660,800	12,683,300	14,472,000	1,635,500	12,836,500
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	5,046,622	897,284	4,149,338	5,559,100	898,400	4,660,700	5,538,100	982,900	4,555,200
Famine Relief and Insurance	1,268,319	...	1,268,319	1,133,700	...	1,133,700	1,159,800	......	1,159,800
Construction of Rys. (charged against Rev. in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	163,233	...	163,233	292,900	...	292,900	75,100	.. ...	75,100
Railway Revenue Account	20,253,910	19,938,046	315,864	20,775,000	19,064,200	1,710,800	21,545,800	19,551,700	1,994,100
Irrigation	2,945,019	2,272,040	672,979	2,982,300	2,404,300	578,000	2,860,100	2,337,700	522,400
Buildings and Roads	6,208,752	627,124	5,581,628	5,027,400	639,100	5,288,300	6,090,600	623,900	5,466,700
Army Services	22,280,601	780,404	21,500,197	23,557,900	793,300	22,764,600	23,011,400	769,100	22,242,300
Special Defence Works	604,848		604,848	559,300	...	559,300	536,600	......	536,600
	79,369,510	29,626,234	49,743,276	82,003,300	29,084,200	52,919,100	81,964,700	29,515,200	52,449,500
Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits	+178,637 −419,561	...	− 240,924	+100,500 −464,300		−363,800	−751,200		−751,200
Total Net Expenditure			49,502,352			52,555,300			51,698,300
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)			+467,535			−1,081,900			−1,595,100
			49,969,887			51,473,400			50,103,200

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 23rd March 1893.

H. G. COWIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

Summary of Financial Statement, 1893-94.

THE Financial Statement was presented to the Legislative Council to-day, and is puhlished in a *Gazette Extraordinary*.

The Accounts of 1891-92 have closed with a surplus of Rx. 467,000.

In the Revised Estimates for 1892-93 the Revenue is estimated at Rx. 90,021,200 and the Expenditure at Rx. 91,103,100, giving a deficit of Rx. 1,081,900.

The fall in the rate of Exchange during the year below 1*s*. 4*d*., the rate taken in the Budget, has added Rx. 1,635,300 to the Expenditure, and there has also been a considerable increase of sterling expenditure, and of expenditure on the Army in India. On the other side of the account, there has been an increase of net Opium Revenue in India to the extent of Rx. 971,900 and a large and satisfactory growth of general Revenue. The unfavourable influences outweigh the favourable, and instead of the surplus of Rx. 146,600 shown in the Budget, a deficit of Rx. 1,081,900 is expected. It is explained that the large increase in net Opium Revenue is due to an unfavourable season and a poor opium crop. The payments for crude opium have consequently been less than the Estimate, and the selling price of Bengal opium has largely risen owing to reduction from 1st October of the quantity sold monthly.

In the Budget for 1893-94 the Revenue is estimated at Rx. 90,005,700 and the Expenditure at Rx. 91,600,800, giving a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100.

The rate of Exchange is taken at 1*s*. 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d*., and the fall in the rate of Exchange adds Rx. 1,989,400 directly and Rx. 240,000 indirectly to the Expenditure, making a total addition to Expenditure of Rx. 2,229,400. There is also, as compared with the Budget figures of 1892-93, some addition to Expenditure on the Army in India, and some reduction in net Opium Revenue.

Among the influences which have favourably affected the Estimates of 1893-94 are an increase of ordinary Revenue of Rx. 647,700, some improvement in net RailwayReceipts, and some reduction in net sterling Expenditure and in ordinary Expenditure in India.

It is explained that the fall in the rate of exchange has in two years added Rx. 4,142,400 to the Expenditure, and that the future of Indian finance at the present time depends on the course of Exchange.

Although the Government of India are most unwilling to budget for a deficit, it is considered inexpedient to take measures for the restoration of financial equilibrium until the Home Government have received the Report of Lord Herschell's Committee and given their decision on the Indian Currency question.

It is clearly shown that any measures which could be adopted at the present moment must be either inadequate or unnecessary, and it is stated that the decision on the currency question cannot be much longer delayed. Sir David Barbour appeals to all persons who have taken part in the disputes on the currency question to put aside personal feeling in the matter, to accept whatever decision may now be given, and to endeavour loyally to carry it into effect. He

adds that he is willing to take this course himself, though he still prefers a settlement of the question by International agreement, and hopes that it may be possible to secure it at some future time.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of the present day he repeats his former opinion that the resources of India are adequate to her wants, but on the condition that the measures of the Government of India are taken in good time, are regulated by prudence and forethought, and are carried into effect with strict regard to economy.

The Estimates of 1893-94 provide Rx. 3,550,000 for Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue as well as Rx. 1,119,300 under the Famine Grant for construction of Railways and Canals.

It is expected that a loan of Rx. 3,000,000 will be raised in India during the year, but no pledge is given.

It is announced under the usual reserve that the Secretary of State will probably draw bills for £18,700,000 during the coming year, and will raise a loan for £1,300,000 for discharge of Railway debentures.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1893.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 10th March 1893.

No. 17-*I. E.*—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order:—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE STEWART WHITE, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., V.C., British Service, Commanding the Quetta District.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

1 A

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 4th March, 1893.

No. 329 G.—Surgeon-Major D. ffrench-Mullen, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Residency Surgeon in Meywar, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Ajmere and Medical Officer of the Merwara Battalion.

Surgeon-Major P. D. Pank, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Civil Surgeon of Bikanir, is appointed to be Residency Surgeon in Meywar.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. ffrench-Mullen, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, is confirmed in the appointment of Civil Surgeon of Bikanir.

Surgeon-Captain R Shore, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is appointed to be Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps. Surgeon-Captain Shore will continue to officiate as Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force, and of the Harowtee and Tonk Political Agency.

The above orders will take effect from the date on which Surgeon-Major D. ffrench-Mullen assumes charge of his new appointment.

The 9th March, 1893.

No. 358-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Haji Muhammad Abdul Aziz Badshah Sahib Effendi as Consul for Turkey at Madras.

No. 365-G.—Khan Bahadur Saiyad Shams-ud-din Ali Khan, an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as a Special Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the 30th December, 1892, and until further orders.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 10th March, 1893

No 518, dated 6th March 1879, paragraph VI, Rules 13 to 16.
No. 927, dated 4th May 1888.
No 2640, dated 3rd October 1888
No. 1541, dated 29th August 1889.
No 2401, dated 16th December 1889.
No. 878, dated 8th May 1891.

No. 321.—IN exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), and in supersession, as regards both Upper and Lower Burma, of Home Department Notifications marginally cited, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to determine the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which licenses to possess arms, ammunition, and military stores, and to go armed, in Burma may be granted :—

RULES.

13. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities, and to go armed for purposes of sport or protection or display, may be granted by the District Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, in Form VIII of the forms appended to the rules issued with the Notification of the Government of India, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879. For each such license a fee of four annas per weapon shall be paid. Such a license authorizes its holder to carry the arms described in the license on occasions when they may reasonably be required for the purposes named in the license. But the holder, unless specially authorized by the Magistrate, must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, *pwès*, or other public assemblages. Licenses granted under this rule may be counter-signed by the Commissioner of a division for any one or more districts of his division, and shall then be valid for the district or districts specified by the Commissioner. Such licenses, on countersignature by a Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, shall be valid for any divisions or districts specified by such Secretary.

14. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition, and to go armed, may be granted by the District Magistrate in Form A to persons living in fenced or stockaded villages, subject to the conditions endorsed on Form A and on payment of a fee of four annas for each license.

15. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition, and to go armed, may be granted in special cases by the District Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the division, in Form B, to circle thugyis and village headmen who require arms for their protection but are not able to fulfil the conditions of licenses in Form A. Such licenses shall be granted subject to the conditions endorsed on Form B and on payment of a fee of four annas for each license.

16. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition, and to go armed, may be granted by the District Magistrate in Form C to persons employed in forests, who require arms for their protection but are not eligible for licenses in Form A. Such licenses shall be granted subject to the conditions endorsed on Form C and on payment of a fee of four annas for each license.

16A. Licenses in Form D to possess arms and ammunition, and to go armed, may be granted only to residents in the Mergui and Salween Districts and in the Hill Tracts of Northern Arakan, by the District Magistrate, subject to the conditions endorsed on Form D and on payment of a fee of four annas for each license.

16B. Licenses to possess military stores, other than lead, may be granted by the District Magistrate in Form X of the forms appended to the rules issued with the Notification of the Government of India, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879.

Licenses to possess lead in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the District Magistrate to be *bonâ fide* required for manufacturing or industrial purposes, other than the manufacture of ammunition, may be granted by the District Magistrate in the said Form X.

Licenses under this rule shall be granted subject to the conditions endorsed on the said form, and shall be granted without payment of any fee.

FORM A.

License to possess Arms or Ammunition in fenced or stockaded villages in Burma and to go armed.

(Fee—Four annas, payable in stamps.)

Name, father's name, age, race and residence of license-holder.	Distinguishing marks of license-holder	Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license.	Description and number of weapons and quantity of ammunition covered by license.	District or place within which license is valid.	Purpose for which granted.	Date on which license expires.
						The 31st March 189 .

The ______ *of* ______ *189* .

Seal.

(*Signature*)

of the ____

Form for renewal of License.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Magistrate.

Terms and Conditions subject to which a License in Form A is to be granted.

[To be printed on the reverse of the License Form]

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the rules framed thereunder.

2. It covers only the persons and arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

3. It is void after the 31st March next following the date on which it is granted. The license-holder can have it renewed by presenting an application for its renewal on paper stamped with a four-anna stamp.

4. It extends only to the district or place named therein.

5. When the license covers firearms or ammunition, it is granted subject to the following conditions, and shall be void if and as soon as any of these conditions ceases to be fulfilled :—

(a) that the village in which the license-holder resides contains at least 50 houses ;

(b) that there are at least nine other license-holders in the village ;

[N.B.—Conditions (a) and (b) may be relaxed in the case of Karens of proved loyalty recommended by their Missionaries, and in other special cases, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, provided that in no case shall the number of guns in any village be less than five.]

(c) that the village is well fenced or stockaded, so as to prevent its being rushed, and that the ground round it is kept clear of jungle or cover for the space of 50 yards ;

(d) that the license-holder engages to act as a special constable, and to resist dacoits whenever the village is attacked, and to pursue them when called upon by a competent authority. A competent authority means the headman of the village in which the license-holder resides or a Civil Officer not below the rank of Circle Thugyi in Lower Burma or Myoôk in Upper Burma, or a Police Officer not below the rank of Jemadar of Military Police or Head Constable of Civil Police, or any Military Officer in command of a party of troops ;

(e) that the license-holder shall not carry his firearm beyond the boundaries of his own village unless he has been called out by a competent authority to pursue dacoits or by the headman or thugyi to assist in the transport of public revenue or in any other public duty ; or, unless, being himself a headman or thugyi, he is engaged in the collection or transport of the public revenue or in any public duty ; provided that in Lower Burma the license-holder, when wearing his uniform or badge, may carry his gun within the limits of the circle in which his village is situated ;

(f) that if the license-holder is obliged to go away and leave his gun in the village for the night, he shall deposit it with the headman of his village until his return ;

[N. B.—If the license-holder is himself a thugyi or headman he shall deposit his gun with another trustworthy license-holder.]

(g) that the license-holder shall provide himself with a uniform jacket or badge, which will be given to him at cost price by the District Superintendent of Police, and that he shall wear this uniform or badge whenever he is called upon to act beyond the boundaries of his own village ;

(h) that he shall produce his gun for inspection whenever called upon by a Civil Officer not below the rank of a Myoôk in Upper Burma or of a Circle Thugyi in Lower Burma, or by a Military Police Officer not below the rank of Jemadar, or by a Civil Police Officer not below the rank of Head Constable ;

(i) that he shall keep and produce for inspection, when required, half a pound of powder, 50 caps, and a proportionate quantity of bullets or buck-shot ;

(j) that he shall not purchase ammunition from any one but the District Superintendent of Police ;

(k) that if the license-holder lends, loses, or in any way parts with his gun, this license and all other licenses to possess and carry firearms granted in the village in which the said license-holder resides shall be cancelled, and the firearms confiscated :

(l) this license is liable to be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of Government.

6. The license-holder when purchasing any new arms or ammunition shall have the following particulars endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature :—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ;

(3) the date of purchase.

7. If any weapon covered by this license is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest police station.

8. The special attention of the license-holder is drawn to the following provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 :—

Section 13.—" No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

Any person so going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions may be disarmed by any Magistrate, Police Officer or other person empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office."

[In Burma, the following persons have been so empowered, *viz.*—thugyis, village headmen, and rural policemen.]

Section 19.—"Whoever

*   *   *   *   *

goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section 13,

*   *   *   *   *

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine, or with both."

FORM B.

License to possess Arms or Ammunition and to go armed to be granted in special cases to Circle Thugyis and Headmen in Burma.

(Fee—Four annas, payable in stamps.)

Name, father's name, age, race and residence of license-holder.	Distinguishing marks of license-holder.	Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license.	Description and number of weapons, and quantity of ammunition covered by license.	District or place within which license is valid.	Purpose for which granted.	Date on which license expires.
						The 31st March 189

(*Signature*)

The ____ *of* ____ *189* .} Seal ____ *of the* ____

Form for renewal of License.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Magistrate.

Terms and Conditions subject to which a License in Form B is to be granted.

[To be printed on the reverse of the License Form.]

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the rules framed thereunder.

2. It covers only the persons and arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

[*N.B.*—The number of arms and retainers covered by the license shall be fixed by the Commissioner in each case.]

3. The license is void after the 31st March next following the date on which it is granted. The license-holder can have it renewed by presenting an application for its renewal on paper stamped with a four-anna stamp.

4. It extends only to the district or place named therein.

5. When the license covers firearms or ammunition, it is granted subject to the following conditions, and shall be void if and as soon as any of these conditions ceases to be fulfilled—

(*a*) that the village in which the license-holder resides contains at least 50 houses;

(*b*) that the village is well fenced or stockaded so as to prevent its being rushed, and that the ground round it is kept clear of jungle or cover for the space of 50 yards;

Provided that both or either of conditions (*a*) or (*b*) may be dispensed with if the Commissioner of the Division is satisfied that the firearm is kept in a proper or defensible place, or that for other reasons the enforcement of the condition or conditions is unnecessary;

(*c*) that the license-holder engages to act as a special constable and to resist dacoits whenever the village is attacked, and to pursue them when called upon by a competent authority. A competent authority means a Civil Officer not below the rank of Myoôk, or a Police Officer not below the rank of Jemadar of Military Police or Head Constable of Civil Police, or any Military Officer in command of a party of troops;

(*d*) that the license-holder shall not carry his firearm beyond the boundaries of his own village unless he goes out to pursue dacoits, or unless he is engaged in the collection or transport of revenue or in any other public duty; provided that the license-holder, when wearing his uniform or badge, may carry his gun within the limits of the circle in which his village is situated;

(*e*) that the license-holder shall provide himself with a uniform jacket or badge, which will be given to him at cost price by the District Superintendent of Police, and that he shall wear this uniform or badge whenever he is called upon to act beyond the boundaries of his own village;

(*f*) that he shall produce his gun for inspection whenever called upon by a Civil Officer not below the rank of a Myoôk, or by a Military Police Officer not below the rank of Jemadar, or by a Civil Police Officer not below the rank of Head Constable;

(*g*) that he shall keep and produce for inspection, when required, half a pound of powder, 50 caps, and a proportionate quantity of bullets or buck-shot;

(*h*) that he shall not purchase ammunition from any one but the District Superintendent of Police;

(*i*) that if the license-holder lends, loses, or in any way parts with his gun, this license shall be cancelled, and the firearms confiscated;

(*j*) this license is liable to be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of Government.

6. The license-holder when purchasing any new arms or ammunition shall have the following particulars endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature:—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase.

7. If any weapon covered by this license is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest police-station.

8. The special attention of the license-holder is drawn to the following provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878:—

Section 13.—"No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

Any person so going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions may be disarmed by any Magistrate, Police Officer, or other person empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office."

[In Burma, the following persons have been so empowered, *viz.*:—thugyis, village-headmen and rural policemen.]

Section 19.—"Whoever

* * * * * *

goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section 13,

* * * * * *

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both."

FORM C.

License to possess Arms and Ammunition and to go armed to be granted to persons employed in forests in Burma.

(Fee—Four annas, payable in stamps.)

Name, father's name, age, race, and residence of license-holder.	Distinguishing marks of license holder.	Name of employer of license-holder.	Description and number of weapons and quantity of ammunition covered by license.	District or place within which license is valid	Date on which license expires.	REMARKS.
					The 31st March 189	

The — — *of* — — 18 . (*Sd.*)

Deputy Commissioner of — — .



Form for renewal of License.

Date and year of renewal	Date on which the renewed license expires	Signature of Magistrate.

Terms and Conditions subject to which a License in Form C is to be granted.

[To be printed on the reverse of the License Form.]

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the rules framed thereunder.

2. It covers only the persons, arms, and ammunition named therein.

3. The license is void after the 31st March next following the date on which it is granted. The license-holder can have it renewed by presenting an application for its renewal on paper stamped with a four-anna stamp.

4. It extends only to the district or place named therein.

5. When the license covers firearms or ammunition, it is granted subject to the following conditions, and shall be void if and as soon as any of these conditions ceases to be fulfilled:—

(a) that the license-holder shall not go armed except in company with at least four other license-holders armed with firearms;

(b) that the license-holder shall produce the firearms mentioned in the license whenever required to do so by the Deputy Commissioner or by any officer authorized by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf.

6. The license-holder when purchasing any new arms or ammunition shall have the following particulars endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature:—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase.

7. If any weapon covered by this license is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest police-station.

8. The special attention of the license-holder is drawn to the following provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878:—

Section 13.—"No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

Any person so going armed without a license or in contravention of its provision may be disarmed by any Magistrate, Police Officer, or other person empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office."

[In Burma the following persons have been so empowered, *viz.*—thugyis, village headmen, and rural policemen.]

Section 19.—"Whoever

* * * * * *

goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section 13,

* * * * * *

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both."

FORM D.

License to possess Arms or Ammunition and to go armed in the Mergui and Salween Districts and the Arakan Hill Tracts only.

(Fee—Four annas, payable in stamps.)

Name, father's name, age, race and residence of license-holder.	Distinguishing marks of license-holder.	Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license	Description and number of weapons, and quantity of ammunition covered by license	District or place within which license is valid	Purpose for which granted.	Date on which license expires.
						The 31st March 189 .

(*Signature*)

Seal.

The———of———189 .

———*of the*———

Form for renewal of License.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Magistrate.

Terms and Conditions subject to which a License in Form D is to be granted.

[To be printed on the reverse of the License Form.]

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the rules framed thereunder.

2. It covers only the persons and arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

3. It is void after the date named therein and shall not be granted for a longer period than three years. The license-holder can have it renewed by presenting an application for its renewal on paper stamped with a four-anna stamp.

4. It extends only to the place or district named therein.

5. When the license covers firearms or ammunition it is granted subject to the following conditions, and shall be void if and as soon as any of these conditions ceases to be fulfilled :—

(a) that the license-holder engages to act as a special constable, to resist dacoits whenever the village in which he lives, if he lives in a village, is attacked, and to pursue them when called upon by a competent authority. A competent authority means the headman of the village in which the license-holder resides or a Civil Officer not below the rank of Thugyi, or a Police Officer not below the rank of Jemadar of Military Police, or Head Constable of Civil Police, or any Military Officer in command of a party of troops ;

(b) that he shall produce his gun for inspection, when called upon to do so by a Thugyi, a Jemadar of Military Police, or a Head Constable of Civil Police ;

(c) that he shall keep and produce for inspection, when required, half a pound of powder, 50 caps, and a proportionate quantity of bullets or buck-shot ;

(d) that he shall not purchase ammunition from any one but the District Superintendent of Police ;

(e) that if the license-holder lends, loses, or in any way parts with his gun, this license and, if the license-holder resides in a village, all other licenses to possess or carry firearms granted in the village in which the said license-holder resides, shall be cancelled and the firearms confiscated ;

(f) this license is liable to be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of Government.

6. The license-holder when purchasing any new arms or ammunition shall have the following particulars endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature :—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ;

(3) the date of purchase.

7. If any weapon covered by this license is lost or stolen, the license holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest police-station.

8. The special attention of the license-holder is drawn to the following provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878:—

Section 13.—" No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

Any person so going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions may be disarmed by any Magistrate, Police Officer, or other person empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office."

[In Burma the following persons have been so empowered, *viz.*—Thugyis, village-headmen, and rural policemen.]

Section 19.—" Whoever

* * * * * *

goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section 13,

* * * * * *

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both."

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 8th March, 1893.

No. 122.—The services of Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 125.—Mr. P. G. Melitus, Indian Civil Service, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary in that Department, with effect from the 9th March, 1893.

The 9th March, 1893.

No. 134.—Mr. W. Kaye is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 8th April, 1893.

MEDICAL.

The 9th March, 1893.

No. 115.—The services of Surgeon-Captain D. W. Scotland, M.B., of the Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

JUDICIAL.

The 8th March, 1893.

No. 263.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beverley, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough, on urgent private affairs, for five months, with effect from the 5th April, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

POLICE.

The 9th March, 1893.

No. 91.—The services of Colonel D. McNeill, District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 25th January, 1893.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 6th March, 1893.

No. 64.—The services of the Reverend C. H. Richards, a Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma by the Notification in the Home Department, No. 291, dated the 24th September, 1891, are placed permanently at his disposal.

No. 67.—The Reverend F. W. Chamberlain, a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 23rd February, 1893. Mr. Chamberlain's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from that date, or the subsequent date on which he may assume, or may have assumed, charge of his duties.

The 8th March, 1893.

No. 70.—The Reverend F. B. Sandberg, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 26th January, 1893.

The 10th March, 1893.

No. 72.—The Reverend R. S. Wood, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th December, 1892.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1893.

No. 514-13.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments and additions to the Rules relating to Colonial Emigration published with Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 94 E., dated the 18th March 1886:—

1. Below the words "Firewood or Coal" in column "Articles" in Subdivision (A) of Colonial Emigration Form 29 following Rule 116 A, add the word "Water."

2. For Scale No. 2 (C)—"Of Medical Comforts" in Schedule G of the Appendix to the Rules, substitute the following:—

SCALE NO. 2.

(C)—OF MEDICAL COMFORTS.

Showing the Quantities to be shipped for One Hundred Emigrants.

ARTICLES.	(a) In ships bound to places west of the Cape and to Fiji *via* South Australia, calculated for a voyage of 20 weeks.	(b) In ships bound to places east of the Cape and to Fiji *via* Torres Straits, calculated for a voyage of 12 weeks.	How to be packed.	REMARKS.
	lb	lb		
Chicken broth	50	50	In one pound and half pound tins.	
Mutton do.	50	None.		
Meat Peptonoids, Carnrick's or other approved.	1	½	In four ounce tins.	
Brand's Essence of Beef	1	½		
Milk, preserved	480	240	Ditto.	Half to be Anglo-Swiss Brand and half unsweetened milk (if condensed), "Dhalls" or 1st Swiss Brand, otherwise five times the quantity. The contents of a pound tin mixed with ½ a gallon of warm water makes good milk. This article is intended to be used at the Surgeon's discretion for infants, nursing mothers, invalids, and others to whom its issue may be considered expedient.
Sago	80	40	In tins.	
Arrowroot	80	40	Do.	
Soojee	50	25	Do.	
Flour (fine)	30	None.	Barrels.	
Sugar	600	300	Bags.	
Tea	5	None.	Tins.	
Bael fruit (candied)	30	15	Do.	
Lime-juice	40 gallons	15 gallons	Bottles	If not the whole, at least two-thirds should be non-alcoholic.
Brandy	8 „	3 „	Do.	At Surgeon's request port or any other approved wine may be substituted in such quantity as may be equivalent to the money value of not more than one-third of the total quantity of brandy to be shipped according to scale.

The total quantity of each article shall be shipped according to above scale, in either column (*a*) or column (*b*) as the case may be, in proportion to the length of voyage in either case, and to the total number of emigrants to be conveyed.

3. For Scale No. 2 (E)—"Of Miscellaneous Articles" in Schedule G of the Appendix to the Rules, substitute the following:—

SCALE No. 2.

(E)—OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Showing the Quantities to be shipped for One Hundred Emigrants.

ARTICLES.	(a) IN SHIPS BOUND TO PLACES WEST OF THE CAPE OR FIJI *VIÂ* SOUTH AUSTRALIA. FOR 20 WEEKS.		(b) IN SHIPS BOUND TO PLACES EAST OF THE CAPE OR FIJI *VIÂ* TORRES STRAITS. FOR 12 WEEKS.		HOW TO BE PACKED.	REMARKS.
	Weight.	Number.	Weight.	Number.		
Soap	100 lb	...	50	...	In cases	For hospital use, washing painted parts of between decks, etc.
" Marine	100 "	...	..	...	Ditto	For emigrants' use.
Cloth lines	600	1 set	300	1 set	...	
Sydney stones and fire-bricks	...	25	...	12	...	
Dried cocoanuts	...	25	...	12	...	
Sand	1 ton	...	½ ton	...	Bags	
Swabs	...	8	...	4	...	
Squeegees	...	2	...	1	...	
Brooms	...	100	...	50	...	
Scrapers	...	5	...	3	...	
Pails (galvanized iron)	...	4	...	4	...	Large size.
Price's hexagonal safety lanterns, with spring sockets, three spare plates of glass, and one spare spring for each.	...	8	...	4	...	For the first 100 emigrants, and two more for every additional 100 emigrants.
Price's candles in two sizes, No. 5 to burn five hours, and No. 7 to burn seven hours, for each lantern, for total number of nights of voyage.	No. 5, " 7	According to length of voyage	...	According to length of voyage	In original cases.	
Rectangular iron boilers with covers and perforated false bottoms, complete, for rice, large size, two feet long, 18 inches wide, and 18 inches deep.	...	2	...	2	...	For the first 100 emigrants and one more for every additional 100 emigrants.
Smaller iron boilers, with covers, complete, for dâl, etc., 18 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 18 inches deep.	...	2	...	2	...	Ditto ditto.
Ladles (iron) for Rice	...	1	...	1	...	The ladles for rice should be shovel shape, with spade handles.
Ladles (iron) for Dâl	...	2	...	2	...	With strong iron handles.
Ladles (iron) for Chutney	...	2	...	2	...	With strong iron handles.
Curry stones and mullers	...	2	...	2	...	
Bamboo sieves for rice	...	6	...	6	...	
Wire gauze sieves for flour	...	1	...	1	...	

The total quantity of each article required to be shipped shall be regulated according to the above scale, in either column (a) or column (b) as the case may be, in proportion to the length of voyage and to the total number of emigrants to be carried.

4. For Scale No. 3 (A)—"Of Medicines" in Schedule G of the Appendix to the Rules, substitute the following:—

SCALE No. 3.

SCALE OF MEDICINES AND MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES FOR EMIGRANT VESSELS

(A)—OF MEDICINES.

Showing the Quantities to be supplied for One Hundred Emigrants.

MEDICINES.	(a) VOYAGE TO PLACES WEST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI *VIA* SOUTH AUSTRALIA.						(b) VOYAGE TO PLACES EAST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI *VIA* TORRES STRAITS.						REMARKS.
	FOR 20 WEEKS.						FOR 12 WEEKS.						
	Weight.			Measure.			Weight.			Measure.			
	lb	oz.	grs.	o.	oz.	dr.	lb	oz.	grs.	o.	oz.	dr.	
Acacia gum, pulv.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	For calculation of quantities to be supplied for more than 100 emigrants, see appended table of instructions.
Acid, carbolic crys.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
" boric	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" gallic	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	
" hydrochloric, fort.	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	3	2	
" hydrocyic, dil.	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	
" nitric, fort.	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	
" acetic, glacial	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
" sulphuric, fort	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
" sulphurous	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" tannic	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	
" citric	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Alum, pulv.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Ammonia, carb.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
" chloride	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
" liquor, fort.*	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	* In 12-oz. bottles.
" cicit. liq. fort.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" spirit aromatic	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
" sulphide	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Antim, vinum	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Argenti nitras	...	...	340	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	
Arsenicalis liquor	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Antipyrind	...	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aconiti, tinc.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Æther †	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	† In 8-oz. bottles.
" nitrosi, spirit	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	
Assafœtida	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	½	...	...	...	...	If the Surgeon going in charge should prefer some special medicines not in the list, they may be supplied in lieu of others in the list of equivalent value that he may not require.
Belladonna extract	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	
" tinct.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bismuth, carb.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	
Borax	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	
Benzoini, tinct., comp.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Camphor tinct., co.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Catechu tinct.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Chiretta	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	
Chlorodyne (Collis Brown's) ‡	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chloroform (Duncan & Co.'s).	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Colocynthidis c. hyoxyama §	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	
Calumba, pulv.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Copaiba	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Cupri sulphas	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	
Calx recens	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Camphor	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	‡ In 12-oz. bottles.
Cinchona tinct., comp.	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	
Colchichi tinct.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	§ Five-gr. pills.
Cretæ pulv. aromat	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	
Crotonis oleum	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	½	
Chloral hydras	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Cinnamomi oleum	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	½	
Digitalis tinct	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Ergotæ extract liquid	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Ferri sulphas	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
" iodid syrup	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
" perchlorid liquor fort.	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Ferrum redactum	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	
Filicis extr. liq.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Gentian extr.	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	
Glycerine	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Hæmatoxyli decoc.	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	
Hydrarg, subchloridum (calomelas).	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	
" nitratis ung.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
" c. creta (fresh)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	
" perchlor (corros. sublim.)	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	
Hyoscyami tinct.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ipecacuanhæ pulv.	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	
" pulv. c. opio	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
" vinum	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	
Iodi linimentum	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Iodine tinct.	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Iodoform	...	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jalapæ pulv. comp.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Kino pulv. c. opio.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Lini farina	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Liquor epispasticus	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Magnesiæ carb.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
" sulphas	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Morphiæ hydrochlor. liq.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
" liquor hypodrom (P. B.)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	

SCALE NO. 3—*continued.*

SCALE OF MEDICINES AND MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES FOR EMIGRANT VESSELS —*continued.*

(A)—OF MEDICINES—*continued.*

Showing the Quantities to be supplied for One Hundred Emigrants—continued.

MEDICINES.	(a) VOYAGE TO PLACES WEST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI *VIÂ* SOUTH AUSTRALIA.						(b) VOYAGE TO PLACES EAST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI *VIÂ* TORRES STRAITS.						REMARKS.
	FOR 20 WEEKS.						FOR 12 WEEKS.						
	Weight.			Measure.			Weight.			Measure.			
	lb	oz.	grs.	o.	oz	dr.	lb	oz.	grs.	o.	oz.	dr.	
Menthæ piper oleum	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Morrhuæ oleum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	
Nucis vomicæ tinct.	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Ol. Olivæ	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Opii linimentum	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Opii pulv.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
,, tinct.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
,, vinum	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Plumbi acetas	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1½	...	...	...	...	
,, liquor	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Potassæ bicarb.	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	
,, chloras	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
,, liquor	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
,, nitras	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
,, permanganas	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Potassæ tartras acid	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Potas bromid.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
,, iodid	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Quiniæ sulphas	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Rhei pulv.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	½	...	...	...	...	
,, pulv. co.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, tinct.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Resinæ unguent	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Ricini oleum	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	
Scammon pulv. co.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Santonin	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	
Saponis linimentum	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Sinapis pulv.	1		...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	
Sodæ bicarb	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
Senegæ tufus conc.		...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sodæ salicylat	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Spiritus rectificatus	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	
Scillæ acetum	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	
Sulphur sublimatum	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Taraxaci extract	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Terebinth, oleum	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Unguentum simplex	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...		
Zinci oxidum		2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
,, sulphas	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	
,, ungentum (B. P.)	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...		
Zingibar tinct. fort.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	

5. For the first part of Scale No. 3 (B)—"Miscellaneous Medical Stores" in Schedule G of the Appendix to the Rules, "Showing quantities to be supplied for 100 Emigrants," substitute the following :—

SCALE NO. 3.

(B)—MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES.

Showing the Quantities to be supplied for One Hundred Emigrants.

ARTICLES.	(a) VOYAGE TO PLACES WEST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI *VIÂ* SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	(b) VOYAGE TO PLACES EAST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI *VIÂ* TORRES STRAITS.	REMARKS.
	FOR 20 WEEKS.	FOR 12 WEEKS.	
	Quantities.	Quantities.	
Adhesive plaster (spread)	4 yards	2 yards	For calculation of quantities to be supplied for more than 100 emigrants, see appended table of instructions.
Calico	16 ,,	8 ,,	
Flannel	15 ,,	5 ,,	
Lint	3 ,,	2 ,,	
Spongio piline	½ yard	¼ yard.	
Papers for powders, etc.	1 quire (white)	½ quire (white).	
Bed pans { Metal	1	1	
Bed pans { Chinaware	1	None.	
Glass syringe (urethra), male, assorted sizes	2	2	
Ditto (ditto), female	1	1	
Atropin, discs, Maw's ophthalmic	1 dozen	None.	
Cocaine, discs, ditto	1 ,,		
Phials, 2-oz. and 6-oz. (marked oz.)	½ ,, of each	½ dozen of each.	
Corks, assorted sizes	2 dozens	1 dozen.	
Guttapercha tissue	½ yard	¼ yard.	

For the third part of Scale No. 3 B—" Miscellaneous Medical Stores" in Schedule G of the Appendix to the Rules, " Showing Instruments and Appliances for Hospital and Dispensary to be supplied for every Emigrant Vessel," substitute the following :—

SCALE NO. 3—*continued.*

(B)—OF MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES—*continued.*

Showing Instruments and Appliances for Hospital and Dispensary to be supplied for every Emigrant Vessel.

ARTICLES.	PROCEEDING TO PLACES WEST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI *viâ* SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	PROCEEDING TO PLACES EAST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI *viâ* TORRES STRAITS.	REMARKS.
	Number.	Number.	
Case of instruments containing tourniquet, artery forceps, dissecting forceps, three amputating knives, three scalpels, one gum lancet, tooth instrument (*viz.*, upper and lower molar two upper and lower incisors, stumps forceps, elevator in separate case, pair forceps), trephine, amputating saw, probang, bone forceps, needles, legature silk, soft iron wire and horse hair for sutures, a small tracheotomy tube, double; ear syringe, brass (Maw's) with Toynbee's and Abernethy's nozzles and two midwifery forceps—one long and one short.*	1 case	1case.	
Case containing hydrocele trochar and canula and stomach enema pump (Maw's).*	1	Case containing enema and stomach pump only (Maw's)	* In the case of vessels proceeding to Natal, Mauritius, or Fiji *viâ* Torres Straits, the ear pump and hypodermic syringe and short midwifery forceps may be omitted.
Pocket dressing case (Maw's) with hypodermic syringe* Syme's and Paget's knives and female catheter.	...	Pocket dressing case, single (Maw's).	
Post mortem case (Maw's)	1	1	
Clinical thermometers with Kew certificate	3	2	
Catheters, metallic, four, Nos. 1, 4, 6, 8, 12 Ditto gum elastic, two, No. 8	7 in case	7	
Scale and weights (grain-dispensing)	1 set	1 set	
Two-ounce measure glass	3	2	
Minim measure glass	2	1	
Pint measure, pewter	1	1	
Four-ounce pewter pots for administering medicines	6	4	
Infusion pots	2	2	
Pestle and mortar (Wedgewood)	1	1	
Glass rod stirrers	2	1	
Tin funnels	2	2	
Glass ,,	1	1	
Spatulas	2	2	
Camel-hair pencils	12 assorted	2	
Blood porringer (=16 oz.)	1	1	
Pins in paper half safety pins, assorted	2 packets	2 packets.	
Scissors (best)	1	1	
Knife, pocket	1	1	
Slabs for pills, marked	1	1	
Tape	1 bundle	1 bundle.	
Common splints	2 sets	1 set.	
Long splints	1 set	1 set.	
Tow, fine	2 lb	1 lb	
Cotton wool	3 lb	1½ lb	
Infant feeding bottles	6	6	
Nipples for feeding bottles	1 dozen	1 dozen.	
Feeding spoons	6 (six)	3	
Test tubes in case	1 nest	1 nest.	
Matches, patent safety	1 gross boxes, safety.	½ gross boxes, safety.	
Pill boxes in nests	2 dozen	1 dozen.	
Sponges, surgical, small	dozen	.	
Litmus paper	2½ books	...	
Slipper bed pan (earthenware)	1	1	
Invalid feeding cups	3	2	
Spirit lamp	1	1	
Disinfectants.			
Calvert's powder, or Jeyes' sanitary powder, ½ each	500 lb	300 lb	In 2 lb packets.
Impure carbolic acid, or Jeyes' perfect purifier, ½ each	6 gallons	4 gallons.	
Sulphur, common	30 lb	20 lb	To remain as in Indian Blue Book at present, except as to packets.
Books.			
Squire's Companion to British Pharmacopœia, latest edition	1 copy	1 copy.	

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 10th March, 1893.

No. 986-*P*.—Mr. L. E. Pritchard, Assistant Comptroller, Hyderabad, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 371 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th February, 1893.

Mr. W. J. Williamson, Probationer in the Office of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is transferred to the Office of the Comptroller, Hyderabad.

Mr. K. B. Wagle, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is posted as Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 10th March, 1893.

No. 1013-*A*.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 28th February, 1893, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole Amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R
Calcutta .	10,36,95,645	2 58,18,587	27,40,450	2,85,59,037
Allahabad .	1,51,28,220	2,17,40,585	...	2,17,40,585
Lahore .	1,34,98,885	2,02,58,155	..	2,02,58,155
Bombay .	8,21,28,065	6,08,75,521	86,06,837	6,94,82,358
Kurrachee .	80,16,850	53,04,640	...	53,04,640
Madras .	2,91,48,105	1,76,19,140	30,000	1,76,49,140
Calicut .	11,22,375	6,04,285	...	6,04,285
Rangoon .	58,77,715	1,50,59,560	...	1,50,59,560
TOTAL .	25,86,16,760	16,72,89,473	1,13,77,287	17,86,66,760
Deduct—Amount received at Calcutta but not paid at Bombay.				50,000
NET TOTAL .				17,86,16,760
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R8,15,95,000 held under Section 19 of the Act				8,00,00,000
GRAND TOTAL .				25,86,16,760

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 10th March, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 211.—Lieutenant C. H. G. Moore, Indian Staff Corps, 26th Madras Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 31st January, 1893.

(Joined his appointment on the 15th February, 1893.)

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 212.—*1st Infantry*—

Lieutenant H. Lowther, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain F. V. Whittall, Indian Staff Corps, who has vacated on promotion. Dated 23rd December, 1892.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 213.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Exham, Army Medical Staff, to be Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Taylor, M.D., Army Medical Staff, who has been summoned to England for duty in the Office of the Director General, Army Medical Department. Dated 27th February, 1893.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 214.—The Viceroy has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff :—

To be an Extra Aide-De-Camp.

Second-Lieutenant W. C. DeM. *Visct.* Milton, 4th Battalion (Militia), Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 215.—Lieutenant Donald Hay Cameron, Royal Artillery, officiating Squadron officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 26th July, 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 216.—Second-Lieutenant George Batthyany Sanford, Wiltshire Regiment, officiating Wing officer, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 17th January, 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Sanford will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 217.—Lieutenant Charles Douglas Field, Devonshire Regiment, officiating Wing officer, 28th Madras Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 22nd September, 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 218.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenants—

George Henry Bell, King's Own Scottish Borderers, officiating Wing officer, 19th Bengal Infantry,—4th August, 1891.

Warren Henry Wardell, Liverpool Regiment, officiating Wing officer, 39th Bengal Infantry,—24th August, 1891.

Frederick Annesley Andrew, Royal Irish Regiment, Wing officer, 11th Bengal Infantry,—26th August, 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Hugh Augustus Keppel Gough, Wiltshire Regiment, officiating Wing officer, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles,—31st August, 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Gough will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 31st August, 1891, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 219.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under art. 689, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I :—

Colonel A. H. Prinsep, Cavalry, Colonel on the staff, Cawnpore, (m. c.) for eight months.

Colonel C. L. Harvey, British Service, Assistant Adjutant General, Oudh District, (p. a.) for eight months.

No. 220—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Colonel R. F. C. A. Tytler, General List, Infantry, Deputy Judge Advocate General, 2nd circle, for one year. Pension service—33rd year commenced 10th February, 1893.

Lientenant-Colonel E. B. Bishop, Indian Staff Corps, commandant, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, for one year. Pension service—31st year commenced 2nd December, 1892.

Major G. L. Eliot, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, for one year. Pension service—26th year commenced 8th January, 1893.

Major A. R. Porter, Indian Staff Corps, Wing commander and 2nd-in command, 28th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—24th year commenced 21st August, 1892.

Captain H. L. Dawson, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron commander, 9th Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—20th year commenced 12th November, 1892.

Captain J. A. Brown, Indian Staff Corps, Wing officer, 37th Bengal Infantry, for six months. Pension service—15th year commenced 22nd January, 1893.

Lieutenant C. A. Edwards, Indian Staff Corps, Wing officer and Quartermaster, 35th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—8th year commenced 6th May, 1892.

No. 221.—The furlough granted to Lieutenant E. P. England, Royal Artillery, in G. G. O. No. 130 of 1893, is cancelled.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 222.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 14th February, 1893, page 822.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
14th February, 1893.

MEMORANDA.

* * * *

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Lewis, Bombay establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 17th August, 1891.

The undermentioned Deputy Assistant Commissaries, Bombay establishment, are granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant :—

George Dunn. Dated 17th August, 1891.

John Mooney. Dated 11th December, 1891.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant-General Thomas Edward Gordon, C.B., C.I.E., is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 29th January, 1893.

The undermentioned Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

Alexander Temple Cox, C.B. Dated 29th January, 1893.

Eliott Seward Ostrehan. Dated 31st January, 1893.

PENSIONS.

No. 223—Conductor James McQueen, Public Works Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 224.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Henry Metcalfe Rose, D.S.O.—8th March, 1893.

Major Leonard William Christopher—9th March, 1893.

To be Major.

Captain Robert Ramsay Napier Sturt—9th March, 1893.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 225.—The undermentioned Colonels of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the dates specified :—

Osmond Barnes
Charles Morris Moberly } 4th March, 1893.
George Augustus Way

Sir Edward Charles Ross, *KT.*, C.S.I.,—7th March, 1893.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 226.—Sub-Conductor (supernumerary Conductor) John Albert Bryant, to be absorbed in the grade of Conductor, to complete the establishment;

Sergeant James Beverly Dyson, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 23rd January, 1893, *vice* Conductor Patrick Wallace, retired.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 227.—Conductor James McPherson, Chief Clerk of the Office of the Director General of Ordnance in India, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, supernumerary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 228.—*5th Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Ambar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kharak Singh, promoted, with effect from the 1st October, 1892.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 229.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Charles Macalister Thomson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 21st March, 1892, *vice* Loch, promoted.

No. 230.—*Assam Valley Mounted Rifles*—

Arthur Frederick Wright, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Showers, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 231.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Second-Lieutenant J. S. E. Walker resigns his commission, with effect from the 10th February, 1893.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th March, 1893.

Under clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that a report of the death of the under-mentioned warrant officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 11th February and the 10th March, 1893:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	REMARKS.
Public Works Department . .	Sub-Conductor A. Learmouth .	16th February, 1893	Sitapur.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 4th and the 10th March, 1893.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Reginald John Russell Fulford.	2nd Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.	19th November, 1892.	Intestate .	157 4 0		

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th March, 1893.

No. 87.—Lieutenant William Edward Manser, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, and posted to State Railways. His services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 88.—Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, is transferred to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Public Works Department Notification No. 68 of the 16th February, 1893, is hereby cancelled.

No. 89.—Mr. H. H. Gahan, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow.

No. 90.—Mr. H. W. Bennett, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, whose services were lent to the South Indian Railway Company, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras.

The 7th March, 1893.

No. 91.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 0060 R. T.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1893.

General Rules for workng railways open for traffic.

Read—

Sections 8 and 47 of the Indian Railways Acts of 1879 and 1890, respectively.

Public Works Department notification No. 299, dated the 13th September 1880, publishing the General Rules for all railways in India, and Government of India circular No. 17 Railway, dated the 21st August 1880, promulgating those General Rules.

Government of India resolution No. 467 R. T., dated the 15th August 1890, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 28th August 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 361, dated the 28th August 1890.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for railways, Central Division, No. 193 T., dated the 13th February 1893, forwarding letter from the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, No. $\frac{1367}{1190}$, dated the 11th February 1893.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in India, which have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council and published under Public Works Department notification No. 299, dated the 13th September 1880, in the *Gazette of India* of the 18th September 1880, as modified by Government of India resolution No. 467 R. T., dated the 15th August 1890, which was published in the *Gazette of India* of the 28th August 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 361, dated the 28th August 1890, may be made applicable to the Jharsuguda-Sambulpur branch of the Bengal Nagpur railway from the date on which it may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for Indian Railways with the modifications cited in the foregoing observations to the Jharsuguda-Sambulpur branch of the Bengal Nagpur railway.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 18th September 1880, be further notified, to the railway servants and to the public, by a copy thereof, as modified by the resolution of 15th August 1890, being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the station master of every station on the said railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for railways, Central Division, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

No. 93.—Mr. G. J. R. Leeson, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th March, 1893.

The 9th March, 1893.

No. 94.—Lieutenant E. M. J. Burn, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Baluchistan, is transferred to the Central Provinces.

No. 95.—The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Accounts Branch with effect from the 1st March, 1893:—

Names.	From	To
Pundit Prem Nath, *Rai Bahadur*	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.
Johns, E. H.	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.
Wright, T. H.	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.
Sweet, G. W.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto.
Lee, E. A.	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, supernumerary.	Ditto ditto, supernumerary.
Wolfe, G. C.	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, sub *pro tem.*	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade.
White, D. R.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto.
Sowerby, C.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto.
Marshall, J. A.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto.

The 10th March, 1893.

No. 96.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 0062 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 8th March, 1893.

General Rules for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Sections 8 and 47 of the Indian Railways Acts of 1879 and 1890, respectively.

Public Works Department notification No. 299, dated the 13th September 1880, publishing the General Rules for all railways in India, and Government of India circular No. 17 Railway, dated the 21st August 1880, promulgating those General Rules.

Government of India resolution No. 467 R. T., dated the 15th August 1890, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 28th August 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 361, dated the 28th August 1890.

Endorsement by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for railways, Lucknow, No. 90, dated the 14th January 1893, forwarding letter from the Agent of the Bengal and North Western and Tirhoot railways, No. 15800, dated the 3rd December 1892.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the Bengal and North Western and Tirhoot railways has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in India, which have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council and published under Public Works Department notification No. 299, dated the 13th September 1880, in the *Gazette of India* of the 18th September 1880, as modified by Government of India resolution No. 467 R. T., dated the 15th August 1890, which was published in the *Gazette of India* of the 28th August 1890 under Public Works Department notification No. 361, dated the 28th August 1890, may be made applicable to the Bahramghat, Revelganj, Khanwa Ghât and Sitamarhi branches of the Bengal and North Western and Tirhoot railways, from the date or dates on which the branches may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for Indian railways with the modifications cited in the foregoing observations to the Bahramghat, Revelganj, Khanwa Ghât and Sitamarhi branches of the Bengal and North Western and Tirhoot railways.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 18th September 1880, be further notified to the railway servants, and to the public, by a copy thereof as modified by the resolution of the 15th August 1890, being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the station master of every station on the said railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for railways, Lucknow, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 7th March, 1893.

No. 92.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversions and temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Names.	From	To	Dates.
P. M. Madge .	Supdt., class V, 2nd grade, *temporary rank.*	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	31st Dec., 1892.
J W. Hensley .	Offg. Supdt., class V, 2nd grade.	Supdt., class V, 2nd grade, *temporary rank.*	Ditto.
Ditto .	Supdt., class V, 2nd grade, *temporary rank.*	Offg. Supdt., class V, 2nd grade.	13th Jan., 1893.
Ditto .	Offg. Supdt., class V, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	1st Feb., 1893.
Ditto	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	Supdt, class V, 2nd grade, *temporary rank.*	9th Feb., 1893.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 31st October, 1892.

From the 19th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 12th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

The 9th March 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 617 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 4th March 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 64 of 1893.—William Charles Boyce, of Calcutta, in Superior Revenue Service of State Railways in India, for a new or improved contrivance for securely keeping keys, more particularly railway points-locks' keys, as also for indicating the presence and absence of work-people and such other uses, to be called "Boyce's Automatic Safety Indicator."

No. 65 of 1893.—Edward Waller Stoney, Civil Engineer of Madras, for "E. W. Stoney's Patent Point Safety Indicator Signals and Combined Switch-lock."

No. 66 of 1893.—Alois Riedler, of 78, Friedrich Strasse, Berlin, Germany, Professor in the Polytechnic School, for improvements in, and connected with, compressing and pumping apparatus.

No. 67 of 1893.—Gabriel Dupont-Dennis, of Rue Arthur III, Nantes, France, Manufacturer of Preserved Alimentary Products, for an improved process of, and apparatus for, preserving dried vegetables.

No. 68 of 1893.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, Consulting Engineer and Patent Agent, of 5, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, British India, for an improved water-lift.

No. 618 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment

of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 268 of 1891.—Herbert Samuel Elworthy, of Sujanpur, District of Gurdaspur, Punjab, India, Analytical Chemist and a Fellow of the Chemical Society and a Member of the Society of Chemical Industry, both of London, for a domestic and travellers' soda-water machine. (Filed 15th February 1893.)

No. 63 of 1892.—Herbert Samuel Elworthy, F.C.S., M.S.C.I., Analytical and Technical Chemist, of Sujanpur, District of Gurdaspur, Punjab, India, for a new or combined method or process for producing carbonic acid gas or carbon di oxide, and the recovery and utilization of the waste products therefrom. (Filed 12th January 1893.)

No. 174 of 1892.—Beaumont Richard Harrington, Civil Engineer, of No. 1, Wood Street, Calcutta, for a flush-water hydraulic sewer. (Filed 21st February 1893.)

No. 209 of 1892.—William Banks Gwyther, an Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, Bengal, residing at No. 3, Church Lane, Calcutta, for constructing ventilated roofs and floors. (Filed 24th February 1893.)

No. 619 P.—THE under-mentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies of the design have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every design is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee :—

No. 6 of 1893.—E. Haines, Merchant, 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C., for a design for the ornamentation of the frames of looking-glasses composed of scroll design in relief.

No. 620 P.—THE fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege during the period 5th March 1893 to 4th March 1894 in respect of the under-mentioned invention :—

No. 126 of 1888.—Edward Lafone Bellhouse, of the firm of E. T Bellhouse and Company, of Hunt Street, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer, for improvements in hydraulic packing apparatus.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,

Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th March, 1893.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 83,11,472 a. 8 p. 4; Public Deposits at Branches . 84,76,462 2 9	1,67,87,934	11	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,95,72,159	12	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,58,727	3	5
Sundries	30,55,540	14	3
RUPEES	9,45,74,362	9	1

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	47,79,548	0	0
Other authorized Investments	51,46,353	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,26,68,184	7	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	1,02,16,887	8	1
Bills discounted and purchased	2,49,89,219	3	6
Balances with other Banks	15,97,550	13	9
Bullion	10,00,008	11	1
Dead Stock	12,50,399	2	0
Stamps	10,182	9	6
Sundries	20,40,173	12	3
	6,37,10,507	11	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office R 1,64,20,876 a. 1 p. 1; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,44,42,978 12 7	3,08,63,854	13	8
RUPEES	9,45,74,362	9	1

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 9th March, 1893

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 44·2.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 8th March, 1893

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 1st March, 1893	14,58,243	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	14,47,039	29,05,282
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	12,39,253	
Ditto ditto Government	4	12,39,257
		41,44,539
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	4,04,975	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	15,492	4,20,467
Balance on the evening of the 8th March, 1893	...	37,24,072
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held in account of the Currency Department	21,38,633	
Ditto ditto Government	15,85,439	37,24,072
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	4,26,064	
Ditto ditto Government	...	4,26,064

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 9th March, 1893.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W 325 of 1892-93.	U 56—13323	100	Shaik Abdul Rasid, care of Sarat Chunder Bhattasali, 3rd Storey, Kasinath Baboo's Chowk, Barabazar, Calcutta.
	,, —13324	100	
	,, —13325	100	
	U 59—45376	100	
	,, —45377	100	

W. D. COWLEY,
Assistant Comptroller General,
In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA,
The 9th March, 1893.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th March, 1893.

No. 956.—This Department Notification No. 937, dated 22nd September, 1892, granting thirty-one days' privilege leave to Captain W. J. Bythell, R.E., is hereby cancelled.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th March, 1893.

No. 31.—Offices reported opened and closed during February, 1893 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1893.	
Badami . .	Bombay . .	14th Feb.	Opened.
Bagalkot . .	Ditto . .	14th „	Ditto.
Buldana . .	Central Provinces	8th „	Ditto.
Byadgi . .	Bombay . .	26th „	Ditto
Calcutta Race Stand.	Bengal . .	28th Jan.	Closed.
Chinchli . .	Bombay . .	10th Feb.	Ditto.
Chitaldroog .	Madras . .	3rd „	Opened.
Darwani . .	Bengal . .	4th „	Ditto.
Daronda . .	Bihar . . .	15th „	Ditto.
Davangere . .	Madras . .	26th „	Ditto.
Domar . .	Bengal . .	20th „	Ditto.
Haldibari . .	Kuch Bihar .	15th „	Ditto.
Haveri . .	Bombay . .	20th „	Ditto
Helio Station (Lungleh).	Chin-Lushai .	4th Jan	Ditto.
Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	18th Feb.	Closed.
Kaladgi . .	Bombay . .	14th „	Opened.
Kosi . . .	N.-W. Provinces.	4th „	Ditto.
Kurla . .	Bombay . .	1st „	Ditto
Lakhipur (Goalpara).	Assam . .	24th „	Ditto
Lucknow Race Course	Oudh . . .	7th „	Ditto.
Maharajganj .	Bihar . . .	15th „	Ditto.
Pakur . . .	Ditto . . .	15th „	Ditto.
Puttur . .	South Canara .	12th „	Ditto.
Ranebennur .	Bombay . .	20th „	Ditto.
Tangail . .	Eastern Bengal .	2nd „	Ditto.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
		1893.	
Dalkhola . .	Assam-Bihar Ry	1st Feb.	Opened.
Degana . .	Jodhpur-Bikanir Ry.	20th „	Ditto.
Ghiror . .	Lower Ganges Canal	31st Jan.	Ditto
Lapanga . .	Bengal-Nagpur Ry	1st Feb.	Ditto
Makrana . .	Jodhpur-Bikanir Ry.	11th „	Ditto.
Mal . . .	Bengal Doars Ry.	2nd „	Ditto.
Mandaora . .	Jodhpur-Bikanir Ry	23rd „	Ditto.
Manera . . .	Assam-Bihar Ry .	1st „	Ditto.
Ranshai . .	Bengal Doars Ry	2nd „	Ditto.
Ren . . .	Jodhpur-Bikanir Ry	17th „	Ditto
Rengali . .	Bengal Doars Ry	1st „	Ditto
Sambalpur .	Bengal-Nagpur Ry.	1st „	Ditto.
Sason . . .	Ditto . .	1st „	Ditto
Sikandarpur .	Lower Ganges Canal.	31st Jan.	Ditto.
Sudhani . .	Assam Bihar Ry	1st Feb.	Ditto.
Teesta Right Bank.	Bengal Doars Ry	2nd „	Ditto.

C. H. REYNOLDS,

Director, Traffic Branch,

for Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 27th February, 1893.

No. 592-G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Zahurul Huq, attached to the Hindaun Dispensary, was granted an extension of privilege leave for twenty days, in continuation of the leave already sanctioned in this Office Notification No. 3886-G., dated 19th October, 1892. He returned from leave on the afternoon of the 27th September, 1892.

No. 593-G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Bani Madhab Ghose was granted an extension of leave for five months on medical certificate, in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 3887-G., dated 19th October, 1892. The whole period of his leave was commuted into sick leave under Article 266 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 594-G.—First Class Hospital Assistant Syed Noor Khan, attached to the Jeypore Central Jail, was granted one month's privilege leave from 21st October to 20th November, 1892, and Third Class Hospital Assistant Allimullah, of the Native States Reserve List, was appointed to officiate for him during his absence.

No. 595-G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Shive Shunker Dayashunker, attached to the Lansdowne Hospital at Jeypore, was granted one month's privilege leave from 28th October to 27th November, 1892 Third Class Hospital Assistant Chunni Lall, of the Native States Reserve List, was appointed to officiate for him.

No. 596-G.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Luchmon Dass, attached to the Bhilwara Dispensary in the Meywar State, was granted sixteen days' privilege leave from 12th to 27th November, 1892, and Third Class Hospital Assistant Abdus Samad, of the Native States Reserve List, was appointed to act for him

No. 597 G.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Myia Singh, attached to the District Jail at Jeypore, was granted twenty-five days' privilege leave from 6th to 30th November, 1892, and Third Class Hospital Assistant Mukand Ram, of the Native States Reserve List, was appointed to officiate for him.

No. 598-G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Kabir-ul Hussain, attached to the Pisangan Branch Dispensary in Ajmere, was granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days from 17th November to 31st December, 1892, and Third Class Hospital Assistant Abdus Samad, of the Native States Reserve List, was appointed to officiate for him from 4th to 31st December, 1892.

No. 599-G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Gunpatram Nurbheram Pathak returned on the afternoon of the 14th December, 1892, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 4531-G, dated 6th December, 1892.

No. 600-G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Mungali Pershad, attached to the Machilpur Dispensary in Kerowlee, was granted fifteen days' privilege leave from 15th to 29th December, 1892.

No. 601-G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Rahim Bux returned on the forenoon of the 7th January, 1893, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 3892-G., dated 19th October, 1892, and Third Class Hospital Assistant Allah Bati reverted to the Native States Reserve List of Hospital Assistants.

No. 602-G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Allimullah, of the Native States Reserve List, was granted privilege leave for twenty-five days from 19th December, 1892, to 12th January, 1893.

No. 603-*G*.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Raghunath, attached to the Jail Hospital at Oodeypore, was granted privilege leave for three months from 1st November, 1892, to 31st January, 1893, and Third Class Hospital Assistant Muzharul Huq, of the Government Reserve List, was appointed to act for him during his absence.

The 28th February, 1893.

No. 617-*G*.—Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller, I.S.C., Officiating Wing Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, is granted privilege leave from the 12th to 31st March, 1893.

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH, *Captain,*

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Indore, the 2nd March, 1893.

No. 229-*S.-C*.—Under the provision of Section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify that Baboo Rash Behari Moitra, Assistant Surgeon, Beawar, is re-appointed as a member of the Beawar Municipal Committee for a period of three years, with effect from the 25th March, 1893, on which date the term of his original appointment sanctioned in this Office Notification No. 224-S.—H.-Q., dated 25th March, 1893, will expire.

By Order,

H. F. WHITE, *M. Inst, C.E.,*

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, in the P. W. Dept.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th March, 1893.

No. 14.—Mr. A. T. Chiodetti, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.

HORACE BELL,

Offg. Director General.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Sealdah, the 8th March, 1893.

No. 2.—Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 21st March, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,

Manager.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th March, 1893.

No. 15167.—Mr. G. R. Rose, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is promoted to the 1st grade, with effect from the 1st February, 1893.

With effect from the same date, the following Superintendents are confirmed in their respective sub. *pro tem.* appointments :—

Mr. A. R. Ammon, as Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade.

Mr. G. R. Taylor, as Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade.

Mr. C. L. Pigott, as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 7th March, 1893.

Bullard, King & Co.
Cox & Co. (Saddlers, etc.)
Ewing, R.
Hams, Mr. J.
LeMaistre, G. H., Esq.
Neime, R., Esq.
Ogden, W., Esq.
Price, G., Esq
Priestley, Mrs. Cecil.
Societa Filatma Cascami Seta.
Stanley, G., & Co.
Williams, C. H.
Willett, J. H.
Wilson, H. F., & Co.
Younghusband, Messrs.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Ainsworth, Mrs.
Allen, C. H.
Appleyard, Geo.
Archbald, Douglas.
Armstrong, Mrs.
Augustine, S. M.
Bechler & Co.
Beckett, Miss.
Bell, J. Hyslop.
Bernhard, B.
Blanleuil, Henri.
Bock, Mrs. M. A
Bradley, John.
Burt, Cecil.
Collins, Mrs. R. A.
Campbell, Mr. C. C.
Champher, M.
Clark, Revd. F. E.
Collingwood, Mrs.
Cook, S G
Crawford, H. E.
Crawley, John G.
Currie, John
Curtis, A. C.
D'Arc, Miss M.
Dabree, O E
Deamrolais, S. R. L.
Demrolais, Mr.
Dennis, Mr.
Dowling, R.
Doyle, Mrs. J
Deyong, H. Den Heer.
Douglas, G. P. Home.
Dronet, Francis.
Ewing, W. R.
Farrell, Mrs M., care of J. B. Boyle, Esq
Faulconer, H. V.
Forster, Miss.
Foster, H. E.
Foster, E. J.
Fox, W. R. C.
Fraser, Mrs. Ellen F.
Gardiner, W. J.
Garrett, E. L.
Gordon, Mrs. Douglas
Grant, Archibald.
Graydon. N. A.
Gray, Mrs L.
Green, J I.
Griffin, F.
Hamilton, F.
Harwood, H
Harris, H.
Hayden, Miss M.
Hennessy, A.
Hodges, N. A, Esq.
Hosken, Mrs.
Hunter, C. H.
Jabel, B. G
Kaufman, Runge & Co.
Keer, Miss K
Kidd, Dr. C. E.
Knox, E F. Lt.
Laing, James.
Lalor, Mrs.
Lawrence, Lincoln.
Lawler, Mrs. M.,
Lawson, E., Corpl.
Lea, J W.
Lea, J. A.
Leckey, Mr. George.
Lowe, A. M.
Lynch, C. P.
Lyons, B.
Maclan, F. H.
Macpherson, Mrs. J L.
Matta Arpad.
Main, J.
McCartney, Mrs. J.
McCarthy, John.
McDonald, D. M. K.
McDearmed, Mr. Daniel
McMullen, W. M.
Medd, G H.
Montgomerie, M.
Morton, Misses.
Moon, E R. P.
Murphy, M. F.
Nellock, Mrs Marie.
Noall, Mrs. G. W.
O'Donnell, Capt. A C
Otton, S D.
Payr, Charles.
Peatling, J H.
Pratt, F, Esq.
Pryce, A. E.
Pyle, Mrs H. C.
Pyle, Mrs. C. J.
Reed, S
Remfry, Mrs. J.
Richard, Giulio.
Robinson, Mrs. E. A.
Roberts, H.
Roberts, Capt. R. F.
Ross, J, Esq.
Ryan, H. McAnly.
Shaw, Mrs.
Shillingford, Mrs.
Skinner, G. E. C
Smith, L. J.
Smidt, H.
Smith, T. D.
Smith, Crawford.
Simmons, M.
Spanna, Alfred.
Staines, R G
Tomaso, Mr. Morchetto
Townsend, R. A.
Trahan, Mrs.
Versepuy, Maurice.
Walker, H. R.
Walker, H. deR.
Walker, H.
Walshe, M. A. P.
Walcott, Mr.
Warren, C.
Waugh, Mrs. E. G.
Webb, E. I.
Weichert, W
Wichmann, Baron.
Wilcox, James.
Wilson, Dr. Geo A.
Winn, R. G. A.
White, C. W., Esq.
Whitelock, F. A., Esq.
Zouche, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Elliot, Esq.
Fahys, Miss.
Fox, W. R. C.
Kelly, M. J. S.
O'Shaughnessy, R.
Payr, L. V.
Staines, R. G.
Walker, Henry.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexander, H. N.
Abas Khan.
Ardew, E., Miss.
Amrook, Ramchandra.
Abott, H. E. S., Capt.
Bulen, A.
Bouveree, G. P., Capt.
Baird, Mrs.
Banmeyer, F., Dr.
Bhumne, W.
Bowen, R.
Bun, D., Col.
Buckley, E., Proff.
Bowman, J. C.
Baigai Bahadur Sing.
Bahlk, C., Revd.
Barbour, E. D.
Barthmann, C. C.
Bhancharya Aya.
Coyne, J. S.
Crockett, W. C.
Campbell, L. M. S., Miss.
Durand, Miss.
Delastic, H. L.
Duff, A. C.
Damoy, C.
Doleosozooli, A.
Dolipsing.
Dhunjibhoy, E. Bhowcha.
English, J.
Etherington, B. Sergt.
Fainish, Dr.
Furgusson, A. A.
Frankfort, Lord.
Faulkner, W. A.
Frecrer, Mrs
Fairbanks, W.
Farrer, G.
Fabian, G.
Gusness, M. X.
Granberg, J.
Ghertner, L.
Gusness, H. N. S.
Hall, Col. J. D.
Hunter, E., Mrs.
Harwood, H. T.
Heaton, J. H. M. P.
Hutton, Mrs.
Harris, H. T.
Hatsh, H. C.
Hardt, H.
Harmandass.
Harris, W.
Harris E. W.
Hill, C. H.
Hill, T.
Ino, N., Miss.
Ino, G.
J. Poonaswami.
John, A.
Jones, W. M.
Jawabe, Ram.
Jish, Carl.
Kempster, F. J., Lt.-Col.
Koskin, H.
Kinlock, C. W.
Kulsome Bee.
Levessay, T.
Leonardi, F.
Lugard, E. T.
Lisily, L. F.
Lenel, Monsieur.
Maddin, J.
Mascarenhas, A.
Muniwali Bombay.
Manshankar Jewashankar.
Munshi Maharaj Lall Saheb.
Murzbash, R.
Meredith, F.
MocMuston, J.
Marsi, T. S. B.
Morton, C. J.
McDermott, A.
Manning, J. A.
Mitsuyashe, M.
Milchill, D. Miss.,
Morris, C. T.
Oliver, R.
OBrien, A.
Oakis, A.
Ooto, Mrs.
Pantondi Hussain Khan.
Pugh, T.
Phillips, H.
Prenett, J.
Roberts, R. T.
Rogowski, A.
Reed, W. H.
Roberts, Miss.
Ramsay, H., Capt.
Renonj, W. C., C.S.
Rennick, R. H., Col.
Rogasley, F.
Schroder, O.
Stewart, Mrs.
Sodd, H.
Smith, H.
Stoddard, J. L.
Smith, J.
Sugden, C.
Spanion, A., Mrs
Solem Norsing Ram.
Spangher, E.
Simpson, T.
Street, H. A., Capt.
Teneadali, J. R.
Turunbull, M. J., Col.
Tiggi, M., Mrs.
Turanbull, M. S.
Tamoljee, R. Maker.
Tissmayne, T.
Thornton, F. T.
Tensil, D., Miss.
Thomas, C.
Twindie, Mrs.
Tombok, R.
Veeraswamy Bellis.
Welhelm, A.
Welen, R., Dr.
Walker, H. R.
Whitehouse, Dr.
Williams, L. M.
Wright, F.
Wilkinson, S.
Waller, R. M., Mrs.
Wright, P. L.
Watts, Miss.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 6th March, 1893.

Balt, Gunner.
John, S. M.
Smith, C. J.

The 11th March, 1893.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1893.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	15th March	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	14th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion (Supplementary).	15th ,,	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies (Supplementary).	15th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands China, and Japan.	18th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	18th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	11th ,,	Per French Str. *Malda.*
Madras and Colombo . . .	16th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Clyde.*
Straits, China, and Japan . . .	14th ,,	Per Steamer *Chelydra.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	14th ,,	Per Steamer *Goa.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	17th ,,	Per Steamer *Nuddea.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	15th ,,	Per Steamer *Katoria.*
Port Blair	14th ,,	*Vid* Rangoon.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

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M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1893.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE

In the matter of the Property and Credits of Eduljee Ardasir Mody, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased.

Whereas the abovenamed deceased, who was a partner in the Firm of Messrs. Nusserwanjee Bomonjee Mody & Co. of Bombay and the corresponding Firms of Messrs. Burjorjee Framjee & Co. of Calcutta, and of Messrs. N. Mody & Co. of Hong-Kong, died at Bombay on the 8th day of April, 1892, intestate, and Letters of Administration to his property and credits were on the 27th day of August, 1892, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to his widow, Bai Dinbai. And whereas immediately upon the death of the said Eduljee Ardasir Mody, his interest and responsibility as a partner in the said Firms ceased and determined. Now know all whom it may concern that pursuant to "The Indian Succession Act, 1865," and "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of the said Eduljee Ardasir Mody, deceased, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts and claims to the said Administratrix at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the office of the undersigned, her Solicitors, on or before the 15th day of April now next ensuing. And notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice, and that she will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim she shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the said Administratrix.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 009075, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., and last endorsed to Nundo Lall Roy, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor, after two years from the date of last advertisement.

SANTO MOHI DASSI,
Wife and heiress of Nundo Lall Roy,
Rosickhund, District Burdwan.

Destroyed by Whiteants.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 172220, of the 1st February, 1843, for R500 only, originally standing in the name of Brojendrolall Singha, and last endorsed to Srimuttee Netto Soonderi Dassie, of 96-1, Buloram Day's Street, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietress, after two years from date of last advertisement.

NETTO SOONDERI DASSIE,
96-1, Buloram Day's Street.



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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th March 1893, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. IV OF 1893.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Partition.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to partition; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent, commencement and saving.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Partition Act, 1893.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

(*4*) But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any local law providing for the partition of immoveable property paying revenue to Government.

Power to Court to order sale instead of division in partition suits.

2. Whenever in any suit for partition in which, if instituted prior to the commencement of this Act, a decree for partition might have been made, it appears to the Court that, by reason of the nature of the property to which the suit relates, or of the number of the shareholders therein, or of any other special circumstance, a division of the property cannot reasonably or conveniently be made, and that a sale of the property and distribution of the proceeds would be more beneficial for all the shareholders, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the request of any of such shareholders interested individually or collectively to the extent of one moiety or upwards, direct a sale of the property and a distribution of the proceeds.

Procedure when sharer undertakes to buy.

3. (*1*) If, in any case in which the Court is requested under the last foregoing section to direct a sale, any other shareholder applies for leave to buy at a valuation the share or shares of the party or parties asking for sale, the Court shall order a valuation of the share or shares in such manner as it may think fit and offer to sell the same to such shareholder at the price so ascertained, and may give all necessary and proper directions in that behalf.

(*2*) If two or more shareholders severally apply for leave to buy as provided in sub-section (*1*), the Court shall order a sale of the share or shares to the shareholder who offers to pay the highest price above the valuation made by the Court.

(*3*) If no such shareholder is willing to buy such share or shares at the price so ascertained, the applicant or applicants shall be liable to pay all costs of or incident to the application or applications.

Partition suit by transferee of share in dwelling-house.

4. (*1*) Where a share of a dwelling-house belonging to an undivided family has been transferred to a person who is not a member of such family and such transferee sues for partition, the Court shall, if any member of the family being a shareholder shall undertake to buy the share of such transferee, make a valu-

ation of such share in such manner as it thinks fit and direct the sale of such share to such shareholder, and may give all necessary and proper directions in that behalf.

(2) If in any case described in sub-section (1) two or more members of the family being such shareholders severally undertake to buy such share, the Court shall follow the procedure prescribed by sub-section (2) of the last foregoing section.

Representation of parties under disability.

5. In any suit for partition a request for sale may be made or an undertaking, or application for leave, to buy may be given or made on behalf of any party under disability by any person authorized to act on behalf of such party in such suit, but the Court shall not be bound to comply with any such request, undertaking or application unless it is of opinion that the sale or purchase will be for the benefit of the party under such disability.

Reserved bidding and bidding by shareholders.

6. (1) Every sale under section 2 shall be subject to a reserved bidding, and the amount of such bidding shall be fixed by the Court in such manner as it may think fit and may be varied from time to time.

(2) On any such sale any of the shareholders shall be at liberty to bid at the sale on such terms as to non-payment of deposit or as to setting off or accounting for the purchase-money or any part thereof instead of paying the same as to the Court may seem reasonable.

(3) If two or more persons, of whom one is a shareholder in the property, respectively advance the same sum at any bidding at such sale, such bidding shall be deemed to be the bidding of the shareholder.

Procedure to be followed in case of sales.

7. Save as hereinbefore provided, when any property is directed to be sold under this Act, the following procedure shall, as far as practicable, be adopted, namely :—

(a) if the property be sold under a decree or order of the High Court of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, or of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, the procedure of such Court in its original civil jurisdiction for the sale of property by the Registrar ;

(b) if the property be sold under a decree or order of any other Court, such procedure as the High Court may from time to time by rules prescribe in this behalf, and until such rules are made the procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of sales in execution of decrees. XIV of 1882

Orders for sale to be deemed decrees.

8. Any order for sale made by the Court under section 2, 3 or 4 shall be deemed to be a decree within the meaning of section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882

Saving of power to order partly partition and partly sale.

9. In any suit for partition the Court may, if it shall think fit, make a decree for a partition of part of the property to which the suit relates and a sale of the remainder under this Act.

Application of Act to pending suits.

10. This Act shall apply to suits instituted before the commencement thereof, in which no scheme for the partition of the property has been finally approved by the Court.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th March, 1893, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. V OF 1893.

An Act to legalise in certain cases the execution within British India of capital sentences which have been passed by British Courts exercising in or with respect to territory beyond the limits of British India jurisdiction which the Governor General in Council has in such territory.

WHEREAS a capital sentence is occasionally passed by a British Court exercising in or with respect to territory beyond the limits of British India jurisdiction which the Governor General in Council has in such territory;

And whereas there may be in such territory no secure place for the confinement of a prisoner under sentence of death or no suitable appliances for his execution in a decent and humane manner;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Execution in British India of certain capital sentences not ordinarily executable there.

1. When a British Court in the exercise of such jurisdiction as is referred to in the first paragraph of the preamble to this Act—

(*a*) has sentenced any person to death, and,

(*b*) being of opinion that such sentence should for any such reason as is referred to in the second paragraph of the said preamble be executed in British India, has issued its warrant for the execution of such sentence to the superintendent or keeper of a jail in British India,

such superintendent or keeper shall, on receipt of such warrant, cause the execution to be carried out at such place as may be prescribed therein in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in all respects as if it were a warrant duly issued under the provisions of section 381 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. X of 1882.

Jails in which sentences are to be executed.

2. The jails of which the superintendents or keepers are to execute sentences under any such warrants shall be such as the Governor General in Council, or a Local Government authorised by him in this behalf, may by general or special order direct.

Certain tribunals to be deemed British Courts under Act.

3. The tribunals mentioned in the proviso to section 19 of the Prisoners Act, 1871, shall be deemed to be British Courts for the purposes of this Act : V of 1871.

Provided that every warrant issued under this Act by any such Court shall be signed by that one of the presiding Judges thereof who is the "officer of Government" mentioned in such proviso.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th March, 1893, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. VI OF 1893.

An Act for settling Bonds of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay producing an annual income of one lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees and a Mansion-house and hereditaments called "Petit Hall" in the Island of Bombay, the property of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, so as to accompany and support the title and dignity of a Baronet lately conferred by Her Present Majesty Queen Victoria on him for and during the term of his natural life, and from and immediately after his decease to hold to his second son, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Esquire, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and in default of such issue with remainder to the heirs male of the body of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and for other purposes connected therewith.

WHEREAS by Letters Patent of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, dated at Westminster on or about the first day of September in the fifty-fourth year of Her Reign, and by Warrant under the Queen's sign-manual, Her said Majesty made known that she, of Her special Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, had erected, appointed and created her trusty and well beloved Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, of "Petit Hall," in the Island of Bombay, Kinght, to the dignity, state and degree of a Baronet, and him, the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, for Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, she did erect, appoint and create a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland by the said Letters Patent, to hold to him, for and during the term of his natural life, and from and immediately after his decease to hold to Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Esquire, second son of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten, and in default of such issue with remainder to the heirs male of the body of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit lawfully begotten and to be begotten;

And whereas in fulfilment of an engagement in that behalf made with Her Majesty's Government the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit is desirous of settling in perpetuity such property on himself and on the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit and the heirs male of their respective bodies who may succeed to the said Baronetcy, as shall be adequate to support the dignity of the title conferred on him and them as aforesaid;

And whereas the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit is seised of a Mansion-house and hereditaments situate in the Island of Bombay called "Petit Hall," and has an absolute estate of inheritance therein, and is desirous, in fulfilment of the aforesaid engagement, of settling bonds or debentures of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay producing an annual income of one lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees, and the said Mansion-house and hereditaments, to the uses, upon the trusts and for the purposes hereinafter limited and declared, concerning the same respectively;

And whereas the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit is also desirous that the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit and the heirs male of his body, and also the heirs male of the body of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, to whom the said title and dignity of Baronet shall descend, shall, at the time of such descent upon them respectively, take and bear the names of "Dinshaw Manockjee Petit" in lieu of any other name or names whatever which they respectively may bear at the time of such descent on them respectively; and he is also desirous that the Accountant-General, Bombay, the Collector of Bombay and the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, all for the time being, shall be trustees of the aforesaid Municipal bonds, Mansion-house and hereditaments, and be likewise the trustees for carrying into execution the general purposes and powers of this Act, with relation to the same securities and also with relation to the same Mansion-house and hereditaments;

And whereas the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit is desirous of settling the said bonds and the said Mansion-house and hereditaments so as aforesaid agreed to be settled by him for the purpose of supporting the dignity of the said Baronetcy, to the uses, upon the trusts and for the purposes hereinafter limited and declared concerning the same respectively:

And whereas it is expedient that the aforesaid purposes should be effected by an Act of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations;

It is enacted as follows:—

Incorporation of trustees.

1. That Arthur Frederick Cox, Esquire, the Accountant General of Bombay, James MacNabb Campbell, Esquire, the Collector of Bombay, and Charles Philip Cooper, Esquire, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of

Bombay, and their successors, the Accountant-General of Bombay, the Collector of Bombay, and the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, all for the time being, shall be and they are hereby created a Corporation with perpetual succession and a common seal under the style and title of "The Trustees of the Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Baronetcy," and that the said Arthur Frederick Cox, James MacNabb Campbell, and Charles Philip Cooper, and their said successors (hereinafter styled "The Corporation)," shall be and they are hereby constituted, as such Corporation, the Trustees for executing the powers and purposes of this Act.

Heirs of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit to take his name.

2. The said Framjee Dinshaw Petit and the heirs male of his body and all other the heirs male of the body of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, to whom the said title and dignity shall descend, pursuant to the limitations of the Patent whereby the said dignity was granted, shall take upon themselves respectively the names of "Dinshaw Manockjee Petit" in lieu and in the place of any other name or names whatever; and the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and also such heirs male of his body and all such other the heirs male of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit severally and successively, shall be called by the names of "Dinshaw Manockjee Petit," and by those names shall name, style and write themselves, respectively, upon all occasions whatever.

Vesting and application of income of settled property.

3. Immediately from and after the passing of this Act, bonds of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay producing an annual income of not less than one lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees shall be transferred into the name of the Corporation, who shall hold the same upon the trusts and for the purposes hereinafter expressed concerning the same, (that is to say,) upon trust to continue to hold the said bonds until the same shall be discharged by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay or shall be sold by the said Trustees at their discretion, and on such discharge or sale to invest the sum to be received on such occasion in or on any stocks, funds or securities of or the principal or interest of which is guaranteed by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or the Government of India; and in like manner, as often as the same shall become necessary, to alter, vary and change such stocks, funds and securities for others of the same or like nature; and upon further trust from time to time to pay and apply the dividends, interest and annual income of the said bonds, stocks, funds and securities unto and for the benefit of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit during his natural life; and from and immediately after his decease for the benefit of the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit if he shall survive the said Dinshaw Manockjee Petit during his natural life; and from and immediately after the death of the survivor of them the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Framjee Dinshaw Petit for the benefit of the person who, as heir male of the body of the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit or of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, as the case may be, shall for the time being have succeeded to and be in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent as aforesaid notwithstanding any rule of law or equity to the contrary, and upon failure and in default of heirs male of the body of the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, to whom the same title and dignity of Baronet may descend, upon trust for the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, his executors, administrators and assigns, which ultimate remainder or reversion it shall be lawful for the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, his executors, administrators and assigns, at any time or times, during the continuance of the said title and dignity of Baronet, and until there shall be a failure of heirs male of the body of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit as aforesaid to assign, transfer, bequeath and dispose of by deed or will or other assurance or assurances.

Application of income during minority.

4. The Corporation during the minority of any person for the time being entitled to and in enjoyment of the said dignity of Baronet under the limitations of the said Letters Patent shall pay and apply for and towards the maintenance, education and benefit of such Baronet, in each and every year during such his minority as aforesaid, so much only of the annual interest, dividends and income of the said Trust Funds and premises as the Corporation shall in their discretion think proper, and shall from time to time invest the residue of the said annual dividends, interest and income of the said Trust Funds and premises in and upon stocks, funds and securities of or the principal or interest of which is guaranteed by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or the Government of India, and shall upon such Baronet attaining his majority pay over, transfer and assign to him or as he shall direct and for his absolute benefit the said investments and all accumulations thereof.

Mansion-house limited to the use of the Baronet for the time being.

5. The Mansion-house and other hereditaments called "Petit Hall" situate in the Island of Bombay, with their rights, members and appurtenances, of which the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit is seised to him and his heirs, shall, by force of this Act, from and immediately after the passing thereof, stand limited unto and to the use of the Corporation upon the trusts hereinafter declared, (that is to say,) upon trust for the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit for and during the term of his natural life and from and immediately after his decease upon trust for the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit for and during the term of his natural life, provided he shall survive the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and from and immediately after the decease of the survivor of them the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Framjee Dinshaw Petit upon trust for the heirs male of the body of the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit who may succeed to the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent as aforesaid, and, upon failure and default of heirs male of the body of the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit to whom the same title and dignity of

Baronet may descend as aforesaid, upon trust for the heirs male of the body of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit who may succeed to the said title, and upon failure and default of such last-mentioned heirs male upon trust for the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, his heirs and assigns for ever, which ultimate remainder or reversion it shall be lawful for the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and his heirs and assigns at any time or times during the continuance of the said title and dignity of Baronet, and until there shall be a failure of heirs male of the body of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, as aforesaid, to grant, convey, devise and dispose of by deed or will or by any other assurance or assurances by which such an estate in remainder or reversion is capable by law of being conveyed or disposed of by Parsee inhabitants of British India.

Devolution of interest where beneficiary refuses, neglects or discontinues to use the names Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.

6. Provided always that in case any person to whom for the time being the said title of Baronet shall have descended shall, for the space of one whole year after he shall by virtue of this Act become entitled to the dividends, interest and income of the said stocks, funds and securities, or to the possession or receipt of the rents and profits of the said hereditaments, or being then under age shall for the space of one whole year after he shall attain the age of twenty-one years, refuse or neglect to use the names of "Dinshaw Manockjee Petit" as hereinbefore enacted, or in case any such person having so used those names shall, for the space of six calendar months consecutively during his natural life, discontinue so to use such names, then, in any or either of the said cases, the estate or interest in the said trust funds and premises of the person who shall so refuse or neglect to use or having used shall so discontinue to use the said names of "Dinshaw Manockjee Petit" shall during the remainder of his respective natural life be suspended; and that, during any and every such suspension, the dividends, interest and income of the said stocks, funds and securities, and the possession and actual occupation and also the rents and profits of the said hereditaments shall devolve and belong to the person who, as heir male of the body of the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit or the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, as the case may be, would have succeeded to and been in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent in case the person so refusing or neglecting to use or discontinuing to use the said names of "Dinshaw Manockjee Petit" had departed this life; but if there should be no such heir male, then to the person or persons who would be entitled to the same in case there had then been a total failure of issue male of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.

Power to charge settled property for jointure of widow.

7. It shall be lawful for the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and for any person upon whom the said title of Baronet shall from time to time descend, when in the actual enjoyment of the said title, and who shall not refuse, neglect or discontinue to use, for the respective periods hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, the said names of "Dinshaw Manockjee Petit" as hereinbefore enacted, either before or after his marriage with any woman or women by any deed or deeds, writing or writings, with or without power of revocation to be by him sealed and delivered in the presence of two or more credible witnesses (but subject and without prejudice to any annuity or annuities, if any, which shall be then subsisting and payable by virtue of any appointment made under and in pursuance of this present power), to limit and appoint unto any woman or women whom he shall marry for her or their life or lives, and for her or their jointure or jointures in bar of dower or other legal or customary rights any annuity or yearly sum not exceeding the sum of ten thousand rupees, clear of all taxes, charges and deductions whatsoever to commence and take effect immediately after the decease of the person limiting or appointing the same and to be issuing and payable out of the dividends, interests and annual income of the said stocks, funds and securities, and to be paid and payable by equal half-yearly payments on the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December, the first of the said half-yearly payments to be made on the half-yearly day which shall first happen after the decease of the person who shall have appointed such annuity or yearly sum: Provided always that in case any person on whom such title shall descend shall have refused or neglected to use the names of "Dinshaw Manockjee Petit" or shall discontinue to use such names for six calendar months consecutively during his natural life, every such limitation and appointment, either previously or afterwards made by him, shall be and become inoperative and invalid, and no such annuity thereby created or appointed shall take effect or be payable, or chargeable, on the said stocks, funds and securities, notwithstanding any such limitation or appointment.

Limitation to amount of jointure.

8. Provided always that the said dividends, interest and annual income of the said stocks, funds and securities shall not at one and the same time be subject to the payment of more than the yearly sum of twenty thousand rupees for or in respect of any jointure or jointures which shall be made in pursuance of the power hereinbefore contained, so that if by virtue of or under the same power the said dividends, interest and annual income would, in case this present provision had not been inserted, be charged at any one time with a greater yearly sum for jointures in the whole than the yearly sum of twenty thousand rupees, the yearly sum which shall occasion such excess or such part thereof as shall occasion the same shall during the time of such excess abate and not be payable.

Exclusion of wives from interest in Mansion-house.

9. The said Mansion-house and hereditaments called "Petit Hall," with their rights, members and appurtenances, shall not be subject to any right, interest or estate whatsoever which the wife of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit or Framjee Dinshaw Petit or the wives of any of the persons who shall successively become entitled thereto may or might have or claim to have in the said Mansion-house and hereditaments under any custom or law of the Parsees, or otherwise howsoever.

Limitation of transfers to life of transferor.

10. Save as regards the ultimate remainders or reversions, hereinbefore limited in trust for the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns respectively, so long as the said title and dignity of Baronet shall endure, and until there shall be a failure of heirs male of the body of the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, to whom the said title and dignity of Baronet might descend pursuant to the limitations of the Patent whereby the said dignity was granted, neither the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit nor the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit nor any of the heirs male of their respective bodies in whose favour trusts are hereinbefore declared of the dividends, interest and annual income of the said bonds, stocks, funds and securities or of the said Mansion-house and hereditaments called "Petit Hall," shall transfer, dispose of, alien, convey, charge or encumber the said bonds, stocks, funds, and securities or any part thereof, or the dividends, interest and annual income thereof, or of any part thereof, or the said Mansion-house or hereditaments, or any part thereof, for any greater or larger estate, interest or time than during his natural life, and for such portion thereof only as he shall continue to use the names of "Dinshaw Manockjee Petit," nor shall any such person as aforesaid either alone or jointly with any other or others of them or with any other person or persons whomsoever have any power to discontinue or bar the estates tail hereinbefore limited in trust for the heirs male of the respective bodies of the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, or either of them, or any estate or interest hereby or herein created or declared in trust or for the benefit of any person or persons for whose benefit trusts are declared by this Act of the dividends, interest and annual income of the said bonds, stocks, funds and securities, or of the said Mansion-house, hereditaments and the rents and profits thereof, or to prevent any such person or persons from succeeding to, holding or enjoying, receiving or taking the same premises according to the true intent of the provisions hereinbefore contained, nor shall the same premises or any of them be held by any Court of law or equity to have vested in any such person as aforesaid for any greater estate or interest than during his life, and only during such portion thereof as he shall continue to use the names of "Dinshaw Manockjee Petit," and every attempt to make any conveyance, assignment or assurance contrary to the intention of this Act shall be, and is hereby, declared and enacted to be void.

Addition of stocks, funds or securities to settled property.

11. If at any time or times hereafter the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit or any other person or persons shall be desirous of augmenting the funds and securities for the time being subject to the trusts of this Act, and for that purpose and with that intent shall at his or her own expense transfer and deliver to the Corporation any stocks, funds or securities of or the principal or interest of which is guaranteed by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or the Government of India, then and as often as the same shall happen the said Corporation may, with the previous consent of the Governor of Bombay in Council, accept such stocks, funds and securities, and the same shall thenceforth be held by the said Corporation upon the same trusts as are declared by this Act with regard to the said bonds of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, or upon such of them as shall then be subsisting and capable of taking effect: Provided always that the total amount of the stocks, funds and securities for the time being subject to the trusts of this Act shall at no time exceed fifty lakhs of rupees.

Insurance of Mansion-house, and application of moneys received in respect of insurance.

12. The Corporation shall keep the said Mansion-house called "Petit Hall," and all the out-buildings and offices thereof, and also all other messuages or buildings which may from time to time be added thereto or substituted therefor, or which may hereafter become subject to any of the trusts of this Act, adequately insured in the name of the said Corporation or of the persons for the time being constituting the same against loss or damage by fire, and may apply any portion of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of this Act to that purpose, and in case the hereditaments and premises so insured or any part thereof shall be destroyed or damaged by fire, the moneys received in respect of such insurance shall either be laid out under the direction of the said Corporation in re-building or reinstating the hereditaments and premises so destroyed or damaged by fire, or, upon the application of the person for the time being entitled to and in the enjoyment of the said dignity of Baronet and with the consent of the Governor of Bombay in Council, to be notified by a resolution of the Government of Bombay, may be laid out in the purchase of other hereditaments in the Presidency of Bombay suitable for the support of the dignity of the said title, in which last-mentioned case the hereditaments so purchased shall

immediately from and after the completion of the purchase thereof be and become subject to the uses and trusts of this Act or such of them as shall then be subsisting and capable of taking effect in the same manner and to the same effect as if such last-mentioned hereditaments had expressly been named or described in the fifth section of this Act. Until such insurance moneys shall have been so laid out the Corporation may invest the same or any part thereof in any of the Government securities specified in section 16.

Mansion-house and other hereditaments to be kept in repair.

13. The said Mansion-house and premises called "Petit Hall," and all additions thereto, and also all other messuages and hereditaments which from time to time may be or become subject to the trusts declared by this Act concerning the said Mansion-house and premises, shall be kept in good repair, order and condition by and at the expense of the person for the time being in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent, and in case any such person shall at any time neglect or refuse to keep the said Mansion-house, hereditaments and premises or any of them in such good order and condition, it shall be lawful for the Corporation to keep or cause the same to be kept in good order and condition and to defray the expense incident thereto from the income of the funds for the time being subject to the provisions of this Act.

Power of Corporation to sell or exchange Mansion-house or other hereditaments.

14. The Corporation shall hold the said Mansion-house and hereditaments known as "Petit Hall," and also any other hereditaments for the time being vested in them by virtue of this Act, upon trust with the consent of the person entitled to and in the actual enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent, and with the consent of the Governor of Bombay in Council to be notified as aforesaid, to sell or exchange for other lands or hereditaments in the Presidency of Bombay the said Mansion-house and hereditaments, and also any other such hereditaments as aforesaid, and upon any such exchange to give or receive any money for equality of exchange.

Powers of Corporation in respect of such sale or exchange.

15. And it is hereby declared that any such sale as aforesaid may be made either by public auction or private contract, and that the Corporation may make any stipulations as to title or evidence or commencement of title or otherwise in any conditions of sale or contract for sale or exchange of the said hereditaments or any part thereof, and may buy in or rescind or vary any contract for sale or exchange and re-sell or re-exchange without being responsible for any loss occasioned thereby.

Investment of moneys received on such sale or exchange.

16. And it is hereby declared that the said Corporation shall receive all moneys which may become payable upon any such sale or exchange as aforesaid, and with all convenient speed invest the same either in the purchase of any stocks, funds or securities of or the principal and interest of which is guaranteed by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or the Government of India, or in the purchase of other lands or hereditaments situate in the Presidency of Bombay and suitable for the support of the dignity of the said title, yet so as that every such purchase of lands or hereditaments be made with the consent in writing of the person then entitled to and in the actual enjoyment of the said title.

Investments and lands resulting from such sale or exchange to be held on trusts declared by this Act.

17. And it is hereby declared that the stocks, funds and securities and the lands or hereditaments, respectively, so to be purchased or taken in exchange as aforesaid shall from and immediately after the completion of the purchase or exchange thereof, respectively, be held upon the trusts in and by this Act declared of and concerning the said bonds of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay and the said Mansion-house and premises called "Petit Hall," respectively, or such of them, respectively, as may then be subsisting and capable of taking effect.

Reimbursement of expenses of Corporation

18. It shall be lawful for the Corporation out of the money which shall come to their hands by virtue of the trusts and provisions of this Act to retain and reimburse themselves all costs, damages and expenses which they shall or may sustain, expend or disburse in or about the execution of the aforesaid powers, trusts and provisions, or in relation thereto.

Saving existing rights

19. Saving always to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Her heirs and successors, and to all and every other person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, and his, her and their respective heirs, successors, executors and administrators and every of them (other than and except the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, his devisees, heirs and assigns), all such estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever of, into, out of or upon the said Mansion-house and hereditaments called "Petit Hall," or any part or parts thereof, as they, every or any of them, had before the passing of this Act, and would, could or might have had, held or enjoyed in case this Act had not been passed.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

IV B



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March, 1893 :—

No. 7 of 1893.

A Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

XIV of 1882. XV of 1877.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1893; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Addition of section after section 310 of the Code.

2. After section 310 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the following shall be inserted, namely :— XIV of 1882.

Application by judgment-debtor to set aside sale.

"310A. Any person whose immoveable property has been sold under this Chapter may apply to have the sale set aside on his depositing in Court for payment to the decree-holder the amount recoverable under the decree with costs, and for payment to the purchaser a sum equal to five per centum of the purchase-money.

"Provided that, if a person applies under the next succeeding section to set aside the sale of his immoveable property, he shall not be entitled to make an application under this section."

Amendments in section 312 of the Code.

3. In section 312 of the Code of Civil Procedure, for the words "preceding section" the words "two preceding sections" shall be substituted, and the words "the objection be," "if the objection be", and "on the ground of such irregularity" shall be omitted. XIV of 1882.

Addition to Schedule II, Act XV of 1877.

4. After No. 165 of the Second Schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, the following shall be inserted, namely :— XV of 1877.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
"165A. Under section 310A of the Civil Procedure Code to set aside a sale in execution of a decree.	Thirty days	The date of the sale."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT is a well known fact that immoveable property put up for sale in execution of a decree seldom fetches an adequate price. To remedy this evil in the case of sales of tenures or holdings in execution of decrees for arrears of rent, the framers of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, introduced into that Act a provision enabling a judgment-debtor to get the sale set aside by depositing in Court, within thirty days from the date of the sale, the amount recoverable under the decree, with costs, for payment to the decree-holder, and a sum equal to five per cent. of the purchase-money, for payment to the purchaser. This provision has, it is believed, worked satisfactorily and enabled tenants to save their tenures or holdings, when the prices offered have not been equivalent to the real market-value of the property. It is now proposed to give other judgment-debtors similar relief by inserting a corresponding enactment in the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the sale of immoveable property in execution of decrees passed in ordinary civil suits. This is effected by section 2 of the Bill. The amendments in section 312 of the Code and in the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, proposed by sections 3 and 4 of the Bill are only supplementary to the above and need no explanation.

RASHBEHARY GHOSE.

The 8th March, 1893.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1893

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 25th, 1893.

During the first three days of the week under review the weather was showery over North-Eastern India and at most of the Hill stations, while it was fine in most other parts of the country, but on Tuesday a brisk barometric fall occurred in North-West India and Baluchistan, and from Wednesday till the close of the week the weather was under the influence of a series of depressions which passed from west to east across Northern India giving more or less continuous rain to the plains of Northern and Central India, and fairly constant snow to the Hill districts. This unsettled weather extended in a moderate degree to parts of the Peninsula and scattered showers were experienced in a few places. As a consequence the depression of temperature which has been so general during several weeks past has been maintained, and the mean temperature of the whole of India for the week has been nearly 4° below the normal average.

The chart of Sunday, February 19th, showed that the barometer was falling except in North-East India where it was steady or inclined to rise. Readings were high over North-West India and low over the east of the Peninsula, where a shallow depression was shown. The winds were anticyclonic in the North-West and irregularly cyclonic over the east of the Peninsula and generally northerly elsewhere. The force was fresh in many places. Moderate to heavy rain had fallen in the extreme south of the Peninsula, while light showers

were reported from Sibsagar, Darjeeling, the east of the Central Provinces, and Orissa. On the morning of the 20th pressure was increasing except in Baluchistan. The depression over the east of the Peninsula had disappeared and readings decreased from a high pressure area in the north-west to a large area of uniformly low pressure over the Bay and the south of the Peninsula. The winds were moderate to fresh and generally normal in direction. Moderately heavy rain was falling around the head of the Bay and light showers at Patna, Chaibassa, Cochin and Colombo. On the North-West Himalayas hail and snow had fallen. On the next day, the 21st, pressure was increasing over North-East India and decreasing elsewhere. The fall had been brisk over North-West India and rapid in Baluchistan. The high pressure area which previously existed over North-West India had moved eastward to central and North-East India and very uniform pressures existed in the west. The winds were very variable, and over Northern India were very light in force. Snow had commenced at Quetta and Chaman and local rain showers were reported from several north-eastern stations. On the 22nd pressure was rising over Burma, Assam, and North Bengal as well as in Baluchistan and falling elsewhere. The fall has been rapid over North-West India and a well marked depression lay over the south of the Punjab and the north of Rajputana. Readings were highest in the Assam Valley, while they were very uniform over Central and Southern India. The wind was easterly across Bengal and up the Gangetic plain, cyclonic over North-West India and variable elsewhere. Rain was falling over the whole of Northern India from the Indus eastward to Behar, as well as at some central and southern stations. Snow had fallen on the Hills. The chart of the 23rd exhibited somewhat complicated conditions. Pressure was high and gradients moderately steep over North-Eastern India, but elsewhere pressure was uniform, though three slight depressions were shown, one near Chaibassa, one over Katthiawar and Lower Sind, and a third over the west of the Punjab and Upper Sind. The wind was easterly and south-easterly over Northern India and variable elsewhere. The force was fresh or moderate. Rain had ceased in Sind and part of Rajputana, but continued over Bengal, the Gangetic plain, and the Punjab as well as at one or two central stations. Snow had fallen on the North-West Himalayas. In many places the amounts received were considerable. By the morning of the 24th pressure had given way over North-East India and increased elsewhere. In consequence the area of highest puresrse had been retransferred to North-West India. Pressure was lowest off the Malabar Coast. The wind was between north and east over the greater part of the country and was fresh at several stations. Rain continued over the greater part of the Northern India and snow was still falling on the Hills. The amounts were, however, somewhat smaller than on the previous day. On the 25th the chart showed a high pressure area over North-West India and a low pressure area over the Peninsula, the Bay, and Burma, but a small local depression existed over the North-Western Provinces. The winds were northerly over North-West India and the west of the Peninsula, cyclonic over the Gangetic plain, and variable over North-East India and the east of the Peninsula. Rain had again fallen over the greater part of Northern and Central India the exceptions being the Indus Valley and East Bengal. In the Peninsula scattered showers were reported. Snow had fallen moderately heavily on the Hills.

Temperature—Has remained low except in Burma and Madras throughout the week. In Burma and Madras the mean temperature on each day exceeded the normal, while on the contrary in all the other provinces on no day was the mean temperature equal to the normal average, but in most provinces and on

most days was considerably below it. The following table shows the variation of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:—

PROVINCE.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	Mean Variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·7	+1·4	+1·6	+1·4	+0·9	+0·9	+0·9	+1·1
Bengal and Assam	—0·5	—1·7	—5·3	—4·2	—7·7	—8·9	—6·4	—5·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—5·6	—5·9	—5·0	—3·4	—10·2	—7·8	—8·7	—6·7
Punjab	—4·6	—3·6	—2·5	—3·7	—8·9	—7·6	—11·3	—6·0
Bombay	—1·3	—3·3	—2·7	—1·7	—2·4	—1·1	—2·0	—2·1
Central Provinces and Berar	—2·0	—3·7	—7·5	—1·9	—5·2	—3·6	—9·7	—4·8
Central India and Guzerat	—5·7	—7·0	—5·9	—1·6	—6·3	—3·1	—12·3	—6·0
Sind and Rajputana	—6·6	—6·7	—2·2	—8·5	—9·2	—6·6	—9·9	—7·1
Madras	+2·2	+2·8	+3·2	+2·6	+1·5	+2·0	+2·7	+2·4
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA	—2·6	—3·1	—2·9	—2·3	—5·3	—4·0	—6·3	—3·8

From the above it will be seen that the mean temperature of the week for the whole of India was 3°·8 below the normal, and that on each day of the week there was a deficiency which increased from 2°·6 on the 19th to 6°·3 on the 25th. On the latter date there was a mean deficiency of between 9° and 12° over North-West India.

Rain.—The earlier part of the summary showed that rain had fallen heavily and fairly continuously over Northern and Central India, and as scattered showers over the Peninsula and the table at the close shows that rain has been received during the week in all the rainfall divisions except the Burma divisions, Coorg, the Bombay, Deccan, Khandesh, Hyderabad, and the East Coast (South). In the Peninsula and parts of North-West India the amounts were comparatively small, but in Bengal they were large. The average actual rainfall was heaviest, 2·90 inches in Chota Nagpur, this was followed by 2·61 inches in the Hill districts of the Punjab, by 2·35 inches in Deltaic Bengal, and by 2·27 inches in Central Bengal. In East Bengal, Assam (Surma), Behar (South), Oudh (North), the North-Western Provinces (Submontane), the Punjab (Central, Submontane and North-West), and the Central Provinces (East), the actual average rainfall of the division for the week exceeded one inch. In nearly all cases where rain was received, the amount exceeded the normal, the greatest excess being over 2 inches in Deltaic and Central Bengal and Chota Nagpur.

The three concluding columns of the latter show a large excess of rain for the period January 1st to February 25th in all parts of the country except Burma and part of the west and south of the Peninsula and Guzerat.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount, Inches.
Eastern Bengal	Dacca	Munshigunj	2·44
Deltaic do.	24-Parganas	Diamond Harbour	4·12
Central do.	Bankura	Sunamukhi	4·61
Chota Nagpur	Manbhoom	Barabazar	4·29
North Western Provinces	Bijnor	Nagina	4·27
Punjab	Sialkot	Pasru	5·44
Do.	Rawalpindi	Murree	6·80
Central Provinces	Damoh	Sudder	2·17

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending 25th February. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 1st Jan. to 25th Feb. 1893. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall. 1st Jan. to 25th Feb.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0·07	—100
	Lower Burma	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·30	—100
	Central ditto	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·21	—100
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·07	—0·07	0·09	0·17	— 47
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	1·34	0·11	+1·23	2·94	1·49	+ 97
	Assam (Surma)	1·58	0·26	+1·32	3·40	2·16	+ 57
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·47	0·20	+0·27	2·32	1·98	+ 17
	Deltaic Bengal	2·35	0·12	+2·23	5·10	1·51	+238
	Central ditto	2·27	0·08	+2·19	4·55	1·18	+286
	North ditto	0·68	0·08	+0·60	2·04	1·08	+ 89
	Orissa	0·88	0·17	+0·71	4·12	1·17	+252
	Chota Nagpur	2·90	0·08	+2·82	5·03	1·41	+257
	Bihar (South)	1·49	0·05	+1·44	2·77	1·08	+166
	Ditto (North)	0·53	0·04	+0·49	2·10	1·07	+ 96
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·67	0·04	+0·63	2·21	1·00	+121
	Oudh (South)	0·41	0·04	+0·37	2·36	0·99	+138
	Ditto (North)	1·17	0·04	+1·13	3·22	1·16	+178
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·51	0·04	+0·47	1·98	0·78	+154
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·82	0·08	+0·74	2·38	1·00	+138
	North Western Provinces (Submontane)	1·47	0·18	+1·29	4·82	2·16	+123
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0·77	0·13	+0·64	3·49	1·01	+246
	Ditto (Central)	1·24	0·09	+1·15	3·04	1·29	+182
	Ditto (Submontane)	1·35	0·25	+1·10	7·35	2·78	+166
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	2·01	0·89	+1·72	14·80	6·16	+140
	Ditto (North-West)	1·58	0·31	+1·27	6·95	3·00	+132
	Ditto (West)	0·16	0·07	+0·09	1·67	0·89	+ 88
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0·43	0·17	+0·26	0·90	0·57	+ 58
	Madras (South Central)	0·15	0·03	+0·12	0·41	0·37	+ 11
	Coorg	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·12	—100
	Mysore	0·22	0·02	+0·20	0·23	0·10	+130
	Konkan	0·02	0	+0·02	0·02	0·09	— 78
	Bombay (Deccan)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·07	—100
	Khandesh	0	0·04	—0·04	0·40	0·16	+150
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0·02	0·02	0	1·92	0·54	+256
	Central Provinces (West)	0·07	0·09	—0·02	2·77	0·70	+296
	Ditto (Central)	0·47	0·09	+0·38	2·82	0·86	+228
	Ditto (East)	1·33	0·07	+1·26	2·92	0·83	+252
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0·06	0·01	+0·05	0·06	0·09	— 33
	Kattiawar	0·15	0	+0·15	0·15	0·10	+ 50
	Sind	0·54	0·05	+0·49	1·80	0·65	+177
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0·41	0·11	+0·30	1·26	0·62	+103
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·35	0·12	+0·23	1·08	0·37	+192
	Rajputana (West)	0·06	0·12	—0·06	1·21	0·44	+175
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0·25	0·06	+0·19	1·21	0·47	+157
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·35	0·02	+0·33	1·05	0·16	+556
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·28	—100
	Madras (Central)	0·07	0·02	+0·05	0·19	0·07	+171
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·40	0·50	— 20
	Ditto (South)	0·01	0·04	—0·03	0·15	0·84	— 82
	Madras (South)	0·20	0·14	+0·06	0·99	1·12	— 12

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 2nd March, 1893.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 4th March.*—Considerable showers have fallen in many parts, especially in the Circars, Central and Southern Districts and on the Nilgiris. The rainfall has done much good in Tinnevelly, allowing sowings and improving pasture, but more rain is wanted there, and also in Madura and parts of Coimbatore. Standing crops generally confined to land under wells and largest irrigation works. Harvest continues with poor outturn in the southern districts, but fair elsewhere. Pasture, fodder, and drinking water generally sufficient, but scarce in a few parts of Coimbatore and Tinnevelly, though improved in latter district. Prices of principal food-grains easier in Deccan, but almost stationary elsewhere.

Bombay.—*For week ending 8th March.*—Slight rain in parts of seven districts. Standing crops damaged by blight, rats, rain, or rust in parts of nine districts; otherwise good. Harvesting of late crops progressing generally. Lands being prepared for the next season in parts of five districts. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*oFr week ending 4th March.*—There has been little rain during the week and crops have benefited by the fine weather. The spring crop is being harvested, and in spite of the unusual rain of last week, prospects are generally promising. Reports from the opium districts show that though early sowings suffered and in some cases the poppy leaves were destroyed, the rain was beneficial to late sowings. With a continuance of fine weather, a fair outturn may be anticipated. Lancing and collection of the drug are in progress. Ploughing for the autumn crops is in full swing. Prospects of spring rice and indigo are favourable. Prices are almost stationary. Fodder and water-supplies are sufficient.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 8th March.*—Weather cloudy and unsettled with general rain. Some injury has been caused to crops by blight, hail and frost, and by wet and cloudy weather. Prospects are generally good, though clear and dry weather is now wanted. Poppy is healthy. Harvesting of spring crops has commenced in eastern districts. Pressing and sowing of sugarcane and collection of opium continue. Supplies and fodder are ample, but prices are high and rising.

Punjab.—*For week ending 8th March.*—Slight rain has fallen in parts of five districts. Sowings of extra spring crops in progress. Prospects of standing crops are good to average. No more rain, but warmth and sunshine required. Crops have been injured by excessive rain in the eastern districts, and also by hail in Hissar. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Rawalpindi. Poppy crop flourishing. Prices rising in five districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 8th March.*—Weather cloudy and rainy throughout the week, and crops have suffered more or less in consequence. Harvesting of winter crops progressing in parts, but retarded in the Nagpur country by the rain. Prices rising in three districts.

Burma.—*For week ending 4th March.*—LOWER BURMA: Threshing completed everywhere, except in Thongwa and Mergui. Cultivation of dry-weather paddy in Thayetmyo progressing.

UPPER BURMA: Reaping and threshing of wet-weather paddy almost completed. Cultivation of dry-weather crops progressing. Wheat and gram and peas are being reaped in two districts. Standing crops are reported everywhere to be in good condition, but in Pakokku, island crops with the exception of tobacco and gram, have all failed. In Lower Burma, except for a slight fall in Tavoy, the price of paddy remains practically unchanged, while in Upper Burma it has risen considerably in three districts and fallen slightly in two others. A very large increase is reported in the price of rice at Thayetmyo, and enquiry is being made as to the correctness of the figures The price has also risen in two other districts and fallen in one. In Upper Burma the price has fallen in four districts, while it has risen slightly in one. Number on relief-works—Meiktila, 365.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th March.*—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for summer paddy and pressing of sugarcane progressing. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 8th March.* MYSORE : Slight rain in parts of four districts. Prospects good. Sugarcane crop being harvested in parts. No marked change in prices.

COORG : Threshing of rice nearly completed. Seasonable showers for coffee blossom have fallen in most parts and prospects generally good. Prices stationary. Water-supply for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.— *For week ending 8th March.*— BERAR : Weather wet and cloudy. Picking of cotton completed. Spring crops damaged by rain and hail. Preparation of land for ensuing crops commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices rising in one district ; elsewhere almost steady. Cattle generally healthy.

HYDERABAD : Rainfall good during the week. Weeding of hot-weather crops continues. Standing crops in good condition. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 8th March.*—Rain general, except in parts of Gwalior ; sufficient rain has fallen in Bundelkhand. Crops in three States and in Neemuch somewhat damaged by rain and hail. Condition of agricultural stock and pasturage good. Prices of food-grains high in two Agencies, rising in three others, steady elsewhere. Opium slightly damaged in parts by hail.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 8th March.*—Slight rain in parts of Bickanir and Abu. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good. Slight damage in parts. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in one State, rising in four others, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 4th March.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Surveys.

RE-ORGANIZATION AND RECRUITMENT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT OF INDIA.

No. $\frac{3}{74}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Surveys),—dated Calcutta, the 8th March 1893.

READ the following despatches :—

From Government of India, Financial Department, to Secretary of State, Nos. 201 and 202, dated 28th July 1891.

From Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, to Secretary of State, No. 67 (Surveys), dated 8th September 1891.

From Secretary of State, No. 86 (Statistics), dated 17th December 1891.

From Secretary of State, No. 6 (Statistics), dated 28th January 1892.

From Government of India, Financial Department, to Secretary of State, No. 150, dated 2 st June 1892.

From Secretary of State, No. 70 (Revenue), dated 25th August 1892.

RESOLUTION.

The papers read in the preamble have reference to the future organization and recruitment of the Geological Survey of In ia. Changes in the scale of pay, designations and other particulars having considerably modified the rules or conditions of appointment to the Department originally published in 1867, a revision of these rules was undertaken in 1886. Meantime, however, the constitution of the Department came under examination by the Public Service Commission appointed in that year, and it was found advisable to postpone further consideration of the subject until the recommendations of the Commission were before Government. A final settlement of the questions to be dealt with has been retarded by the discussion of proposals affecting scientific appointments generally, but the questions which specially affect the Geological Department have now been separately disposed of, and the rules as revised are appended to this Resolution.

2. The recommendations of the Public Service Commission regarding the Geological Survey of India, as recorded in Chapter X, paragraphs 70 to 74 of their report, are transcribed below :—

(1) That candidates should continue to be obtained from England so long as Indian schools do not provide adequate geological and scientific education, but that selection should be made irrespective of nationality.

(2) That appointments as Sub-Assistants should be limited to the number required to assist the upper grade, and that promotion to the upper grade should be open to Sub-Assistants who prove their ability for independent work.

(3) That the organization of the Department should not exceed that required to secure systematic investigation.

(4) That the graded system is unsuited to a Department which calls for the highest efficiency in an equal degree throughout the whole term of employment.

(5) That the system of engaging specialists for a limited term of years is advantageous and should be continued.

3. Subject to the exception and modifications explained in the succeeding paragraphs, these recommendations have been accepted generally by the Government of India and effect has been given to them in the revised organization.

4. In the Sub-Assistant class referred to in the second of the recommendations there are at present two appointments. These were created experimentally in 1873 with the object of affording natives of India educated in the country an opening in the Department. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is anxious that natives of India, whether educated here or in England, should be

utilized in the Department, provided that they are found to possess the qualifications essential to independent and original work in the field of geological investigation. It has been found, however, owing to the difficulty which is experienced in obtaining Asiatics with pronounced talent for geological research, that the system of appointing natives as probationary Sub-Assistants is not likely to be successful. It may, perhaps, be hoped that with an improved system of school education, in which habits of observation and practical enquiry will be more developed than they now are, candidates will eventually be forthcoming upon whose powers of original investigation more dependence can be placed than is the case at present. In the meantime it is undesirable to make any more appointments to the class of Sub-Assistants, which was only created as a tentative measure.

5 The Government of India have found themselves unable to accept the view of the Public Service Commission that the graded system is unsuitable to the Geological Survey Department. In the first place the officers of the Department become continuously more useful, at any rate for the earlier part of their employment, with each year of service, and secondly, a system of grade promotion is desirable to secure efficiency of labour as well as of qualifications; for even an officer who is eminently qualified for geological research will require some incentive to make a sufficiently industrious use of his abilities, especially under circumstances in which (as is often the case in the prosecution of geological investigation) it is not easy to detect perfunctory performance of work. A reduction in the number of grades has, however, been made in the revised scheme.

6. With the suggestions of the Public Service Commission, that the organization of the Department should not exceed that required to secure systematic investigation, and that the system of engaging specialists should be continued, the views of the Government of India are in entire accord. The necessity for reserving a certain number of appointments, to be held for a limited term by persons specially qualified for scientific or economic investigations in particular branches of science, instead of creating new posts whenever the need for such investigation arises, has long been felt; and the opportunity afforded by the present re-organisation has been taken to give an extended application to the principle advocated by the Public Service Commission by providing two appointments of this class, which may, when necessary, be recruited from specialists in other branches of science besides geology. These special appointments will be made for such term as the Government of India may determine in each case, and will not ordinarily be pensionable. They are made part of the cadre of the Geological Survey Department, first, because they will frequently be given for special geological investigations, and secondly, because it is convenient that the holders of such appointments should be subjected in respect of their movements, reports and other proceedings to the control of some responsible head of department.

7. The future staff of the department, to which the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been obtained, is contrasted below with that now existing, and the new scheme will come into force from the 1st of April 1893.

Present scale.

1 Director (Pay R1,500 and Personal Allowance R300).

3 Superintendents on R800—50—1,100 per mensem.

1 First Grade Deputy Superintendent on R700—50—1,000 per mensem.

5 Deputy Superintendents on R500—40—700 per mensem.

* 6 Assistant Superintendents on R350—30—500 per mensem.

1 Palæontologist on R500—40—700 and then rising by increments of R50 to R1,000 per mensem.

2 Sub-Assistants on R200—20—300 per mensem.

Future scale.

1 Director R1,500.

3 Superintendents on R700—50—1,100 per mensem.

4 Deputy Superintendents on R500—40—700 per mensem.

† 5 Assistant Superintendents on R250—30—500 per mensem

1 Palæontologist on R500—40—700 and then rising by annual increments of R50 to R1,000 per mensem.

2 Specialists on any salary not exceeding R1,100 and not less than R700.

* Two appointments were reserved to cover the cost of existing Sub-Assistants.

† Only one appointment is now reserved to cover the cost of Sub Assistants.

8. In order that there may be no interruption in the purely scientific geological inquiry, the Governor-General in Council has resolved that not less than eleven officers out of the total of sixteen executive officers, shall, as a rule, be employed on such duties. Of the remaining five officers, one will be the Director and one the Palæontologist. The remaining three, two of them specialists, will be available for mineral and other economic investigations. The staff assigned to scientific geological research is smaller than the originally sanctioned scale of the Geological Survey Department. But this scale has for some time not been worked up to, and the holders of even those appointments which have been filled have been largely employed on economic instead of purely scientific work. The reductions and alterations now resolved on are fully justified both by financial considerations and the undoubted necessity of expert advice and investigation for the development of the mineral and economic resources of the empire. Orders for bringing the new scale into effect will be separately communicated to the Director, Geological Survey.

9. One important point, *viz.* the infusion of a practical element in the training of candidates for the Geological Survey Department, which did not come under the notice of the Public Service Commission, has recently pressed itself on the attention of the Government of India. Under the system hitherto adopted for recruitment, the only qualification required from candidates has been a sound geological education of an academic character. Practical training has not been insisted on, but the necessity for combining scientific education with a practical training in applied science, especially in mining, has been brought prominently forward in connection with the development of the mineral resources of Burma, Baluchistan and other parts of the Indian Empire. After an examination of the character of the education which the officers in the Department had received and their qualifications for practical investigations, the Government of India find that, with a few notable exceptions, the appointments to the Department were filled until quite recently by officers who had not previously gone through a course of practical training, and that the talent for practical exploration, though in some instances of a remarkable character, has had generally to be developed by what has virtually amounted to an apprenticeship during the later years of service in India. The new rules accordingly provide that candidates must undergo one or two years' training in mines, or technical laboratories, as may be required by the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, and to the Director of the Geological Survey of India, for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

To the Secretary to the Government of Madras
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " the N.-W. P. and Oudh.
" " the Punjab
To the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" " Burma.
" " Assam.
" " Coorg
" " Ajmere.
To the Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.